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# medium term policy baseline

## international and domestic markets


September 2000



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# **MEDIUM TERM POLICY BASELINE**

## **INTERNATIONAL AND DOMESTIC MARKETS**

Research and Analysis Directorate  
Strategic Policy Branch

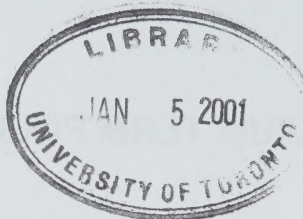
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Strategic Policy Branch

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## Acronyms

|          |  |
|----------|--|
| ABARE    | Australian Bureau of Agriculture and Resource Economics      |
| AAFC     | Agriculture and Agri-Food Canada                             |
| CAP      | Common Agricultural Policy                                   |
| CPI      | Consumer Price Index   |
| CRP      | Conservation Reserve Program                                 |
| FAIR     | Federal Agriculture Improvement and Reform Act               |
| FAPRI    | Food and Agricultural Policy Research Institute              |
| GDP      | Growth Domestic Product                                      |
| GHGs     | Greenhouse Gases   |
| GMOs     | Genetically modified organisms                               |
| LDP      | Loan Deficiency Payment                                      |
| MERCOSUR | “Mercado Comun del Sur” meaning “Common Market of the South” |
| OECD     | Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development       |
| PFC      | Production Flexibility Contract                              |
| TRQ      | Tariff Rate Quota  |
| URAA     | Uruguay Round Agreement on Agriculture                       |
| USDA     | United States Department of Agriculture                      |
| VAT      | Value Added Tax  |
| WGTA     | Western Grain Transportation Act                             |
| WTO      | World Trade Organisation                                     |



---

## Preface

The purpose of this document is to describe the features of Agriculture and Agri-Food Canada (AAFC)'s medium term policy baseline covering the period 2000–2006. This baseline is an attempt to outline a plausible future for the international and domestic agri-food sectors. This outline will serve as a benchmark for discussion, scenario analysis and consensus about the impact of current and prospective events on these agri-food sectors. The baseline makes specific assumptions and judgements and works out their implications. Since it holds policies constant according to existing legislation, the baseline is not a forecast of future events.

Although projections are presented in the tables as a single number, each number is in fact the mid-point of a prediction range or confidence interval. The farther out the prediction is in the future, the wider the confidence interval surrounding the particular number reported. The projection for wheat production for 2006, for example, has a wider confidence interval associated with it than does the projection for 2001. Consequently, the numbers in the tables should be interpreted as indicators of the major trends and turning points projected to occur over the next seven years. They should not be interpreted as the specific values that the projections will actually take.

The baseline draws on the work of several agencies. The international baseline is based on the AGLINK model and the Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD)'s *"Agricultural Outlook 2000–2005."* World macro-economic assumptions are based on projections embedded in this publication. Other outlooks were consulted during the preparation of this baseline: the Australian Bureau of Agricultural and Resource Economics (ABARE)'s *"Outlook 2000,"* the Food and Agricultural Policy Research Institute (FAPRI)'s *"2000 World Agricultural Outlook,"* and the United States



Department of Agriculture (USDA)'s *"Long Term Agricultural Projections to 2009."* Canadian macro-economic projections to 2004 are taken from the Conference Board of Canada's spring 2000 forecast. This baseline incorporates information available until June 2000.

Macroeconomic, red meat, poultry, food and farm input data are reported by calendar year. Crop data are reported by crop years which vary by commodity. With the exception of corn and soybeans, the Canadian crop year is August to July. For corn and soybeans, the Canadian crop year is September to August. Dairy data are reported by dairy year. The Canadian dairy year is August to July while the U.S. dairy year is February to January.

The text of this document includes an overview of the main assumptions and key results and is accompanied by many figures to facilitate the comprehension of the material. Detailed supporting tables are found in Appendix B. Further information pertaining to farm income projections and recent levels of agricultural trade can be found on AAFC's website at [www.agr.ca/policy/epad](http://www.agr.ca/policy/epad).

---

## Executive summary

Increasingly, the external environment is challenging the functioning of the Canadian agri-food sector. Agriculture and Agri-Food Canada's seven-year medium term policy baseline projection illustrates how both global and domestic forces are impacting this sector. Globalization of economies, policies of foreign, national and provincial governments, and changes in technology are redefining and repositioning primary agriculture, as well as the processing and retailing of food. This baseline is intended to provide a plausible view of the future and a benchmark for the purpose of policy discussion and development.

There are eight major features of the baseline:

- A macroeconomic environment characterized by continued but modest world economic growth. Growth is redistributed in favour of east Asia and developing countries, while the current robust growth in North America subsides. The strength of the U.S. dollar relative to the euro over the baseline is an important element. The Canadian economy is projected to experience modest growth, inflation and interest rates (2.4 percent, 2.5 percent, and 6.5 percent respectively in 2006). The Canadian exchange rate improves to the \$US 0.74 range from the current level of \$US 0.68.
- Despite the achievements of the Uruguay Round Agreement on Agriculture (URAA), the policies of the countries of the Organisation for Economic Cooperation and Development (OECD) continue to affect markets significantly. Canadian policy transfers to producers are assumed to remain near current levels. A review of the EU Common Agricultural Policy in 2003, U.S. farm legislation in 2002, and the current World Trade Organization (WTO) negotiations in agriculture and services will show the

uncertainties for agricultural markets and the baseline. This baseline extends the key components of these policies and agreements through 2006/2007.

- World markets for cereals and oilseeds recover modestly from their current cyclical trough position. Without a major shortfall in a main producing region, or a significant policy change in large markets such as China, the European Union, or the United States, improvements in crop prices are limited. A more balanced world production-consumption situation for wheat, coarse grains and oilseeds tightens stock-to-use ratios and improves price prospects over the baseline. Developing country markets are a major source of demand growth.
- The structure of primary agricultural production is changing. At world levels, rice and wheat shares of agricultural production are declining, while oilseed, livestock, poultry and dairy production are increasing. This production situation is also true in North America, which has changed from a large net meat importing region 15 years ago to one of the largest net meat exporting regions in the world. In Canada, the large increase in livestock production since the removal of the Western Grain Transportation Act is striking. Production of cattle and hogs (on a meat equivalent basis) in 2006 is projected to be 56 percent above the 1995 level. The increase in livestock production has placed a limit on the growth of bulk grain exports as feed demand has intensified. In the absence of acreage reallocation, increased pressure will be placed on feed-grain supplies in Western Canada.
- Ongoing changes continue to shape the international oilseed market as worldwide production continues to expand. High U.S. soybean loan rates, relative to world prices, continue to boost production. Brazil, in particular, has significantly increased production as a result of policy reforms that have taken place over the past decade. The expansion of palm oil supplies from East Asia will influence oilseed markets which are highly dependent on vegetable oil prices. In Canada, the rapid rise in oilseed area that occurred in the 1990s will fall back modestly in the short term because of intensified global competition.
- Supply managed markets in Canada continue to be isolated from world market developments, but linkages are increasing as trade rules become clearer and the industry adapts to them. Both prices and production in the milk and poultry sectors improve with higher domestic demand. The demand for more diversified high value products offers the opportunities for expansion.



- For Canada, the adjustment to higher value-added farm production, such as feeding and slaughtering more live-stock, will continue. There will also be growth in higher value trade as multinational firms establish within the context of the North American economy. However, continued primary market pressure exists as processing and retailing take higher portions of the food dollar. Consumer prices for food will increase as will prices of other goods.
- Farm input markets will not constrain farm production, nor will they pressure farm structures. Energy costs will decrease from the current high levels. Real borrowing costs should remain at moderate levels.



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# Introduction

This report on the medium term policy baseline contains three parts. International and domestic macroeconomic and market structure assumptions are explained in the first two parts. Sector specific assumptions and analysis are discussed in the third part in the following order: crops, beef, pork, poultry, dairy, and farm input prices and consumer price indexes. For most sectors, the international markets are described first and then the domestic markets.

There are two appendixes. Appendix A gives a comparison of international price projections while Appendix B presents the tables for the medium term policy baseline.

The medium term policy baseline will hereafter be referred to as the baseline and the baseline period is 2000–2006.



# Macro-economic assumptions

## International

The world economy is projected to increase throughout the baseline period (2000–2006), according to the “Agricultural Outlook 2002–2005” of the Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD). In the emerging economies of Latin America, Eastern Europe and Asia (i.e. Argentina, Brazil, Mexico, Poland, China, and Korea), real Gross Domestic Product (GDP) growth is projected to remain strong throughout the baseline period. However, in North America (i.e. the United States and Canada), the pace of economic activity is likely to slow down. Despite the recent doubling of oil prices, inflation rates are likely to be low in the developed economies as a result of the increased labour productivity and the projected slowdown of economic activity.

The euro (the new EU currency) is projected to stabilize at \$0.99 per U.S. dollar during the latter part of the baseline period (following its devaluation to its weakest value of \$1.02 per U.S. dollar in 2000). The euro will remain weaker than during the 1996–1999 period, where it hovered between \$0.79 and \$0.89 per U.S. dollar (Box 1 below and Table B.1: “Economic assumptions,” on page B-2). As a result, EU commodities will be more competitive over the baseline period.

### Box 1: Relatively Weak European Currency

*In the past few years, the EU has been responsible for over 80 percent of subsidized exports on world markets. Changes to the Common Agricultural Policy (CAP) in 1992–1993 lowered intervention prices for many goods. The Berlin Agreement lowered these prices yet further, increasing the probability that the EU can export without subsidy many of its products. But a very important factor has been the devaluation of the euro relative to the U.S. dollar. Since the mid-1990s, the euro has devalued about 25 percent, much of this after the monetary union of January 1999. This devaluation has changed significantly the outlook for EU unsubsidized exports, and the participation of the EU in world cereal, pork and dairy product export markets.*



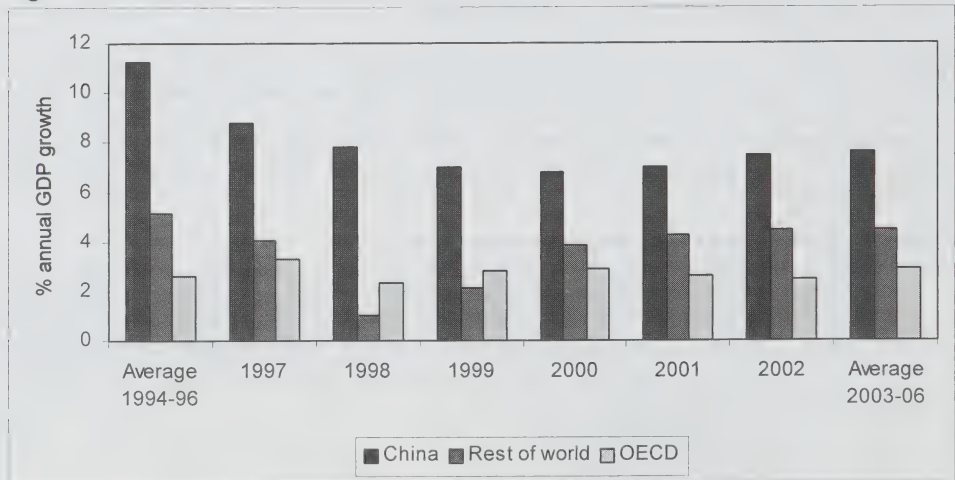


According to the OECD's "Agricultural Outlook 2000-2005," U.S. economic growth will taper off from its exceptional performance in the previous years. For the baseline period, the U.S. real GDP is projected to grow at annual rates ranging from 2.0 percent to 3.5 percent, compared to the 4.1 percent average rate of growth registered during the 1996-1999 period. This projected slowdown in the U.S. growth rate reflects government measures aimed at avoiding inflationary conditions, which may result from wage pressure associated with an economy that has been operating near full capacity.

On average, the growth rate of real GDP in the EU is projected to reach its peak in 2000 at 2.8 percent, and then gradually decline to 2.2 percent by 2004, after which it will remain at 2.3 percent in 2005 and 2006. The medium-term prospects for Japan call for positive growth of the economy throughout the baseline period. However, with the anticipated annual growth rates of real GDP in the range of 1.2-2.2 percent, Japan's performance will remain below the pace of economic activity in the other major industrialized countries.

The economic recovery in Latin America, Eastern Europe and Asia appears to be on a solid footing as the key emerging economies in these regions are projected to expand at annual rates of real GDP growth in the range of 4.5-7.5 percent over the medium term. For example, the real GDP growth in China is projected to average 7.4 percent annually over the baseline period, while Poland, Korea, Mexico and the rest of the world (Table B.1: "Economic assumptions," on page B-2) will experience 5.3, 5.4, 4.5 and 4.4 percent average annual rates of growth respectively. These anticipated strong rates of economic growth are likely to result in higher levels of imports of food commodities over the medium term, given the higher propensity to spend extra income on food.

**Figure 1: GDP Growth**



The ability for these emerging economies to raise their level of imports of food commodities will also be affected by changes in their purchasing power expressed in U.S. dollars. Based on our calculations (Figure 2), the return to the level of purchasing power preceding the recent economic crisis will vary significantly among the different countries. Since 1999, Mexico has achieved a purchasing power level comparable to the 1994 pre-crisis level. In contrast, Indonesia experienced a severe economic downturn in 1998 and is not projected to reach its previous level of purchasing power in 2006.

**Figure 2: Return to purchasing power before the crises**

| Country     | Crises | Return |
|-------------|--------|--------|
| Mexico      | 1995   | 1999   |
| Thailand    | 1998   | 2005   |
| Malaysia    | 1998   | 2005   |
| South Korea | 1998   | 2004   |
| Brazil      | 1999   | >2006  |
| Russia      | 1999   | >2006  |
| Indonesia   | 1998   | >2006  |

## Domestic

The Canadian economy is performing well with a 4.2 percent rate of growth in real GDP in 1999. This performance is partially due to the strong economic activity that has prevailed in the United States. Based on the projection of the Conference Board of Canada, U.S. economic growth will decelerate, which will cause slower growth in real GDP in Canada. The rate will fall from 3.9 percent in 2000 to 2.6 percent in 2004 (Table B.12: "Canadian macroeconomy," on page B-15).<sup>1</sup> With the exchange rate projection of \$0.69 for 2000 (compared to \$0.67 in 1999), the Canadian dollar is projected to continue appreciating through the baseline period, reaching \$0.74 in 2006 (Table B.12). With a stronger dollar and more moderate economic growth, the rate of inflation in Canada, as measured by the Consumer Price Index (CPI), is projected to remain in the range of 1.9 to 2.5 percent over the medium term.

1. Tables 2 to 11 in Appendix B present the international agriculture market projections.



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# Market structure

## Market structure assumptions

In this part, we discuss the factors which affect the structure of many agricultural markets and which are not sector specific. The discussion includes assumptions about six topics: genetically modified organisms, organic food, greenhouse gases, concentration in the agri-food industry, foreign agricultural policies and the next round of multilateral trade negotiations.

Many of these are new issues for which information is not readily available. Simplifying assumptions were made to produce the baseline.

### Genetically modified organisms (GMOs)

In recent years, the development of new cereal varieties containing GMOs has expanded rapidly, especially in Canada, the United States and Argentina. This expansion raises a number of questions pertaining to productivity, yield, international trade, and consumer demand. Since consensus is limited, we made three simplifying assumptions. It was assumed that GMOs would not modify historic productivity and yield trends. If this assumption proves false (i.e. GMOs increase productivity either through lower costs of production or higher yields), then world market prices would be lower than those presented in the baseline. It was assumed that consumers do not resist GMOs and consequently, segregation is not required. If this is not the case, then the handling cost of cereals and oilseeds would likely have to increase because of the need to segregate. This cost could be significant in cases where more than one type of GMO is produced, as in the case of canola. Finally, it was assumed that GMOs would not be the subject of trade disputes that could distort normal trading patterns leading to higher transaction costs.

### Organic food

In many countries and for many products, organic food is moving from niche markets into more mainstream markets. This conversion occurs when major retail food stores decide to offer organic food to consumers. Specialty sections for organic food appear first, but as demand grows, organic food moves to regular sections and is differentiated by marketing logos which appear directly on the product.

If the method and the cost of production were the same for organic food and conventional food, we would not need to distinguish them in this baseline. One reason to differentiate organic food is simply that the definition of organic is not limited to the physical aspect. The designation can encompass elements of animal welfare, environmental protection, fair trade with developing countries, species and wildlife protection, etc. In most cases, these practices lead to higher costs of production, changing crop practices, lower feed conversion ratios in livestock, lower cereal yields (or higher shares of summerfallow), or internal price stabilization schemes.

As long as organic food remains a niche market, these new market relationships have a limited impact and are not taken into account in the analysis. Indications suggest that organic foods may become more mainstream products in a decade. However, the information required to modify the market structure of the current models used to generate this baseline is not readily available. Therefore, we exclude organic foods from consideration which implicitly assumes that these products will remain a niche market.

### **Greenhouse gases**

Another emerging issue in agriculture is the potential consequence of the 1997 Kyoto Protocol. This agreement which requires signatory countries to reduce emissions of greenhouse gases (GHGs) and to consider options, such as emissions trading by 2008–2012. Even though this time frame is beyond the baseline period, some countries may start implementing gradual measures during the baseline period.

Agricultural production releases GHGs into the atmosphere and contributes to global warming. These emissions include methane and nitrous oxide from livestock, biomass burning and wetland rice. Depending on how national policies develop to address the reduction commitments, agriculture could be affected directly.

Indirectly, agriculture could be affected if soil is accepted as a carbon sink by the international community. Discussions are underway with many legal issues yet to be resolved. Accepting soil as a carbon sink gives land owners an option other than crop production. For the purpose of this baseline, no attempt is made to incorporate the Kyoto protocol.

### **Concentration in the agri-food industry**

Many parts of the agri-food sector are experiencing a rapid rise in industry concentration throughout the food chain. It is a worldwide phenomenon and raises concerns over market power. In the baseline, it was assumed that the recent acquisition/merger phenomena do not change the evolution of the retail-to-farm price margin from its historical trend. In other words, the margin continues to increase but not more rapidly than the historical trend recorded since 1980.

### **Foreign agricultural policies**

It was assumed that existing or announced agricultural policies will continue over the entire baseline period. This assumption is critical considering that existing agricultural policies in the United States and the EU will be reviewed in 2002 and 2003 respectively.



**Next round of multilateral trade negotiations**

In this baseline, commitments made in the Uruguay Round Agreement on Agriculture (URAA) are implemented over the period 1995-2000 for developed countries and until 2004 for developing countries. It was assumed in the baseline that the final level of these phased reforms (reductions in domestic support, reductions in export subsidies and increased market access) in 2000 (or 2004) are maintained unchanged through the year 2006. No attempt was made to anticipate the outcomes of the next round of negotiations, which are uncertain at this time.



---

# Sector specific assumptions and analysis

## Crops

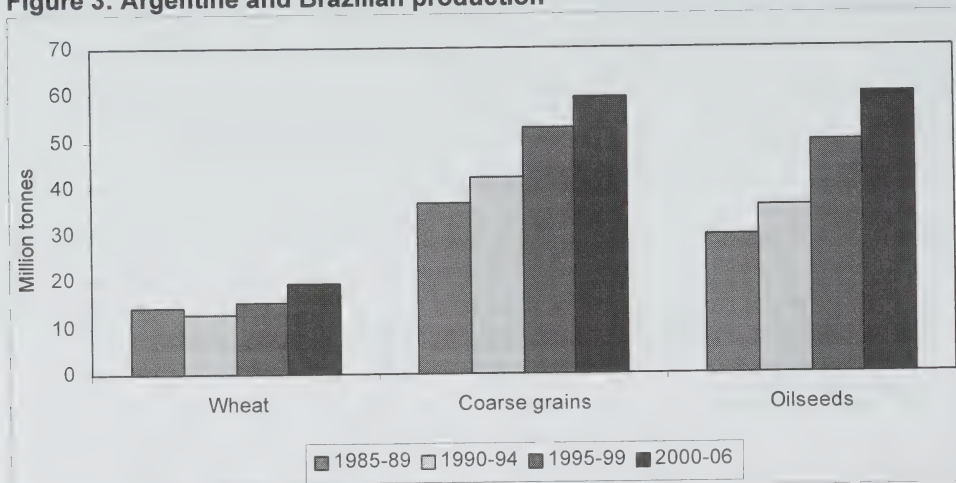
### International

#### Important demand and supply side factors

##### *Brazil and Argentina: Growth in oilseed supplies*

Although grain and oilseed prices weakened considerably through the late 1990s, the agricultural economies of Argentina and Brazil became more efficient, allowing these countries to compete in the low price export market. Reforms that eliminated export taxes and reduced import taxes on inputs have increased the efficiency of these economies. With the establishment of the Common Market of the South (MERCOSUR) in 1995, many of the intra-regional tariffs were eliminated which increased the free flow of products between member countries, furthered the incentive for foreign investment, and benefited the agriculture sector. The move toward the privatization of export facilities and railroads helped to reduce the high transportation costs of agricultural exports. Policy reforms and increased integration have helped to bring domestic prices in line with world prices, which resulted in a re-distribution of agriculture resources from less efficient to more competitive agricultural sectors.

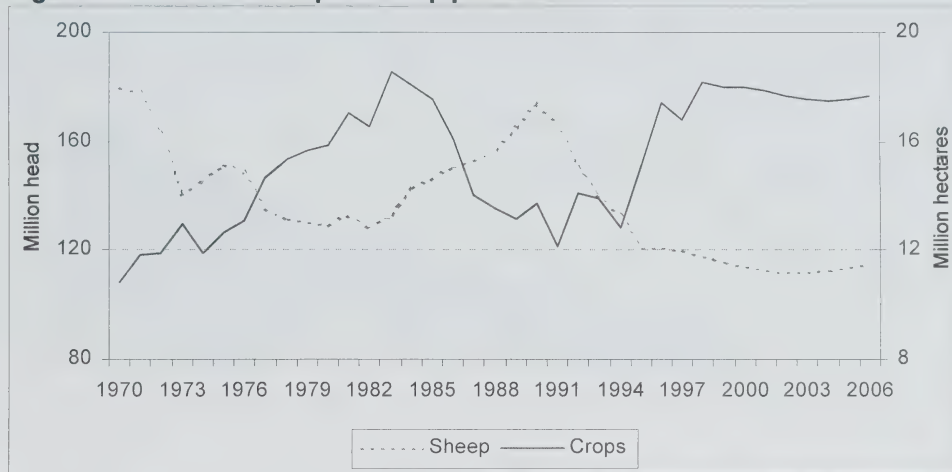
Rapid expansion of coarse grain and oilseed output was occurring prior to many of the domestic reforms that took place in the 1990s. With wheat, corn and soybean production already being competitive, these crops will continue to benefit from the more liberalized environment. As indicated in Figure 3, average production for wheat, coarse grains and oilseeds from 1995–1999 was 7, 44 and 67 percent, respectively, above the average levels for 1985–1989. We project continued expansion of crop production in Argentina and Brazil over the baseline period. Favourable wheat prices resulted at the end of the baseline in a 25 percent increase in wheat production above the average levels for 1995–1999 while for coarse grain and oilseed production increased by 13 and 21 percent respectively.

**Figure 3: Argentine and Brazilian production**

Some developments differentiate these two countries. Argentina continues to tax producers effectively by taxing raw soybean exports and giving rebates to meal and oil exports. Conversely, Brazil removed all taxes on the exports of soybeans in 1996. The removal of the export tax on soybeans encouraged their production and exports at the expense of processing and soybean meal exports. The recent devaluation of the Brazilian currency in January 1999, in the short term, increased the competitiveness of producers and processors in export markets (although the cost of imported inputs increased). From a production standpoint, continued improvements in yield potential are available in both countries. However, given that the low cost crop area in Argentina is nearing its limit of availability, the expansion of soybean production will be in Brazil's favour.

#### ***Australia: Increased grain and oilseed specialization***

In addition to Australia being a major exporter in the international wheat market, production and exports of canola and malting barley expanded in the 1990s. Low returns to wool production resulted in a further shift to increased grain and oilseed production. Increased productivity and higher yields, coupled with a wider range of planting options, continued to favour crop production over wool production, resulting in land usage shifting from pasture to grain production (Figure 4).

**Figure 4: Australia—sheep and crop production**

Australia, the world's leading producer of wool, experienced a rapid decrease in sheep numbers in the first half of the 1990s. This decrease was largely precipitated by the inability to maintain the funded floor pricing scheme for Australian growers which resulted in a rapid decline in wool prices. From the mid-1980s to the end of the decade, wool prices doubled which expanded sheep inventories and wool production. However, in the early 1990s, a drop in demand coupled with excess wool supplies halved the prices, which ultimately reduced the herd.

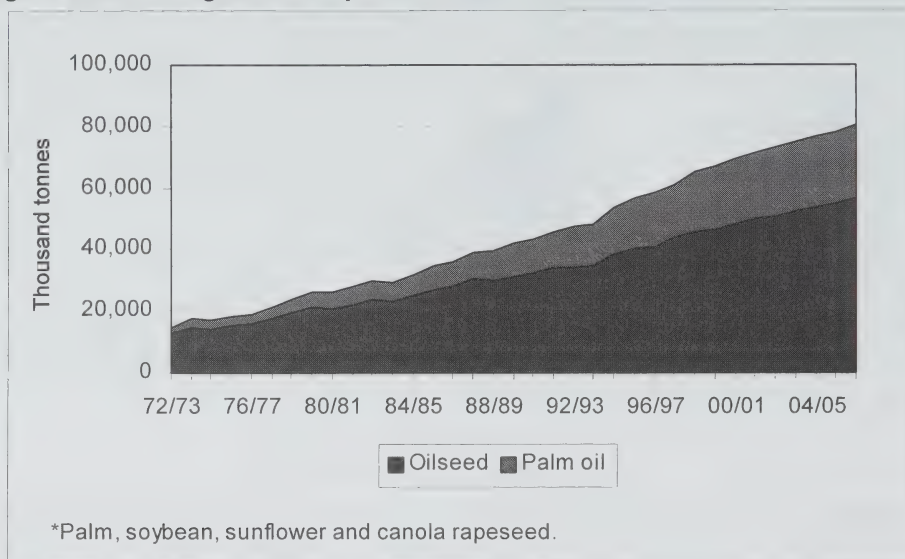
In the medium term, improved world economic growth will boost demand for high value clothing (including those made from wool), but a downward trend in wool demand and increased competition from other cheaper fibre sources will limit the prospects for wool production. Given the stagnant prospects for wool demand, it is projected that Australian land usage will continue to favour grain production versus pasture.

#### *Indonesia and Malaysia: Increased palm oil supplies*

A dramatic rise in the demand for vegetable oil resulted in a strong upward trend in vegetable oil production. The growth trends for the four major vegetable oils<sup>2</sup> show that production expanded dramatically from 15 million tonnes in the early 1970s to over 65 million tonnes by 1999/2000, an increase of over 400 percent (Figure 5). It is projected that this trend will continue as the world demand for the four major vegetable oils continues to grow (particularly in developing countries) reaching 80 million tonnes by 2006/2007.

2. The four major vegetable oils are soybean, canola (rapeseed), and sunflower (all derived from oilseeds), and palm oil, which is extracted from the fruit produced by palm trees.



**Figure 5: World vegetable oil\* production**

Over the medium term, it is projected that the growth in vegetable oil production, derived from the three major oilseeds (soybean, canola, sunflower), will keep pace with growth in palm oil production. Palm oil will account for about 30 percent of production while the three major oilseeds account for 70 percent of production. Historically, the share of palm oil rose quickly from 15 percent in the early 1970s to 25 percent in 1990. In the 1990s, it hovered between 27 and 30 percent as increases in oilseed oil production limited further market share expansion.

Increased palm oil production will continue to come from expansion in Indonesia. Malaysia, the major producer of palm oil (about 50 percent of world output) faces several constraints in trying to expand palm tree area. Being a small country, there is limited land available for further cultivation. In addition, pressures from other sectors on labour costs reduce the profitability of palm plantations that are highly labour intensive. On the other hand, Indonesia continues to expand palm oil production and now accounts for about 30 percent of world production versus 15 percent in 1980.

While there is scope for increased palm oil production in Indonesia—more land is available for expansion and labour costs are relatively cheap—infrastructure developments will have to take place to maintain a strong production growth rate. A key threat to continued Indonesian expansion would be another financial shock similar to the 1998 Asian crisis. This crisis was handled in the short term by banning all exports of palm oil and followed by an export tax which has since been removed. Although the crisis had negative implications for the palm oil industry, the strong exchange rate devaluation in real terms of the rupiah (Indonesia) and the ringgit (Malaysia) following the crisis improved the position of an already competitive palm oil industry.

Increased demand from developing countries is projected to increase vegetable oil prices from their very low current levels over the medium term. However, improved prices in the medium term will be limited by continued expansion of relatively low cost palm oil production.

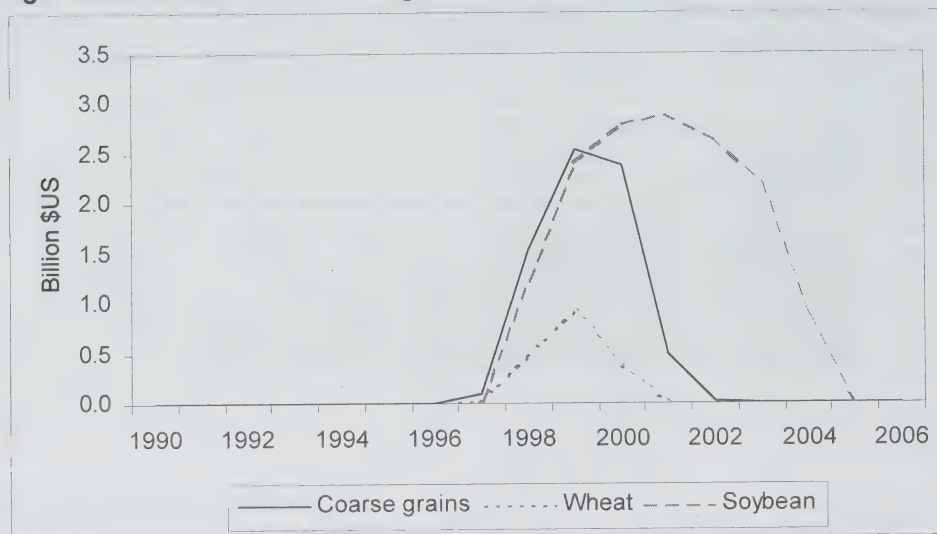
### ***United States: Marketing loans and loan deficiency payments***

The 1996 Federal Agriculture Improvement and Reform Act (FAIR) marked a dramatic change in the U.S. farm policy by removing the link between income support payments and farm prices. However, it has become evident that the marketing loan program and loan deficiency payments (LDPs) have played an increasingly important role in distorting U.S. domestic production and exports. Through the marketing loan program, producers of eligible major commodity crops can achieve an effective per-unit revenue floor determined by the commodity loan rate. Since a number of key U.S. commodity prices have been below the loan rate in the last few years, producers are factoring loan rate levels into their production decisions. Although the producer is effectively assured a minimum price, the marketing loan program does not place a minimum on the market price because the commodity is not taken off the market and placed into government stocks.

Through the marketing loan program, a producer can attain benefits in two ways: through a non-recourse marketing loan or through an LDP. Under the first option, once the crop is harvested, the producer can obtain a per-unit loan rate for the crop and repay that loan plus interest sometime during the loan period (usually within nine months). If the grain is marketed at a later date and prices are below the loan rate (plus interest), the farmer has to repay only a lower rate that is based on current local market prices. Prior to the introduction of marketing loans, if market prices were below the loan rate plus interest, the producer forfeited the grain which then went into government stocks. This action effectively removed grain from the market and resulted in the U.S. loan rate becoming a floor price for world markets. However, this situation no longer exists.

The second option, which has been popular during the last few years of low commodity prices, is the LDP. The LDP allows a producer to achieve the benefits of the marketing loan without taking a commodity loan. The LDP is essentially the difference between the loan rate on a particular day and the current local market price. The producer can choose to receive a deficiency payment equivalent to the spread between the loan rate and the current local price and forego the marketing loan. In the last three years, the majority of producers chose the LDP option. Comparing 1999/2000 estimates with 1998/1999, it is apparent that this trend is continuing as the LDP to marketing loan ratio for wheat, corn and soybeans increased from 79:21 to 86:14.

Figure 6 shows the rapid increase in the combined LDP and marketing loan gains paid by the U.S. government to producers from 1997 through 1999 for coarse grains (mostly corn) wheat and oilseeds (mostly soybeans). As of June 2000, wheat, corn and soybean LDPs for 1999/2000 were more than double the 1998/1999 levels (US\$0.9, 2.0 and 2.1 billion relative to 0.4, 1 and 0.8 billion, respectively). Given the low international commodity prices, it is projected that this trend will persist for most U.S. grains in the short term and for soybeans for a more extended period.

**Figure 6: U.S. LDPs and marketing loan benefits**

In projecting the baseline, it was assumed that loan rates would remain at their 1999/2000 levels for the duration of the baseline period. For the 2000/2001 crop year, the U.S. Secretary of Agriculture announced that rates would be fixed at the 1999/2000 levels. A substantial reduction in wheat payments is projected in 2000/2001 based on strengthening wheat prices (Figure 6). As coarse grain prices strengthen over the baseline period, payments drop significantly in 2001/2002 and are almost zero by 2002/2003. In the case of soybeans, weakness in the oilseed complex, due to large South American supplies and increasing palm oil production, results in sustained significant payments through to 2004/2005.

Movements in the U.S. loan rate are generally determined by taking 85 percent of the last five-year olympic average (omitting the best and worst years from the average). Since U.S. loan rates have fixed maximums in the FAIR Act and the 1999/2000 rates were at those maximums, the implication of assuming fixed loan rates in 2000/2001 is limited. In 2000/2001, most crops with the exception of soybeans (which would have had a loan rate of US\$5.13/bu (US\$189/tonne) versus the maximum of US\$5.26/bu (US\$193/tonne)) had loan rates in excess of the maximums mandated in the FAIR Act. However, the situation changes in 2001/2002 as calculated loan rates fall below the maximums based on the formula calculation alone. The implication of assuming that loan rates are fixed at the 1999/2000 level, is limited for wheat and coarse grains because of the price improvements projected from 2000/2001 forward. However, for soybeans this assumption extends the distortion since it takes longer for soybeans to reach a price above the loan rate.<sup>3</sup>

Two other assumptions were made. It was assumed that enrolment in the Conservation Reserve Program (CRP) to the statutory maximum of 14.7 million hectares will be completed by the crop year 2003/2004.<sup>4</sup> The other assumption pertains to Production Flexibility

3. It should be noted that if world prices in the short and medium terms are lower than projected, maintaining loan rates at current levels would perpetuate the level of distortion for most of the major grains because loan rates calculated on the basis of the olympic average would have fallen below the maximums by 2001/2002.

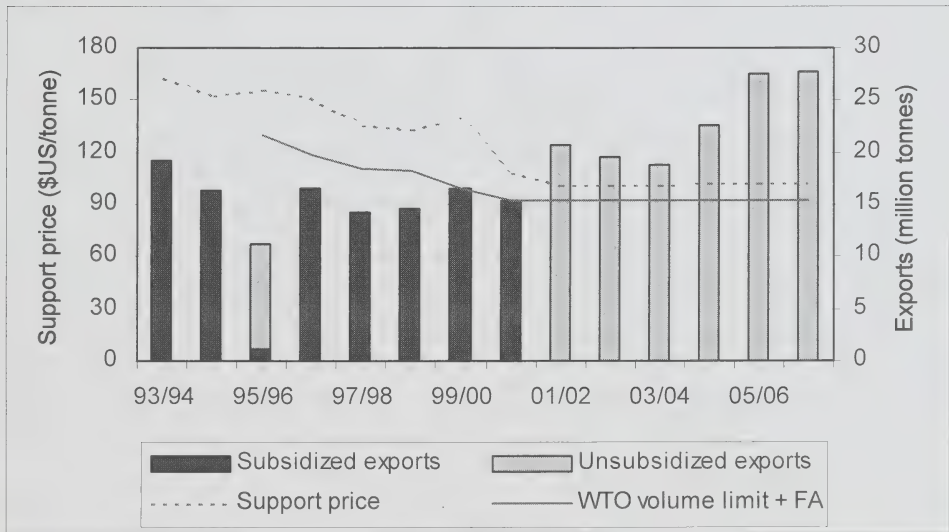


Contract (PFC) payments which are assumed to be decoupled, declining, direct payments and are therefore assumed to have limited impact on producer decisions. Although, this simplifying assumption is made for the purpose of this baseline, it should be noted that a wealth effect that is not accounted for, may be associated with the sizeable PFC payments. A risk reduction effect may also be present due to the significant rise in additional ad hoc payments paid out in a similar manner. If such effects do exist, the U.S. crop area projected in the international baseline may be underestimated.

### European Union: Berlin Agreement

The baseline projections take into account the EU's March 1999 Berlin Agreement and the three main policy instruments directly influencing grain and oilseed production: price supports, direct payments and supply controls. Based on 1999/2000 levels, under the agreement the intervention price for cereals will decrease 18 euros/tonne to 101 euros/tonne in 2001/2002 while direct payment will increase 9 euros/tonne (63 euros/tonne in 2001/2002). Direct payments for set-aside crop area will decrease 6 euros/tonne and oilseed crop area will decrease 31 euros/tonne such that the direct payments on cereals, oilseeds and set-aside area will be equal by 2002. Although the agreement calls for a mandatory level of set-aside area equal to 10 percent over the baseline period, we are expecting a reduction of EU set-aside area. A weak euro, combined with lower cereal support prices and strengthening world cereal prices, should allow the EU to export both wheat and coarse grains without subsidy in the baseline period. Stronger world prices and a weaker euro translate into stronger EU domestic prices and reduced mandatory and voluntary set-aside area (9.7 percent in 2006/2007 versus 15.5 percent in 2000/2001) which allow the EU to produce and export more wheat and coarse grains.

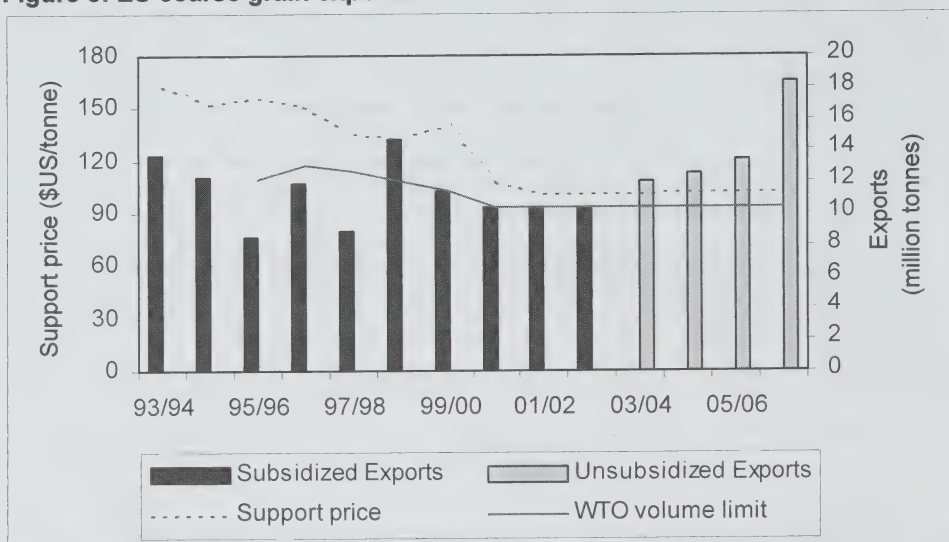
**Figure 7: EU wheat exports**



4. The CRP is a long-term voluntary set-aside program under which producers bid to enroll environmentally sensitive land for 10-15 years. They then receive an annual rent plus half the cost of establishing a permanent land cover.

A weak euro, an improved short-term world wheat price and a lower cereal support price will result in the ability to export wheat without subsidy starting in 2001/2002 (Figure 7). This development and equalized direct payments with oilseeds will result in a substantial expansion of the EU wheat area. EU coarse grain area also begins to benefit from a weak euro and strengthening world coarse grain prices as exports without subsidy begin in 2003/2004 (Figure 8). The ability to export coarse grains without subsidy results in a substantial reduction in coarse grain intervention stocks from the current high levels. EU oilseed area is negatively affected by the reduction in the size of the direct payment and relatively more favourable wheat prices in the short term. However, the reduction in EU oilseed area is limited since the Blair House Agreement previously restricted EU oilseed area. The projected reduction in the total set-aside area allows for an increase in area for all crops.

**Figure 8: EU coarse grain exports**



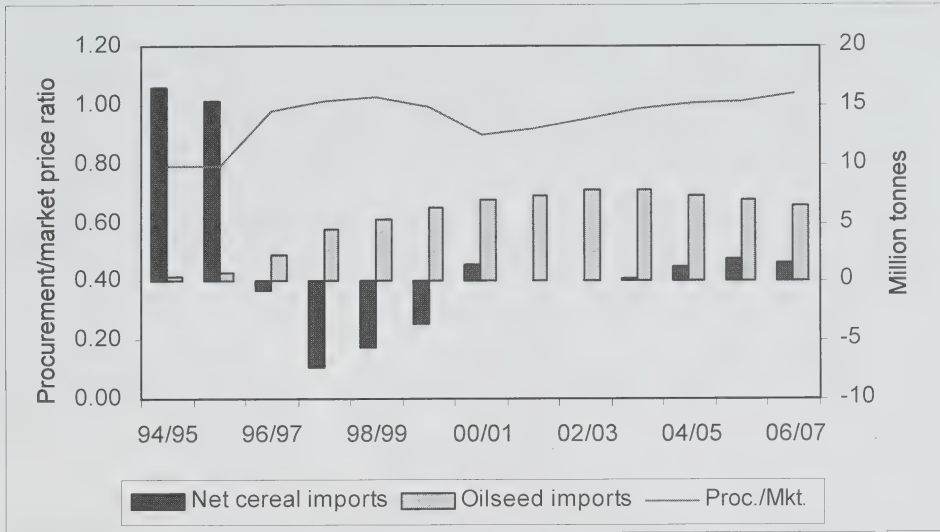
### *China: Self-sufficiency and the China/United States Bilateral Agreement*

China is a major producer and consumer of grains and oilseeds. Prior to 1994, domestic agricultural policy encouraged the grain sector to move in a more market oriented direction. This move would have made specialization in higher valued crops, including fruits and vegetables, more attractive to producers than continued expansion of lower valued grain crop production. However, with the rapid rise of grain imports in the mid-1990s, escalating grain prices and international concern regarding "Who will feed China?", domestic agricultural policy shifted in a direction which would ultimately return China to self-sufficiency in grains (wheat, coarse grains and rice) in the matter of a few years, thus greatly diminishing the prospects for increased grain imports.



A policy identified as “the governors grain bag responsibility system” was implemented in late 1994. This grain bag policy placed the responsibility of increased grain production on regional governors. Governors met the goals of the policies both by encouraging grain production through higher quota-based grain procurement prices and by making inputs such as fertilizer more accessible to farmers through subsidies. The grain bag policy, in combination with favourable weather conditions, helped to achieve the self-sufficiency target by 1997. Figure 9 illustrates the change in Chinese procurement prices (weighted average of wheat, coarse grains and rice) which moved from about 80 percent of internal market prices (a tax on grain producers) to 98 percent of internal market prices by 1996/1997.

**Figure 9: Change in Chinese cereals policy**



Both the success of the grain bag policy and favourable weather conditions increased Chinese grain stocks which reached record levels. Chinese stocks have become burdensome and require significant investment in new storage facilities to reduce quality losses and wastage. Since procurement prices for grains did not specify quality, farmers chose to focus on yield improvement rather than higher quality levels. This focus resulted in a high level of low quality grain ending up in government stocks. To alleviate this problem, the Chinese government decided to procure different qualities of grain at different prices, which may result in a modest reduction in grain production. Furthermore, it is projected that in the short term the procurement price will fall to about 90 percent of market prices to reduce grain production incentives. In the medium term, it is projected that the government will continue to maintain a high level of self-sufficiency and grain procurement prices are projected to approach market price levels again by 2003 (Figure 9).

Based on the current grain self-sufficiency policy in China and the high level of state-held stocks, the prospects for a large increase in grain imports are low. Grain imports will rise modestly as a result of rising population, continued income growth; and increasing specialization in the production of commodities to which a comparative advantage exists, which all put pressure on the current policy structure. Taking these factors into account, the potential for cereal imports in the short and medium terms are much lower than the levels that many

projected a few years ago. By 2006/2007, it is projected that net Chinese cereal imports (including rice) will reach only 1.5 million tonnes—about 10 percent of the high levels observed in the mid-1990s (Figure 9).

China is a large producer and importer of oilseeds and oilseed products (meal and oil). With the introduction of the grain bag policy, an increase in grain procurement prices provided a more favourable production environment for grains versus oilseeds. Although China continues to be a very large oilseed producer, the increasing urban population with its rising income has increased the demand for vegetable oil and meat (derived demand for protein meal). This demand increasingly puts pressure on China to increase oilseed imports.

Until recently, soybean imports received more favourable import access than soybean meal. The 13 percent value-added tax (VAT) that was applied to soybeans and not to soybean meal acted to increase oilseed crusher input costs but did not provide a similar level of protection to soybean meal, a key output. The recent imposition of the same 13 percent VAT on soybean meal made the tariff structure more favourable for soybean crushers and raw soybean imports should rise. However, low world protein meal prices will continue to result in significant Chinese protein meal imports.

Vegetable oil imports are much more strictly controlled in China. With six government-owned trading companies governing the imports of vegetable oils, a 20 percent import tariff, and a 13 percent VAT, the gap between domestic and international vegetable oil prices was significant. This gap provided a strong incentive to smuggle vegetable oils into China. A recent crackdown increased the difference between Chinese prices and world prices for vegetable oil and further increased the incentive to import and to process domestically raw soybeans and canola. Under this policy, where procurement prices no longer act as a tax on grain production and soybean meal faces the same tax as soybeans, it is projected that over the medium term, while protein meal and vegetable oil imports continue to rise, oilseed imports (soybean and canola) will remain at relatively high levels (Figure 9).

We incorporated in the baseline the major trade policy changes with respect to quantitative restrictions and tariff levels for grains and oilseeds that emerged from the signing of the China-United States Bilateral Agreement on November 15, 1999 (Box 2). The signing of this agreement represents a major step toward securing China's entry into the WTO.<sup>5</sup> The tariff rate quotas specified in the bilateral agreement are not binding for wheat and coarse grains over the baseline since imports never reach the quota limits. This result is driven by the assumption that China will continue to pursue its self-sufficiency goals. Since vegetable oils are treated as an aggregate, it was assumed that should soybean oil imports reach their in-quota maximum, imports of other vegetable oils including canola and palm oil would increase to limit the impact of the over-quota tariff.

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5. A similar agreement was signed by the Canadian government on November 26, 1999. However, because of the secrecy of some of the specific terms, it was not incorporated in the baseline. With respect to wheat, canola and canola oil, the Canadian agreement is similar to the U.S. agreement for wheat, soybeans and soybean oil.

## Box 2: China/United States Bilateral Agreement

**F**or the major agricultural commodities including corn, wheat, and soybean products, the key commitments of the China/United States Bilateral Agreement include two key elements:

- a system of tariff rate quotas (TRQs), with the quota increasing over the period of the agreement and the over-quota tariff falling over the period;
- an increasing share of the quota imports being undertaken by non-state trading enterprises. (This share is not explicitly incorporated in the baseline.)

For corn and wheat, China agreed to in-quota duties of one percent, while over-quota duties would be 77 percent in 2000, falling to 64 percent in 2004. For corn and wheat, the respective quota amounts will increase from 4.5 and 7.3 million tonnes in 2000 to 7.2 and 9.6 million tonnes in 2004. For the allocation of the quota trade between state and non-state traders, the corn and wheat ratios in 2000 are 75:25 and 90:10 respectively and by 2004 the corn ratio moves to 60:40 while there is no change for wheat.

For soybeans and soybean products, China will bind the import tariffs of soybeans and soybean meal at the current rates of three and five percent respectively and imports will be unrestricted to all importers that have the right to trade. Soybean oil will have an in-quota duty of nine percent on the 1.7 million tonnes of this total 50 percent will be allocated to non-state trading companies. The level of the quota increases to 3.3 million tonnes by 2005, of this total 90 percent will be allocated to non-state traders and the over-quota duty falls from 74 percent in 2000 to nine percent in 2006. In 2006, soybean oil is no longer subject to TRQs and a nine percent bound tariff is applied with all importers having the right to trade.

Another important assumption of the baseline is the Chinese exchange rate. Since 1995, the yuan has been stable. It was assumed that Beijing will allow the yuan to decline slowly to market value as a means of protecting its domestic industry and agriculture from inexpensive imports. Thus in the baseline, we used the OECD's assumptions that the yuan depreciates in real terms by one percent on average per annum from 2002 to 2006.

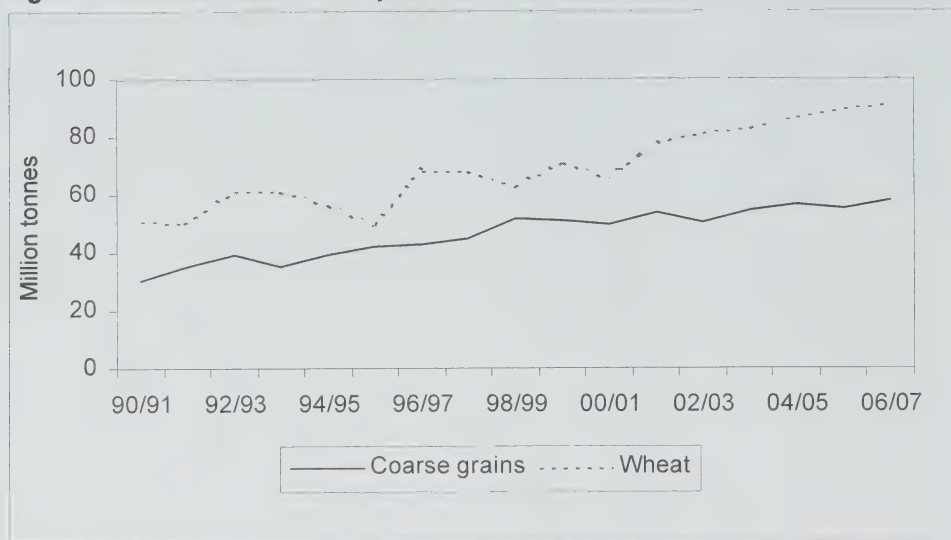
Taking these factors in aggregate, Chinese net imports of total cereals, oilseeds and meal (on a soybean equivalent basis) should increase over the medium term to a level slightly below the highs recorded in 1994/1995 and 1995/1996.

### *Rest of world: Demand versus supply*

The rest of the world, which is defined as the world minus the OECD countries and minus the former USSR, China, Argentina and Slovakia, is the main source of demand growth for agri-food products over the baseline period. Population in these countries is projected to increase by 445 million between 1999 and 2006. According to the OECD, GDP growth of these countries is rapidly returning to the pre-crisis level observed in the late 1990s, with 3.8 percent in 2000, 4.3 in 2001 and an average of about 4.5 percent for the remaining years of the baseline period. A long period of economic growth is not uncommon for these countries.

In the short term, the countries that were hardest hit by the crisis will still be affected by lower purchasing power but overall, demand for cereals and oilseeds is projected to increase. Rising population and income, ongoing migration from rural to large urban centers, and the transformation of the national diet away from staple foods to more cereals and animal-based products will spur demand. Total consumption of coarse grains, wheat, and oilseeds for these countries is projected to rise 51, 42, and 17 million tonnes respectively, between 1999 and 2006.

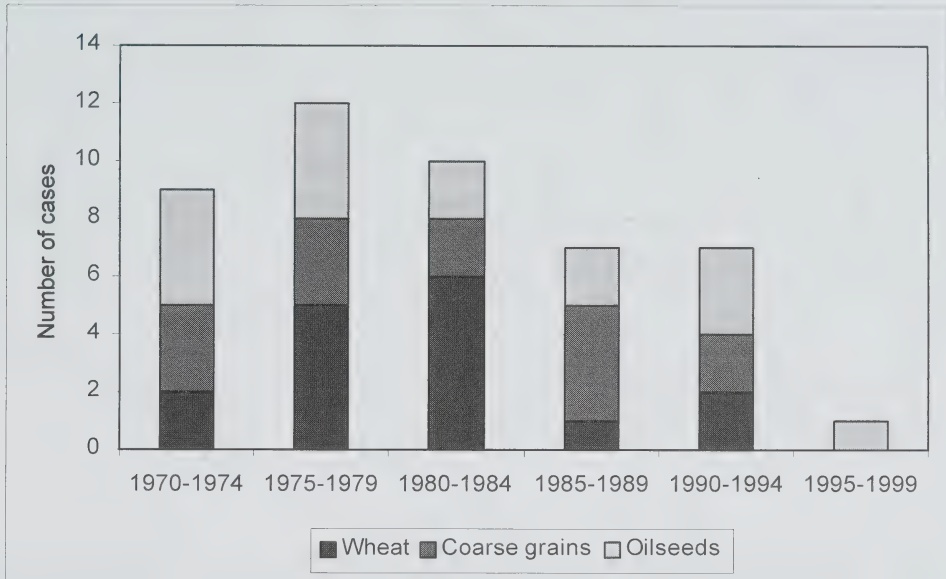


**Figure 10: Rest of world net imports**

Increased consumption will not automatically result in higher imports since production is projected to grow by 44, 24, and 19 million tonnes, respectively, for coarse grains, wheat and oilseeds. Wheat is projected to show the lowest yield and harvested area growth, followed by oilseeds and coarse grains. Total area devoted to these three crops is projected to increase by almost 29 million hectares over the baseline period. As a net result, requirements of wheat and coarse grains in these countries should expand (Figure 10). For oilseeds, this expansion is not the case. In fact, the rest of the world is a net exporter of oilseed and oilseed products and is projected to remain so during the baseline period. This export position is due to the supply situation in Brazil, as discussed previously.

#### *Climatic conditions: Drought potential*

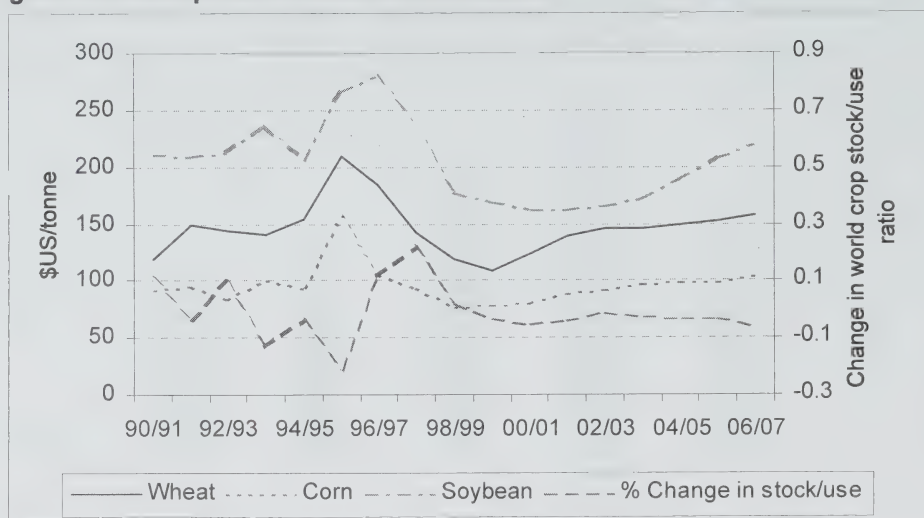
As in most baselines, normal weather conditions are assumed and therefore yields are projected to follow a linear trend. Only a single drought in a major grain and oilseed producing country was identified in the 1995–1999 period (Figure 11). In examining wheat, coarse grains and oilseeds, and comparing the current period yields to the trend (assuming that a 15 percent reduction from the trend is indicative of a drought), it is apparent that the single drought in the 1995–1999 period was less than the number of droughts in each of five previous time periods. These periods had drought occurrences ranging from a low of seven to a high of twelve.

**Figure 11: International drought cases during five year intervals**

### International

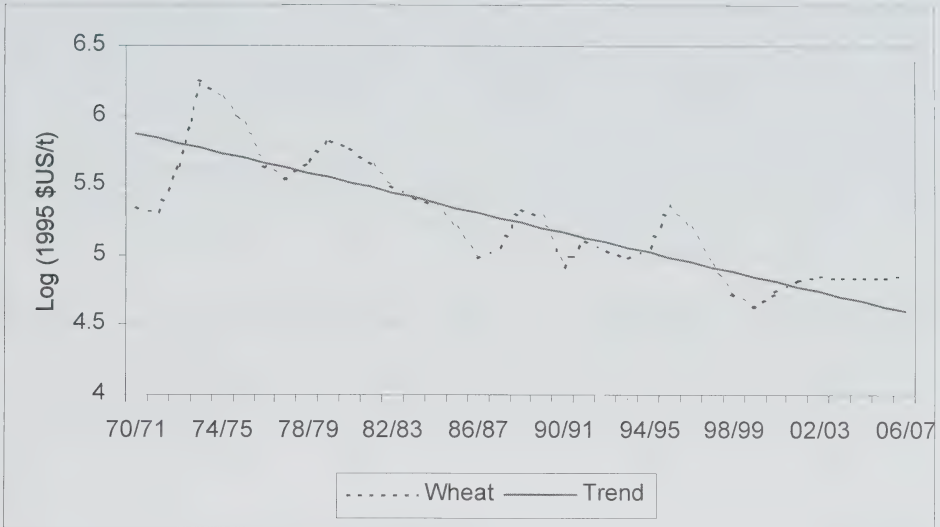
In the current 2000/2001 crop year, price increases for wheat, coarse grains and oilseeds are limited. World wheat prices are projected to improve from the depressed level observed in 1999/2000 as world wheat disappearance outstrips production for the third year in a row and world stocks decline to 110 million tonnes (19 percent stock-to-use ratio). With the world wheat stock-to-use ratio being similar to the level observed in the mid-1990s when grain prices surged, the stock-holder composition and the large stocks of coarse grains will continue to limit price improvements. In particular, the build-up of free stocks held by the major wheat exporters (particularly the United States) had a negative impact on wheat prices over the last few years. Smaller crops in several major exporting countries, in the current year, will help to reduce export supply availability and result in improved prices.



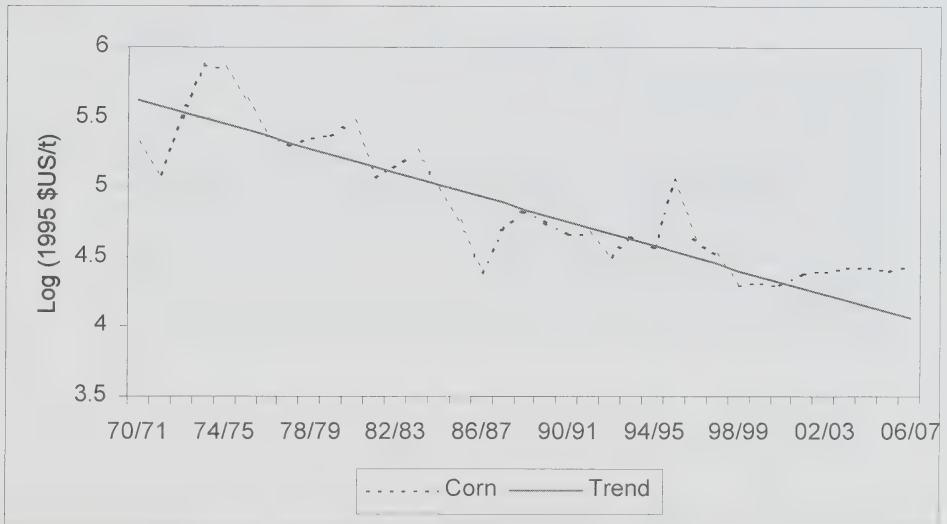
**Figure 12: World price of cereals and oilseeds**

For world prices of coarse grains, the situation in the short term (2000/2001) suggests similar prices when compared to last year. A relatively balanced supply and demand situation for coarse grains results in no appreciable change in the world coarse grain stock-to-use ratio, which remains at 18 percent. In the short term, prices for oilseeds are projected to continue to fall as high supplies continue to outstrip demand resulting in larger stocks. Derivative oilseed products including vegetable oil and meal by-products are projected to experience weak prices again in 2000/2001, with meal prices dropping modestly from the low 1999/2000 levels and vegetable oil prices increasing slightly from the very low levels recently observed.

Over the medium term, improvements in world wheat prices are projected as supply never increases enough to change significantly the actual tightness in the market. The U.S. export price increases at about 4.1 percent year-over-year starting in 2000/2001 (Figure 12). The potential for higher wheat prices are moderated by rising EU exports. They begin without subsidy in 2001/2002 when the combination of a weak euro, a declining cereal support price and improved world wheat prices allow for EU unsubsidized exports. In real terms, world wheat prices increase modestly from the depressed levels observed in the late 1990s and then remain relatively flat through to 2006/2007 (Figure 13).

**Figure 13: Long term real wheat price**

In terms of baseline projections for coarse grains, the situation is more neutral in the short term. However, steadily rising corn prices (from the lows observed in the late 1990s) are projected (Figure 12). Rising feed demand and total disappearance continue to exceed supply over the baseline period, which slowly reduces the world stock-to-use ratio to mid-1990 levels. Rising coarse grain prices result in world coarse grain area surpassing the highs observed in the early 1990s. Real corn prices are projected to be higher than the lows observed in the late 1990s and flat to rising modestly over the baseline period (Figure 14).

**Figure 14: Long term real corn price**

The medium term situation for oilseeds, vegetable oil and protein meal is complicated by the continued influence that the U.S. soybean loan rate is projected to have on world markets. With U.S. soybeans already being in oversupply, and producers making planting decisions on the basis of floor prices that are higher than world market returns, oilseed prices will continue to weaken through 2001/2002. Distortions from the U.S. loan rate will be significant through 2003/2004 and not until 2005/2006 will U.S. domestic prices reach a level above the loan rate, thereby removing the incentive to produce more soybean than underlying world market conditions would warrant. Improvements in world soybean meal and soybean oil prices are projected over the duration of the baseline period, as increasing demand from China (protein meal and vegetable oil), the EU (vegetable oil) and the rest of the world (protein meal) reduce the oversupply situation.

While demand side factors should start to improve the oilseed situation, a continued expansion of oilseed and oilseed product production in Argentina and Brazil and increasing palm oil supplies from Indonesia and Malaysia will limit upward soybean price movements over the medium term. By the end of the baseline period, improvements in meal prices and a substantial rise in vegetable oil prices, in combination with U.S. soybean prices above the loan rate, significantly improve soybean prices in particular and oilseed prices in general (Figure 12).

## **Domestic**

### *Key assumptions*

To produce the baseline, we made two key assumptions about the domestic situation. We assumed normal weather conditions and trend yield improvements. Also, although the longer term implications of the grain transportation reforms (including amendments to Bill C34) will likely result in significant changes in the rail rate structure, a relatively simplistic approach was taken in the current baseline. The 2000/2001 representative freight rate is reduced to a level consistent within the revenue cap and we assumed freight rate increases of 2.5 percent in 2001/2002 and then increases at the rate of inflation from 2002 through 2006.<sup>6</sup>

### **Domestic situation**

#### *Prices*

The level of price transmission from major world market indicator prices to Canadian market prices is a function of exchange rates and estimated price transmission equations. Projected Canadian export prices increase at lesser rates than the world indicator prices largely because of a projected appreciation of the Canadian currency relative to the U.S. currency (1.2 percent appreciation per annum). For wheat, durum, canola and flaxseed, export prices are projected to increase on average 1.8, 2.2, 4.2 and 5.4 percent per annum respectively, from the prices

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6. Based on the May 10, 2000 reform package announcement for grain transportation, which set the revenue cap at \$27.00 per tonne in the crop year 2000/2001, the reduction is \$5.92 from the effective rate of \$32.92. Since the baseline takes the 976-1000 mileage block as a representative freight rate, a slightly modified calculation had to be undertaken. For the 976-1000 mileage block, removing the appropriate deduction from the previous 2000/2001 mandated statutory maximum rate of \$34.65, results in a rate of \$27.53 per tonne. It was assumed that the freight rate increased 2.5 percent in 2001/2002 and then increased at the rate of inflation through the remainder of the baseline period.

projected for the 2000/2001 crop year. Wheat and durum continue to benefit from a steady expansion in world wheat demand, while the more depressed canola and flaxseed prices benefit from rising international vegetable oil prices.

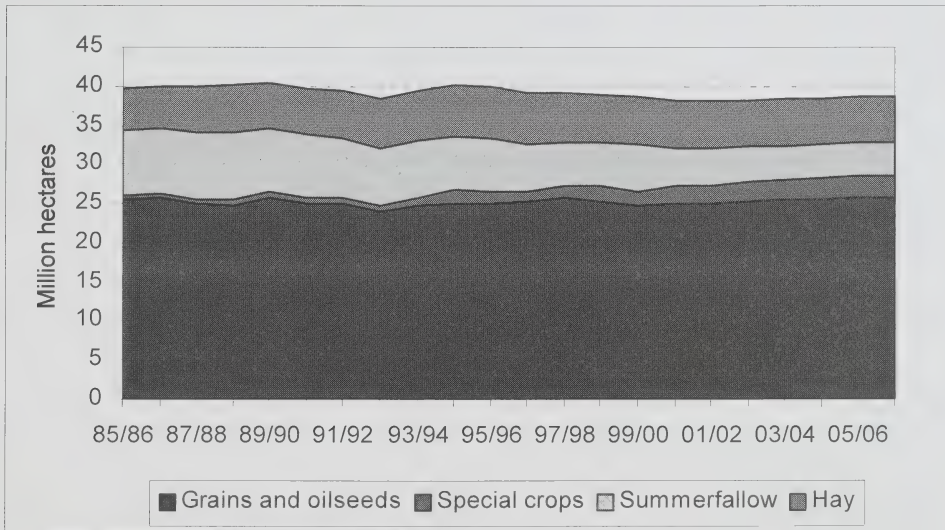
Barley prices in Western Canada benefit from both an increase in prices in the international coarse grain market and a tightening of the domestic feed barley market, which result in a 4.5 percent growth rate in the prairie farm price. As livestock production continues to expand in the West, Canadian barley exports are gradually limited to malting barley. Over the duration of the baseline period, an increasingly tight domestic feed barley supply and demand situation places a premium on the domestic market price as net exports of feed barley continue to decline.

In Eastern Canada, corn prices are projected to bottom out in 2000/2001, slightly below the 1999/2000 level. Soybean prices will reach their low in 2001/2002 due to the relative weakness in oilseed meal and vegetable oil prices and the negative impact of the U.S. loan rate. Over the baseline period, corn producer prices are projected to increase at a rate of 4.4 percent per annum, while soybean producer prices are projected to increase at a rate of 3.7 percent.

### *Area allocation*

Crop prices, which are generally rising, lead to a modest increase in total area dedicated to crops over the baseline period. Total area, i.e. cereal, oilseed and special crop area harvested, seeded hay area, and summerfallow, is projected to increase from the low level of 38.8 million hectares in 2000/2001 to 39.4 million hectares in 2006/2007 (0.3 percent growth per annum). This level is modestly higher than the 1996/1997–1999/2000 average, a period marked by low nominal grain prices, but lower than the 40 million hectares observed in the mid-1990s.

**Figure 15: Crop area allocation—Canada**





For the major grains and oilseeds, the area harvested is projected to increase modestly (0.6 percent per annum) over the baseline, as some hay and summerfallow area is shifted into grains and oilseeds production (Figure 15). Statistics Canada crop area estimates for crop year 2000/2001 indicate an increase in total wheat area harvested (4.9 percent) and coarse grain area harvested (8.5 percent), and a substantial decline in oilseed area harvested (11.1 percent). Over the baseline period, the largest price improvements are projected in coarse grains and oilseeds, thereby allowing coarse grain area harvested to maintain a relatively high level (4.5 percent higher than the 1996/1997–1999/2000 average in 2006/2007). Although a further weakness in oilseed prices through 2001/2002 is projected, resulting in further declines in area harvested, improvements in oilseed prices throughout the baseline period return the oilseed area to a level modestly below the record levels observed in the late 1990s. In the short term, wheat area is projected to increase from 2000/2001 plantings, as stronger wheat prices attract area previously planted to oilseeds. By the end of the baseline period, total wheat area is slightly below the 1996/1997–1999/2000 average.

Special crop area is projected to continue a strong upward trend. Harvested area of five of the major special crops in Western Canada (field peas, lentils, mustard seed, canary seed and sunflower seed) increased from 0.8 million hectares in 1992 to 1.8 million hectares in 1999/2000. A record of 2.0 million hectares was harvested in crop year 1998/1999. Given the low grain prices observed to date, crop area estimates for 2000/2001 indicate that Western Canadian producers have seeded a record level, which could result in the harvested area of these five crops exceeding 2.4 million hectares. In the medium term, increasing cereal and oilseed prices are projected to have a limited effect on the growth in special crop production. Special crop area is projected to increase at a rate of 2.9 percent per annum from the record level of 2.4 million hectares intended in 2000/2001 to 2.9 million hectares in 2006/2007 (Figure 15).

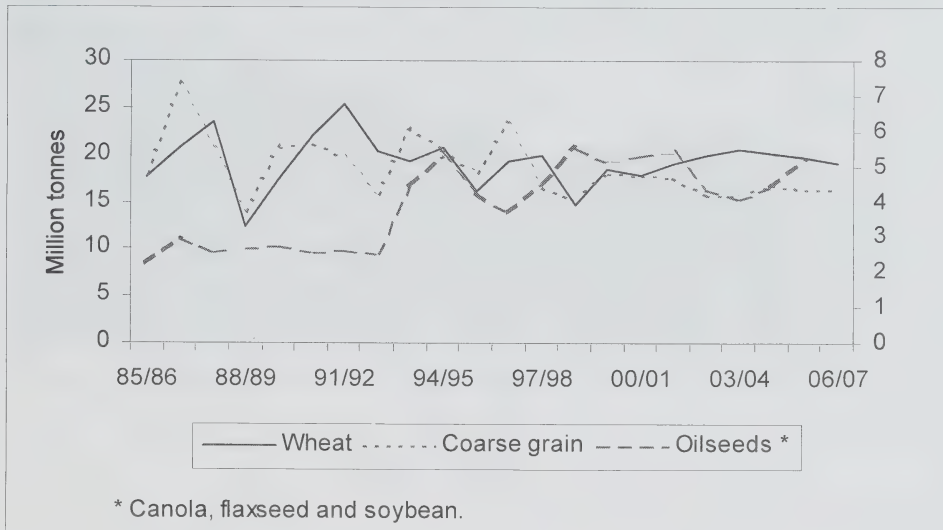
In the medium term, total seeded hay area is projected to return to a level modestly above the 1996/1997–1999/2000 average (6.5 million hectares). In Western Canada, the decline observed in 1996/1997 and 1997/1998 reversed, and seeded hay area increased by 0.2 and 0.3 million hectares respectively in 1998/1999 and 1999/2000. Increases in Western Canada are projected to continue in 2000/2001 and 2001/2002, as grain and oilseed prices bottom out and cattle prices are favourable. In Eastern Canada, seeded hay area continues its downward trend. In 2000/2001, high corn and soybean area estimates suggest a further drop in seeded hay area. However, in 2001/2002, an increase is projected as lower returns from corn and soybeans result in some area shifting back into hay production. In the short term, Canadian seeded hay area is projected to remain high but begin to decline from 2002/2003 through 2006/2007, as grain and oilseed returns improve.

The continued downward trend in the area dedicated to summerfallow in Western Canada has allowed the expansion of the crop area planted. Since 1980, the summerfallow area declined from 10.5 million hectares to a low of 5.4 million hectares in 1998/1999. The 1999/2000 crop year was marred by wet weather conditions resulting in an increase in summerfallow area to 6.1 million hectares. In 2000/2001, the summerfallow area is estimated to drop significantly to 4.7 million hectares and to continue its decline over the medium term. Based on an average 1.6 percent reduction per annum, the amount of summerfallow area is projected to fall to 4.2 million hectares by 2006/2007. This slow decline in the rate of summerfallow reduction (less than 2 percent per annum) is a function of flat real grain prices and the limited suitability of the remaining summerfallow area to be shifted to other agronomic practices.

### Production, exports and use

With respect to domestic grain and oilseed production, the increased area dedicated to wheat and durum results in production peaking in 2003/2004 at 29.1 million tonnes. For the remainder of the baseline period, increasing returns to oilseed production and a tighter domestic feed barley market, result in wheat area moving into canola and barley with wheat production falling to 27.8 million tonnes by 2006/2007. Rising feed and food usage reduce the amount of wheat available for export. Exports of wheat peak with production in 2003/2004 at 20.5 million tonnes, and by the end of the baseline period, wheat exports fall to a level of 19.2 million tonnes (Figure 16).

**Figure 16: Major crop exports—Canada**



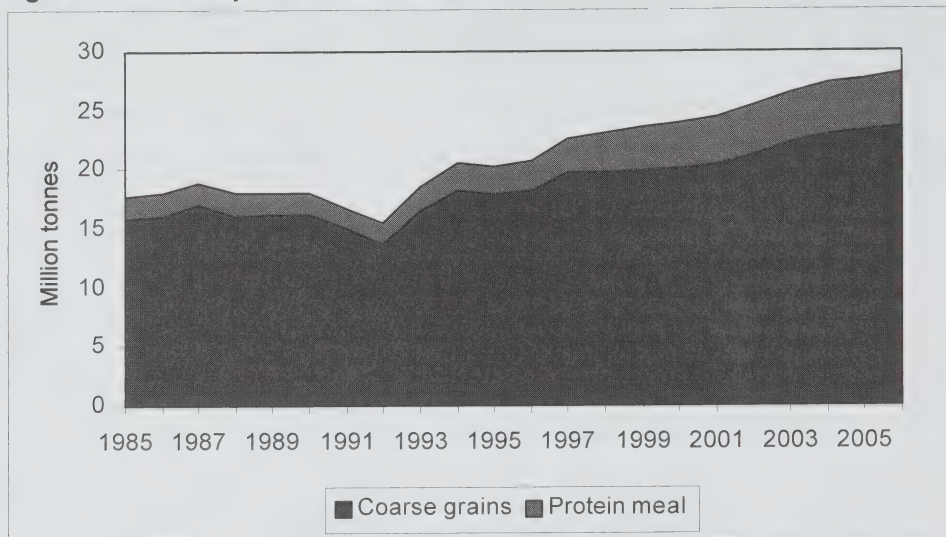
As international coarse grain prices continue to improve and the domestic feed grain market tightens, domestic barley and corn prices strengthen resulting in an expansion of the coarse grain area. This price improvement raises production levels from 2000/2001 through to the end of the baseline. Rising feed and industrial use of coarse grains limits the export availability which is 11 percent below the 1996/1997–1999/2000 average by the end of the baseline period (Figure 16). The drop in coarse grain exports is a result of the continued decline in feed barley exports. High barley supplies in 2000/2001 should result in feed barley exports making up about 35 percent of total barley exports, but by 2006/2007, this proportion is projected to fall to 10 percent.

With oilseed prices reaching their low point in 2001/2002, canola and soybean area harvested bottom out in 2002/2003 and oilseed production drops to a low of 9.7 million tonnes. Although world markets are characterized by weak vegetable oil and meal prices, oilseeds are still inexpensive, so domestic crushing margins continue to dictate modest increases in domestic oilseed processing. The tightening of domestic oilseed supplies through 2003/2004 results in a significant reduction in oilseed exports. But as oilseed prices recover and production expands, by the end of the baseline, exports are 22.1 percent higher than the 1996/1997–1999/2000 average (Figure 16).



For all the major grains, increasing livestock numbers translate into increasing domestic feed requirements, which ultimately reduce the level of bulk grain exports. For feed composition, it is projected that reduced protein meal prices will increase its use. High growth rates are projected for canola meal and dry peas in Western Canada. Increasing livestock production will continue to expand barley feed usage, which is projected to increase 3.2 percent per annum from the currently high levels (Figure 17). Corn usage, which surpassed seven million tonnes, will continue to expand as feed in Eastern Canada, with growth in the range of 2.5 percent per annum.

**Figure 17: Consumption of feed—Canada**

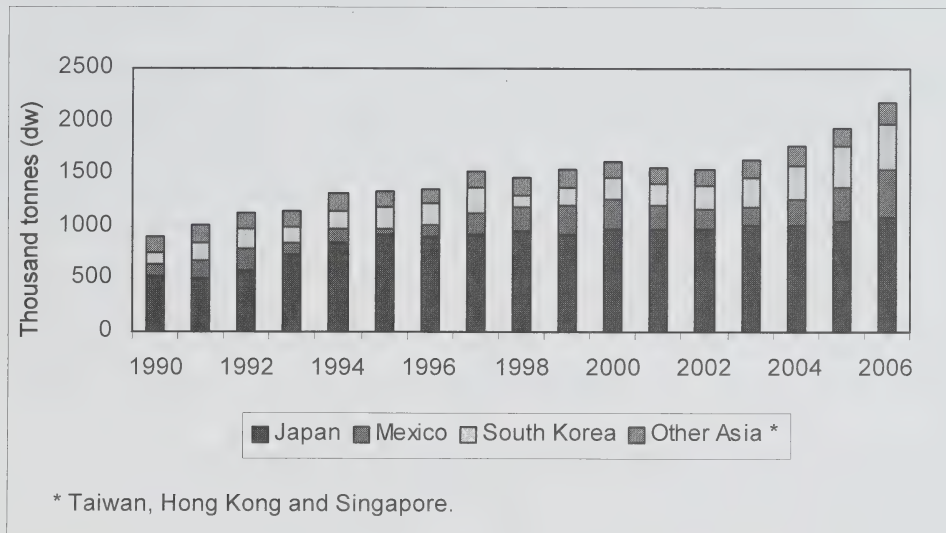


## Beef

### International

Since the late 1920s, the major beef markets in the Pacific (Japan, South Korea and Taiwan) have been closed to Uruguay and Argentina. However, now that they have Foot-and-Mouth Disease (FMD)-free status, they are negotiating Pacific market access. This market is large and growing. Total beef imports by Japan, South Korea and Taiwan increased from 0.7 million tonnes in 1990 to 1.2 million tonnes in 1999, to the projected 1.6 million tonnes by 2006 (Figure 18)<sup>7</sup>. Successful negotiations leading to market access for Uruguay and Argentina will increase competition among Uruguay, Argentina, United States, Canada, New Zealand and Australia in the lucrative Pacific beef market.<sup>8</sup>

**Figure 18: Expanding import market for beef**



Since 1996, Mexico's beef imports increased while its feeder cattle exports decreased because of droughts in the northern part of the country. This trend will not continue in the short term but imports will increase strongly in the last part of the baseline period when beef prices fall.

In 1990, net imports of beef<sup>9</sup> into the United States were almost one million tonnes. In 1997, they decreased to their lowest level of 480 thousand tonnes and in 1999 increased to 635 thousand tonnes. They are projected to stay between 400 and 725 thousand tonnes over the baseline period.

7. All quantities in the text are on a dressed weight basis.

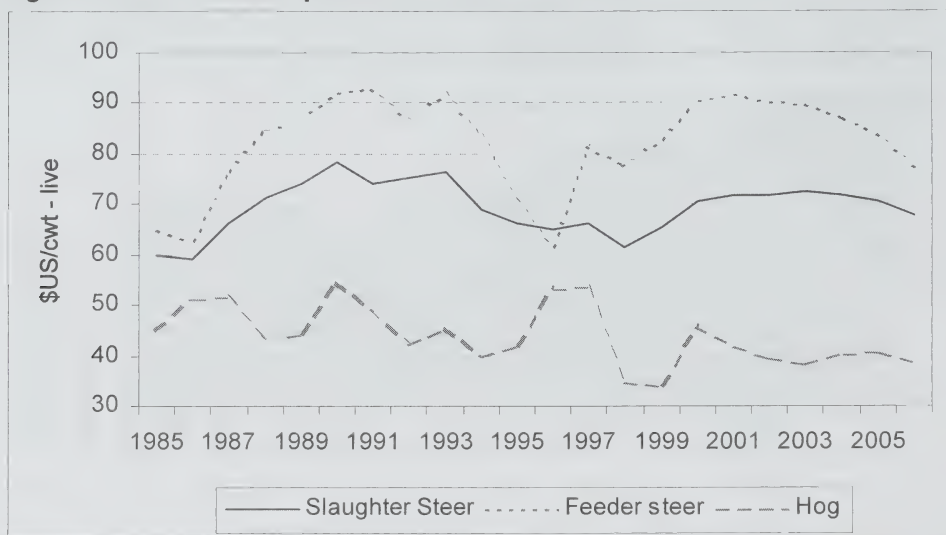
8. For a detailed analysis, please refer to OECD's "Agricultural Outlook 1998-2003."

9. These figures include live animal trade on a dressed weight basis.

Currency devaluation in Australia and New Zealand along with very low world prices of wool led to an increase in their beef production and exports. Their joint beef exports<sup>10</sup> increased from 1.5 million tonnes in 1990 to 1.9 million tonnes in 1999. They are projected to increase to 2.2 million tonnes in 2004 and then decline to 2.0 million tonnes in 2006.

Over the baseline period, slaughter cattle prices in the United States should increase 17 percent from the low level in 1998 to a peak in the cattle price cycle in 2003. By 2006, prices should fall about six percent below their peak in 2003 (Figure 19).

**Figure 19: U.S. livestock prices**



Feeder cattle prices are anticipated to remain strong in the US\$90/cwt range until 2003, and then begin to decline to reach US\$77/cwt in 2006 because of lower steer prices and higher feed prices (Figure 19).

10. These figures include live animal trade on a dressed weight basis.

## Domestic

### Main assumptions

- No countervail/anti-dumping duty on Canadian cattle exports is assumed over the baseline period.
- Wages in the packing industry of Canada and the United States will be stable in real terms.

### Domestic situation

Following the North American cattle markets, Canadian prices of feeder cattle remain strong from 2000 to 2002 but then begin to decline as feed prices increase and slaughter prices decrease. Prices of slaughter cattle remain strong from 2000 to 2003 and then begin to decline. The increasing value of the Canadian dollar tends to reduce prices.

After a peak in 1996, Canadian cattle inventories declined steadily, as prices declined. Inventories are projected to increase beginning in 2001 and continuing throughout the baseline period to 2006, which is anticipated to be the next peak of the cycle. Along with the inventories, cattle marketings have been falling recently. They will fall further in the first phase of the cattle cycle as producers retain females for breeding as opposed to slaughter. Over the baseline period, marketings increase rapidly beginning in 2002 and reach 5.3 million head by 2006.

The smaller increase in cattle marketings compared to the increase in slaughter leads to a much lower level of slaughter cattle exports in the first half of the baseline period. Beginning in 2003, when the Canadian cattle cycle is heading toward its peak, the level of slaughter cattle exports rises. This rise occurs because the rate of increase in marketings is greater than the rate of increase in domestic slaughter because the slaughter capacity cannot change rapidly.

Rebuilding the domestic cattle herd results in Canada being a net importer of feeder cattle until 2004. Feeder cattle trade is also affected by the recent Northwest Cattle Project, which facilitates feeder cattle imports from the United States. As feeder production increases, Canada again becomes a small net exporter of feeder cattle in the last two years of the baseline period.

Due to recent investments, Canadian packers continue to expand slaughter throughout the baseline period reaching a level of 3.9 million cattle per year in 2006. Almost 70 percent of the increase in beef production (154 thousand tonnes) between 2000 and 2006 is expected to be exported. Beef exports are projected to increase 41 percent from 503 thousand tonnes in 1999 to 707 thousand tonnes in 2006.

In summary the baseline projection indicates that by 2006, Canadian cattle farm output will be about 60 percent higher than the level observed in 1995, before the elimination of the WGTA (Box 3, Figure 20). Canadian exports of cattle farm outputs (meat and live cattle) are 50 percent above the high level observed in 1999 and 116 percent above the level observed in 1995 (Figure 21).

Figure 20: Cattle and hog farm output—Canada

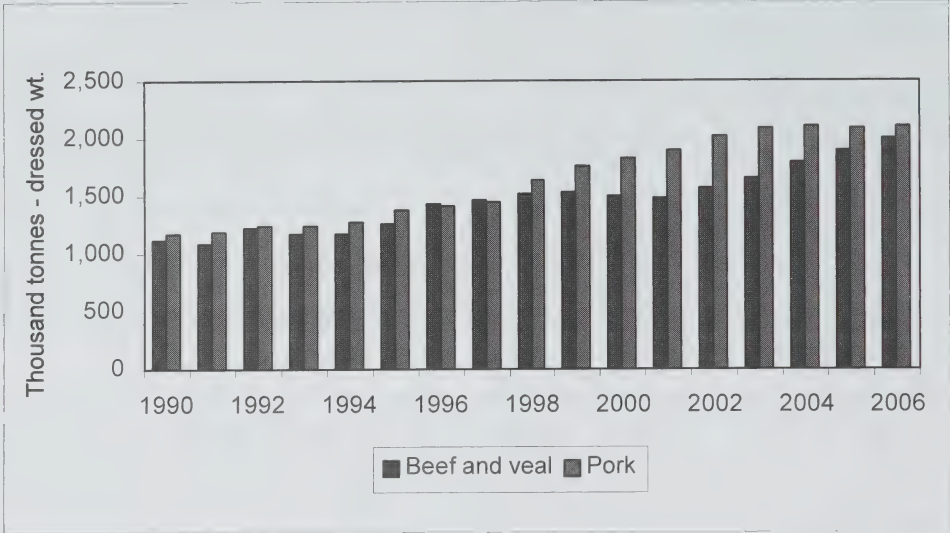
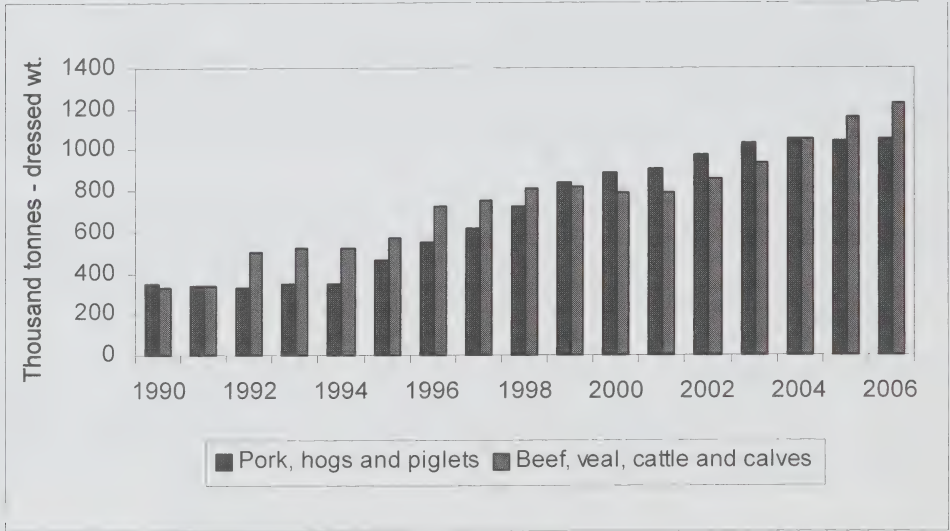


Figure 21: Red meat exports—Canada





### Box 3: Expansion of the Canadian livestock industry

**F**our key factors contributed to the expansion of the Canadian livestock industry:

- The removal of the WGTA, which subsidized the export of prairie grains, had a positive effect on the Western Canadian livestock industry. Its removal in 1995 resulted in a significant increase in the maximum grain freight rates which, from a mid-prairie point (976-1000 miles from Vancouver), more than doubled from \$14.72/tonne to \$30.63/tonne, resulting in lower feed prices in the Prairies.
- Devaluation of the Canada-United States exchange rate from US\$0.73 in 1995 to US\$0.67 in 1999 improved the competitiveness of Canadian meat exports in international markets.
- Large investments in the construction of newer and larger barns and state-of-the-art plants with increased slaughtering capacity were undertaken in the prairie provinces to achieve production and processing efficiencies and to capture opportunities in red meat markets.
- Bilateral, regional and international trade agreements liberalized meat markets in Mexico, Japan and South Korea over the last twelve years. As a result, meat imports from these countries increased rapidly.

In 1999, Western Canadian hogs and cattle farm output was about 28 percent higher than in 1995 when the WGTA was removed. Furthermore, in 2006, farm output should be 77 percent higher, according to the baseline.



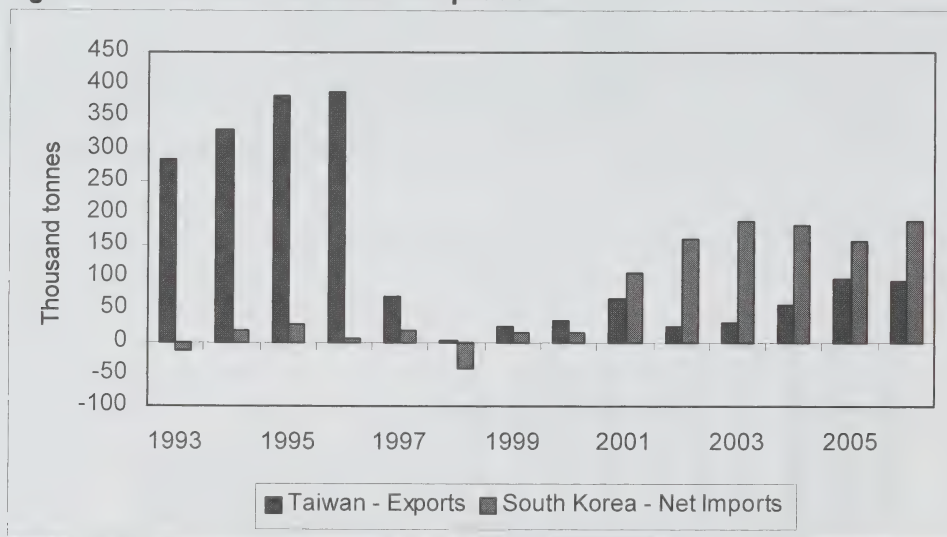
## Pork

### International

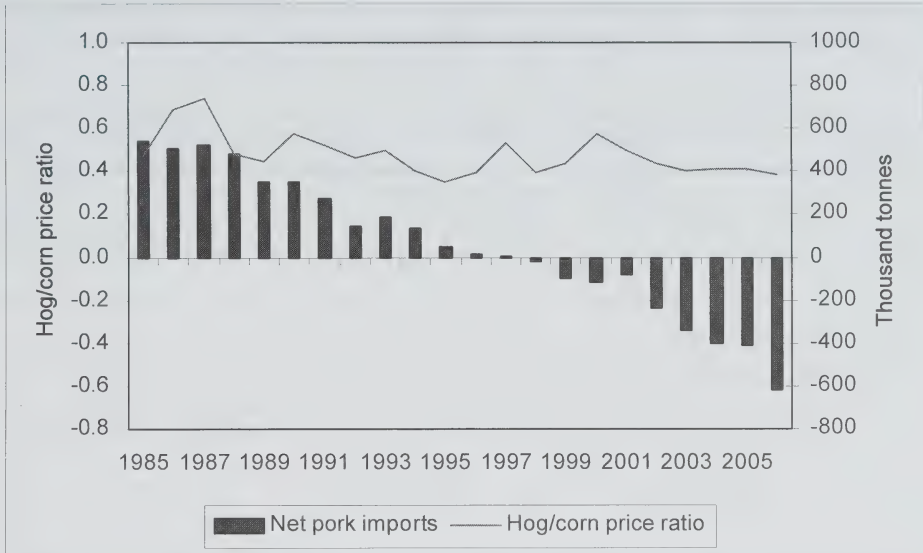
The Asian pork market will be very favourable to North American and EU exporters in the medium term. Japanese imports are projected to rise from 850 thousand tonnes in 2000 to over one million tonnes in 2006.

Taiwan's pork exports are projected to remain below 100 thousand tonnes throughout the baseline period (Figure 22). Taiwan had a major FMD outbreak in March 1997 that wiped out most of its pork exports. Before the hog epidemic, Japan imported more than 300 thousand tonnes of pork from Taiwan which accounted for almost 97 percent of Taiwan's total pork exports. In 1999, Taiwan's total pork exports were only 6 percent compared to its peak exports level of 1996. By the end of the baseline period, Taiwan's total pork exports are projected to be only 24 percent of the 1996 peak exports level.

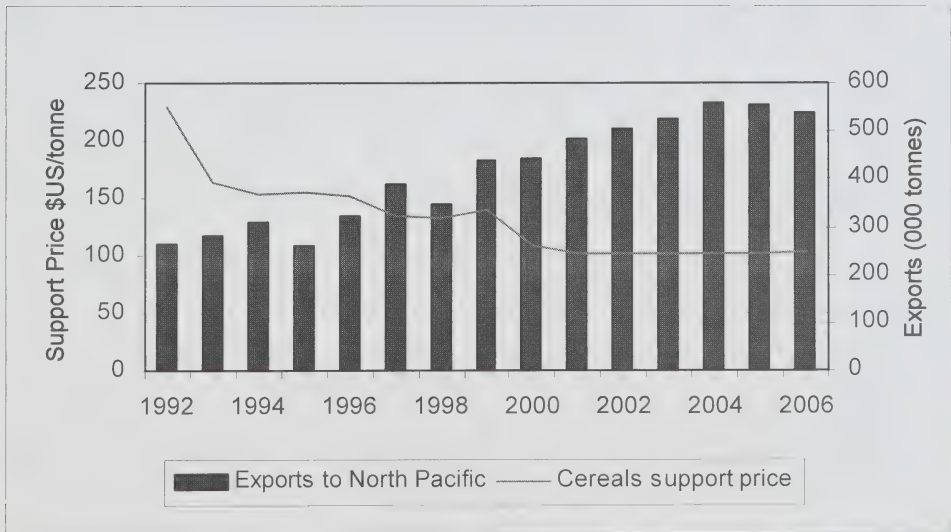
**Figure 22: Pork—reduced Asian competition**



South Korea's net pork imports are projected to reach 100 thousand tonnes in 2001 and almost double that by the end of the baseline period (Figure 22). In the short term, the increase is due to the market disturbance caused by a FMD outbreak in March 2000. Immediately after the announcement of the outbreak, Japan, Australia, Taiwan, Hong Kong, Singapore and China banned pork imports from South Korea. Japan imported about 80 thousand tonnes of pork from South Korea before the outbreak. It is assumed that 50 percent of what would have been exported if the outbreak had not occurred, will be consumed domestically and will serve as import substitutes. The remaining 50 percent is assumed to be added to stocks in the short term until production is reduced. Over the longer term, a high level of imports will be sustained by South Korea's falling pork tariff.

**Figure 23: U.S. pork industry**

Recent investments in the U.S. pork industry increased the number of mega-farms and consolidated packing plants, thereby improving production efficiency and making the United States a net exporter of pork. In the 1990s, the United States was a net importer of pork (354 thousand tonnes<sup>11</sup> of net imports in 1990) but in 1998, it became a net exporter. Net exports are projected to increase to 622 thousand tonnes in 2006 (Figure 23).

**Figure 24: Competitive EU pork industry**

11. These figures include live animal trade on a dressed weight basis.

The EU also exports pork. Devaluation of the euro and a decline in the support price for cereals is helping to make their pork industry more competitive (Figure 24). Therefore, Canada is likely to face stiff competition with the United States and the EU in the Asian pork market.

In spite of these developments, the hog price in North America features cyclical troughs in 1999 and 2003, and peaks in 2000 and 2005. The driving forces in the short term include high demand for bacon, the FMD outbreak in South Korea leading to increased pork demand from North America, and low feedgrain prices. Over the medium term, structural shifts in output and higher supplies will keep prices under pressure. Policy reforms continue to play an important role by expanding EU supplies and creating higher import demand in Asian markets.

## **Domestic**

### **Main assumptions**

- No countervail/anti-dumping duty on Canadian hog exports is assumed over the baseline period.
- The support price formula for the Quebec hog stabilization program will not be modified and the program will continue to be sound actuarially.
- Wages in the packing industry of Canada and the United States will be stable in real terms.

### **Domestic situation**

Following the North American hog price cycle, the peak prices for Canadian hogs are projected to occur in 2000 and 2004. The cyclical bottom occurs in 2003. The years 2000 and 2001 are expected to be the most profitable since 1993, as a result of both high hog prices and low feedgrain prices, and they follow from very difficult price conditions of the two previous years.

Growing environmental concerns and an anticipated tight market for feed barley are projected to slow the expansion of hog production in Western Canada by the end of the baseline period. Hog marketings in Western Canada will continue to increase to 11.1 million head in 2004 and moderately thereafter. Marketings in 2004 will be 62 percent higher than the 1995 level that occurred when the WGTA was eliminated.

As has been the case, marketings for hogs in Eastern Canada are expected to remain more stable than those of Western Canada over the baseline period and range between 12.8 and 13.5 million head.

In the absence of any labour problems in the Canadian pork packing industry, hog slaughter is expected to increase over the baseline period. The Maple Leaf Food's hog-kill plant in Brandon is approaching its annual slaughter capacity of 2.3 million hogs more quickly than planned. Late in 1999, Schneider announced plans to triple the capacity of its two-year-old Winnipeg hog plant to 90 thousand head a week by 2003. As a result, exports of slaughter hogs are projected to decline 56 percent in 2003 compared to a record high in 1998. In the medium term, slaughter hog exports should average 1.6 million head and weaner pig exports should average 2.2 million head.

As a result of increased slaughter capacity and thus pork production, Canadian pork exports will increase over the baseline period from 631 thousand tonnes in 1999 to 908 thousand tonnes in 2004 and then decline slightly to 888 thousand tonnes in 2006. Almost two thirds of the increase in pork production between 2000 and 2006 will be exported.

In summary, Canadian hog farm output at the end of the baseline period is anticipated to be 53 percent higher than the level observed in 1995 before the elimination of the WGTA (Box 3, Figure 20). Canadian exports of pork and hogs in meat equivalent are anticipated to be 130 percent above the level observed in 1995 (Figure 21).

## **Poultry and egg**

### **International**

World demand for poultry meat is still rising rapidly. According to the OECD, it is the only meat whose per capita consumption is increasing in all OECD countries. The annual per capita consumption in the United States is projected to increase 7.0 kg by 2006 from the 1996-1999 average. The output from the United States should also rise sharply, fuelled by low feed costs and wide spread vertical integration. This increased output should generate export surpluses of 3.0 million tonnes in 2006. However, U.S. exports are heavily dependent on China and Russia where demand is not sheltered from turnarounds in their economic or political situations.

The projections for EU poultry meat remain uncertain. Although domestic demand should rise, growing competition on world markets will push prices below the 1996-1999 average levels and reduce the profitability. To offset the threat to traditional export markets, EU poultry processors are focusing on higher value products and product branding on domestic markets.

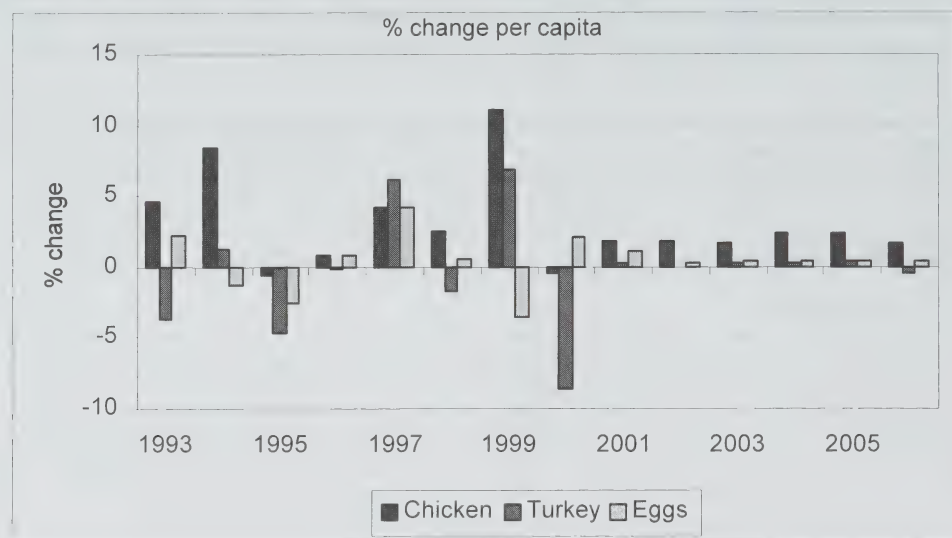
Brazil is an important competitor in the poultry market. Poultry production is boosted by increased foreign investment in its processing sector and by improved breeding and processing technology. The exporters are active in traditional EU markets including the Middle East and Russia. Brazil also competes vigorously with the United States, Thailand and China to export to Japan. Brazil received sanitary and phyto-sanitary (SPS) clearance for poultry exports to Canada and can now compete for Canada's poultry TRQ.

Finally, elimination of the U.S. embargo on exports of agricultural products to Cuba announced on June 27, 2000 was not taken into account in the baseline.

### **Domestic**

The demand for poultry meat in Canada is projected to remain strong over the baseline period (Figure 25). Annual per capita consumption of chicken in 2006 is projected to be 6.2 kg above the 1996-1999 average. Production should also rise significantly due to low feed costs and higher productivity. This increase in output is projected to stimulate exports of chicken from 65 kt in 1999 to 92 kt in 2006. However, the elimination of the U.S. embargo on exports of agricultural products to Cuba may have a negative impact on Canada's chicken exports. For turkey, annual per capita consumption is projected to remain unchanged at 4.3 kg.



**Figure 25: Growth in poultry consumption**

Because of low production costs, poultry prices are projected to be below historical levels in the short term. However, by the end of the baseline period, prices are projected to be slightly over the 1996–1999 average reflecting stronger feed prices.

Canadian egg production at the end of the baseline is projected to be about 12 percent higher than the 1996–1999 average. Growth is stimulated by a strong demand for breaker eggs from the agri-food processing industry. In 1990, breaker eggs accounted for 20 percent of all eggs produced in Canada. In 1999, this share has grown to more than 26 percent and is projected to increase to over 30 percent by 2006.

A strong demand for breaker eggs can be explained in part by the close link between U.S. and Canadian breaker egg prices, which are considerably lower than the table egg price in Canada. Because of the NAFTA agreement which does not prescribe tariffs on imported products containing less than 50 percent egg products, Canadian processors were allowed to purchase eggs at a competitive price with their U.S. counterparts. This measure was implemented to allow Canadian processors who used eggs in their products to be competitive with U.S. processors. The loss in revenue by producers from breaker egg sales is compensated by a levy included in the cost of production and the price of table eggs. This levy is projected to increase significantly over the baseline period as U.S. egg prices are projected to be below the 1996–1999 average over the baseline period and as the share of breaker eggs increases. Consequently, table egg prices in Canada are projected to be significantly higher compared to breaker egg prices. As a result, the growth in table egg consumption is projected to be moderate over the baseline period.

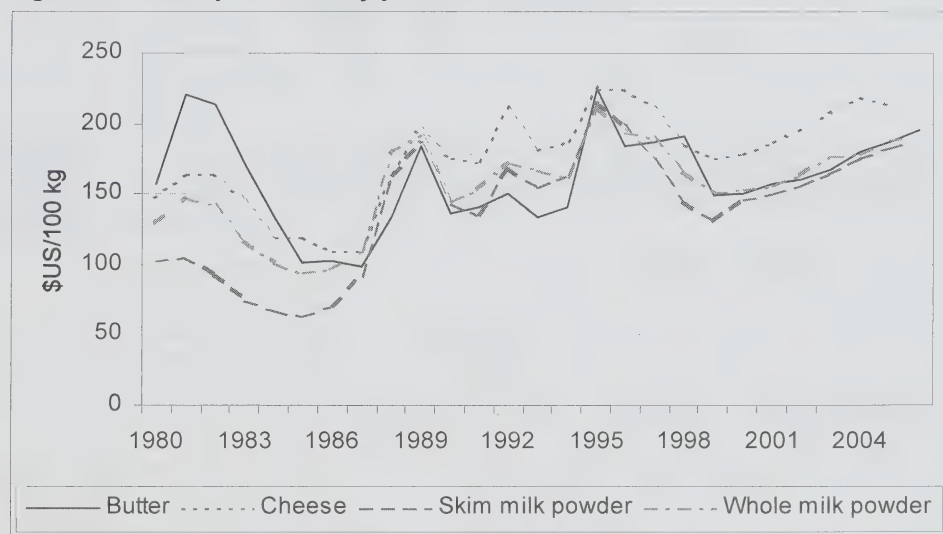


## Dairy

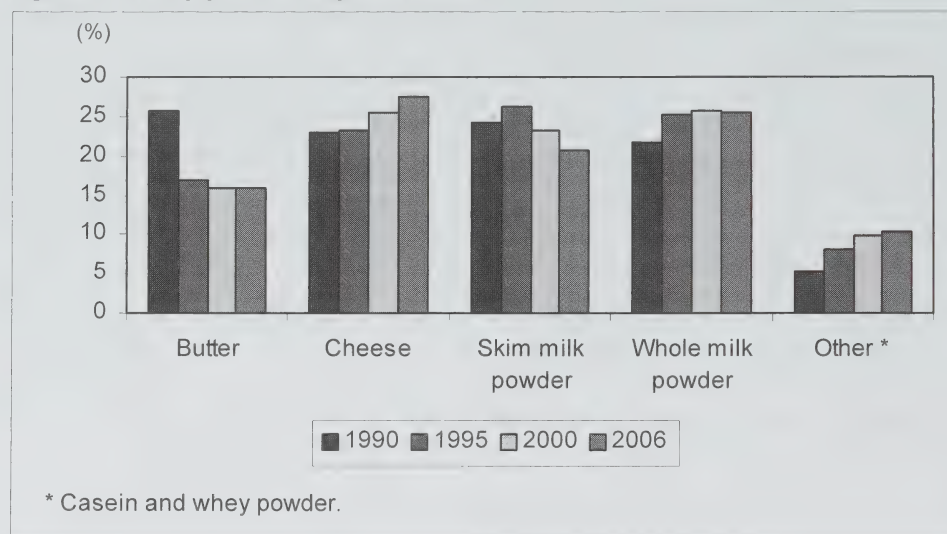
### International

Dairy product prices are projected to climb in the medium term as global demand continues to recover from the recent economic crises in Asia, Latin America and Russia. Butter and skim milk powder (SMP) prices, free-on-board, Northern Europe, will increase from 1,484 and 1,311 thousand US\$ per tonne in the dairy year 1999/2000 to 1,949 and 1,880 thousand US\$ per tonne in 2006/2007 respectively (Figure 26). SMP and whole milk powder (WMP) prices benefit from economic recovery in Asia, which accounts for about 50 percent of world SMP and WMP imports. Butter prices are highly dependent on economic conditions in Russia, the major import market. Butter prices will benefit from the projected increase in vegetable oil prices, which will improve from their currently low levels. Cheese prices will rise considerably reflecting strong global demand, especially in OECD countries, which account for 80 percent of world consumption.

**Figure 26: World price of dairy products**



World dairy trade continues to shift from supply-led trade in basic commodities to demand-led trade in high value-added products. Furthermore, technological advances, particularly in protein extraction and fractionation, have resulted in a fast-growing dairy ingredients market (Figure 27).

**Figure 27: Dairy product export shares**

Despite U.S. policy reforms, which include the elimination of support prices, exports of dairy products are not projected to expand significantly in the medium term as U.S. prices remain substantially above world prices. U.S. milk prices bottomed out in 1999 and are projected to recover steadily over the baseline period due to anticipated strong consumer demand for cheese and higher feed prices.

### Domestic

Total milk production for the 2000/2001 dairy year of 80.5 million hectolitres (mhl) is up 0.5 percent compared to the previous year. Although domestic production is up by more than 1.1 million hectolitres due to strong domestic demand for dairy products (especially cheese consumption), over-quota production is down by about 20 percent. This reduction in over-quota production in the short term reflects adjustments that are currently being implemented to provincial private export contracts and to meet Canada's WTO limit for subsidized exports of dairy products. Consequently, total production of milk is projected to increase only slightly from 80.1 million hectolitres in 1999/2000 to 82.9 million hectolitres in 2006/2007 (Figure 28).

**Figure 28: Milk production—Canada**

Fluid milk production in 2000/2001 is projected to increase 1.6 percent from 1999/2000 as rising low-fat milk sales offset the decline of standard milk sales. This trend is projected to continue in the future. Prices of both fluid and industrial milk increase steadily over the baseline period reflecting higher feed costs.

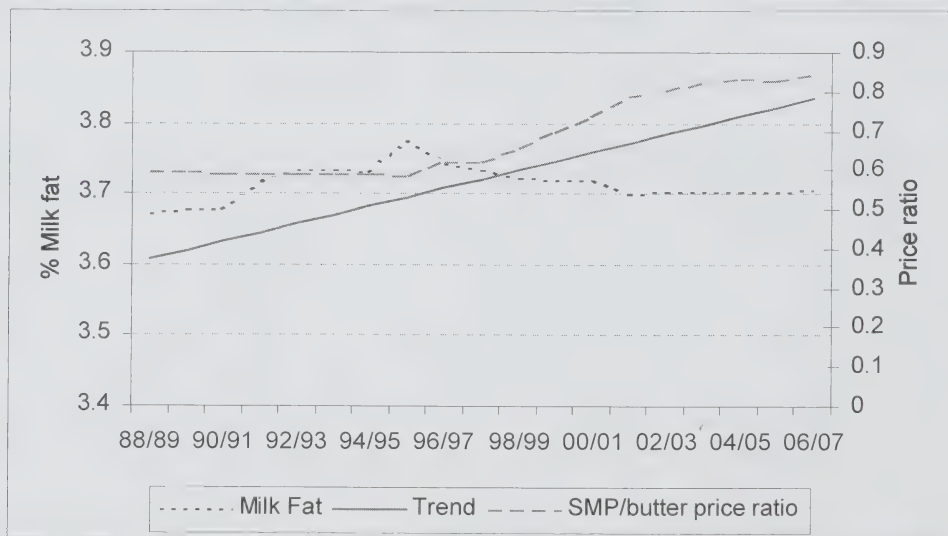
The decision of the WTO Appellate Body changes Canada's special dairy class system. Class 5-e, which included over-quota milk for export, will be eliminated at the end of the current dairy year. Starting in the 2000/2001 dairy year, Class 5-d will include only subsidized exports within Canada's WTO commitments, including cheese exported to the United Kingdom. Furthermore, a new class of milk, Class 4-m, will be implemented soon. It is assumed that SMP residual production will be sold in this class for animal feed at a price competitive with soybean meal prices, which are considerably lower than world SMP prices. In the short term, the quantity of SMP sold in this class is projected to be substantial but, in the medium term, it is projected to be reduced significantly as policy makers and producers make adjustments to the new export mechanisms.

Under the URAA, subsidized exports of dairy products are limited by quantity and value. Since 1995, the limits have been gradually reduced 21 and 36 percent respectively compared to the base export levels. The Canadian authorities are currently working on a proposition to calculate the value of export subsidies. One may expect that the value limits will have a negative impact on Canada's subsidized export levels of dairy products, especially SMP exports. Consequently, subsidized SMP exports are projected to be significantly lower than the historical average over the baseline period.

Since the implementation of supply management in the dairy industry, quotas have been allocated on a butterfat equivalent basis. Because of changing consumer habits and technological advances which have stimulated solid non-fat (SNF) demand, the butter support price was fixed from 1993 to 1996 to avoid a cross-over effect that would have moved the quota from a butterfat equivalent basis to a SNF basis. When producers realized that the price gap

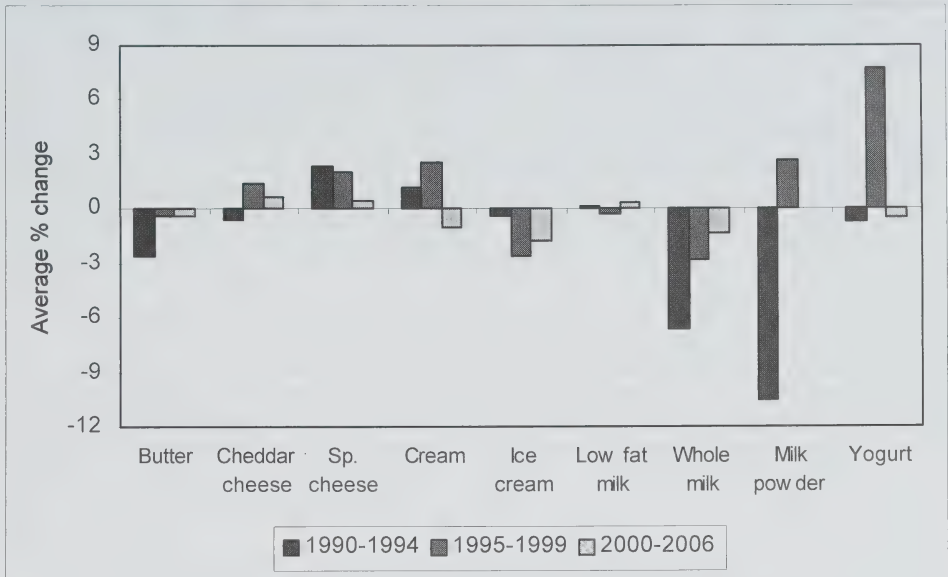
between butter and skim milk powder had decreased, they reduced the butterfat content of the milk they produced to get a better return (Figure 29). Taking into account the changes implemented to the system and new WTO constraints, Canadian authorities have to maintain the support price of butter at a level that will ensure that producers do not reduce the butterfat content of their milk and consequently minimize the residual production of SNF sold in Class 4-m and at the same time, avoid the cross-over effect. Furthermore, the price of milk sold in Class 4-m is projected to range from \$9.00 to \$11.00 per hectolitre, and therefore the large volume of Class 4-m produced would have a negative impact on the average P-9 pool price that producers receive. For these reasons, we assumed that the price of butter will increase over the baseline period but at a slower pace than the SMP support price. We also assumed that the butterfat content of milk will remain unchanged over the baseline period. As feed prices are projected to recover over the baseline period, the milk cost of production (COP) is also projected to increase. The rise in COP results in an increase in the gross target return for industrial milk which is projected to rise from \$56.20 per hectolitre in 1999 to \$61.50 per hectolitre by the end of the baseline period.

**Figure 29: Milk fat in Canada**



Cheese prices should rise significantly over the baseline period reflecting strong domestic demand for both speciality cheeses and cheddar cheese. The disappearance of butter is also projected to increase slightly as vegetable oil prices increase significantly at the end of the projection period. Yogurt has had the highest per capita consumption growth in recent years (Figure 30). From 1997 to 1999, per capita consumption of yogurt grew by about one kilogram. By the end of the baseline period, per capita consumption is projected to be 4.5 kg, compared with 4.0 kg for the 1996-1999 average, a 13 percent increase.



**Figure 30: Percent change in per capita consumption of dairy products**

Finally, the direct subsidy to milk producers is gradually reduced over the baseline period and will be completely eliminated by 2002/2003.

## Farm input price and consumer price indexes

### Farm input price indexes

Given the overall macroeconomic environment, and the anticipated outputs in the agriculture sector, price changes for materials and services used by the sector are expected to be moderate. It is anticipated that farm input prices will rise at an average annual rate of 0.7 percent during the baseline period. However, this average masks the current situation in 2000 where input price inflation is 3.1 percent, due to energy related inputs and increases in feeder calf and weaner prices. Over the baseline period, it is projected that there will be a downward trend in the annual inflation rates for these inputs from 3.1 percent in 2000 to 0.4 percent in 2006, due to interest, petroleum products, pesticides, weaners and feeder cattle prices from 2001 forward.

Over the baseline period, it is anticipated that the industry will benefit from price declines in five of the 20 main agricultural input categories: feeder cattle (4.8 percent), weaners (3.1 percent), mortgage interest (0.7 percent), interest other than mortgage interest (0.6 percent), and petroleum products (0.3 percent). Costs will remain high for petroleum products, given the significant increase recorded in 2000. The combined weight of these five categories in the index is about 30 percent.



Five sectors, however, will have significant average increases: veterinary care (3.3 percent), machinery repair (2.7 percent), feed (2.7 percent), hired farm labour (2.6 percent), and custom work (1.9 percent). These increases are associated with rising costs of labour in the economy at large.

In summary, production costs in Canada's agricultural industry may rise over the baseline period. Even though prices may rise, production cost increases are moderated by productivity gains which will tend to offset price increases. If productivity increases continue as in the past, in the range of one to two percent range, actual production costs may remain stable. Such productivity gains reflect new technology, but they also reflect industry re-structuring and rationalization which have been ongoing characteristics of the sector.

## **Consumer price indexes**

### **Aggregate indexes**

The projections over the baseline period indicate that the aggregate consumer price index (CPI) will increase at an average annual rate of 2.2 percent between 2000 and 2006. Higher growth is projected for non-food products relative to food products (average annual growth of 2.4 percent and 1.5 percent respectively). While food consumption continues to increase, the increasing ratio for non-food to food prices indicates that food expenditures will make up a smaller share of total expenditures by the end of the baseline period. The same result is expected for food consumption outside the home. This index will increase at a faster rate than for meals eaten at home (2.2 percent and 1.2 percent respectively).

### **Meat sector indexes**

Growth is anticipated to be very slow in the meat sector, with inflation at 0.3 percent a year between 2000 and 2006. Indeed, in spite of the short-term volatility of the cyclical pork market, the two major components of the meat sector seem to be at a standstill: beef – with an average annual decline of 0.1 percent and pork – with an average annual increase of 0.1 percent. Poultry is the only meat group supporting growth in the sector. After a 3.4 percent drop between 1999 and 2000, because of lower wholesale prices of chicken (a 4.6 percent drop), the CPI for poultry is projected to rebound, increasing at an average annual rate of 2.5 percent over the 2001-2006 period, while the egg CPI follows at an average annual rate of 1.8 percent during the baseline period.

### **Dairy product indexes**

Prices in the dairy sector are projected to increase more than in the meat sector. In the baseline period, the CPI for dairy products is projected to increase at an average annual rate of 2.3 percent between 2000 and 2006. Butter has the slowest growth rate – 1.3 percent. Like butter, milk also has a slow average growth – 1.6 percent for whole and powdered milk and 1.7 percent for skimmed milk. CPI growth for powdered milk picks up by 2003, to reach an average of 2.5 percent between 2003 and 2006. Cheese and ice cream have the highest CPI growth rate, with 2.9 percent and 4.6 percent per annum respectively. By the end of this baseline period, the CPI for ice cream will be the highest of all tracked dairy products.

### **Cereal product indexes**

The CPI for cereal products grows by an average annual rate of 1.0 percent during the 2001–2006 period. In the 1999–2001 period, average annual growth drops by half to 0.5 percent as a result of the falling CPI for pasta products, which in turn was caused by a drop in price for durum wheat. Moreover, because baked goods make up the most significant share of cereal products, their CPI growth is very close to the CPI for cereal products, that is, 1.1 percent over the 2000–2006 period. Finally, the drastic 30 percent fall in the price of durum wheat between 1999 and 2001 results in a decline of 2.3 percent in the CPI for pasta products over that period. The subsequent recovery in the price of wheat will then lead to an average annual growth of 0.5 percent.

### **Fruit and vegetable indexes**

The CPI for fruit is anticipated to rise an average of 1.8 percent a year, owing to a positive outlook for U.S. prices, which are offset somewhat by the anticipated higher Canadian dollar. Growth in the CPI for vegetables occurs in the first two years (3.0 percent average over the 1999–2001 period), but no growth afterward (average drop of 0.1 percent over the 2001–2006 period). This slowdown results from a slow increase of the price of vegetables in the United States and from a decline in the price of potatoes during the baseline period.

### **Other food indexes**

The CPI for other food products will increase at an average annual rate of 1.5 percent from 2000 to 2006. The CPI for sugar, which is a volatile market, is projected to fall by about 33 percent between 1999 and 2001. This sharp drop is due largely to a global supply surplus from Brazil, which is a major producer of sugar cane. However, a 21.6 percent recovery is projected between 2001 and 2003, as world producers adjust to the sugar surplus. Subsequently, between 2004 and 2006, average annual growth is projected to be 4.2 percent. Still, with an 11.1 percent gap between the two years, the 2006 index will fall below the 1999 level. Finally, since the CPI for fat and oil products depends primarily on the CPI for margarine, their average annual growth is expected to be the same—2.4 percent during the 2000–2006 period, and their CPI trends parallel each other. Nevertheless, a 6.1 percent drop in both CPIs between 1999 and 2000 is anticipated, due to the falling world prices for vegetable oils in this period.



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## **Appendix A: Comparison of international price projections**

The following set of graphs highlight prospects for international wheat, corn and soybean prices set out by five agencies: AAFC, ABARE, FAPRI, OECD, and USDA.

Projections have been extracted from the following publications:

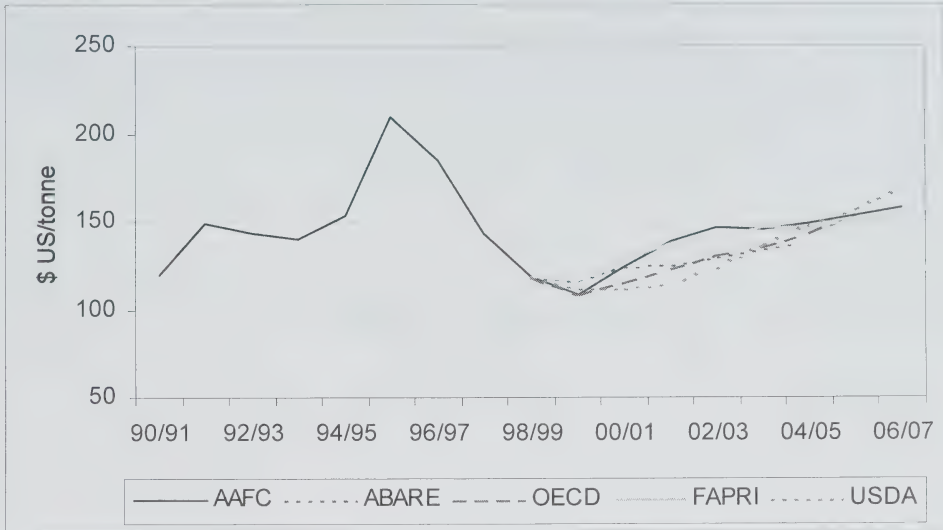
- Australian Bureau of Agriculture and Resource Economics. "Outlook 2000." Canberra: ABARE, February 2000.
- Food and Agricultural Policy Research Institute. "2000 World Agricultural Outlook." Ames, Iowa: FAPRI, January 2000.
- Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development. "Agricultural Outlook 2000–2005." Paris: OECD, March 2000.
- United States Department of Agriculture. "Long Term Agricultural Projections to 2009." Washington: USDA, February 2000.

Comparing international price projections across agencies is not straightforward for many reasons. The five agencies conducted their projections at different times in the year, and hence used different information sets. Different agencies report different prices. For most commodities, no price could be found which was reported by all the agencies. To solve this problem, an indicator price was chosen for each commodity. Agency comparisons were then made by applying the annual percentage changes in their price projections to the 1999 value of the indicator price.

Rising prices (in nominal terms) constitute a common element across the projections for all agencies. The level of prices varies between the agencies. OECD projections are based on submissions made by member countries. As a result, they tend to reflect a weighted average of the views from participants in their outlook process.

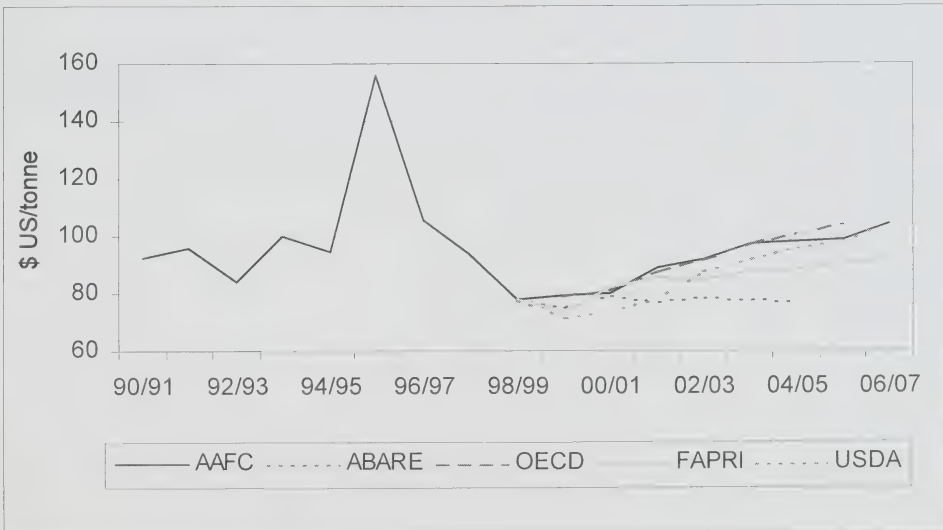
Three general points can be made about the long-term projections:

- Differences between projected price levels reflect mainly a different balance between assumptions used for world supply and demand (e.g. GDP growth rates, EU set-aside area, China's import demand).
- Higher grain and oilseed prices imply higher livestock prices.
- Decreases in commodity-specific, production-distorting policies have a positive influence on world prices.

**Figure A.1: U.S. wheat price—Gulf**

### International wheat price comparison

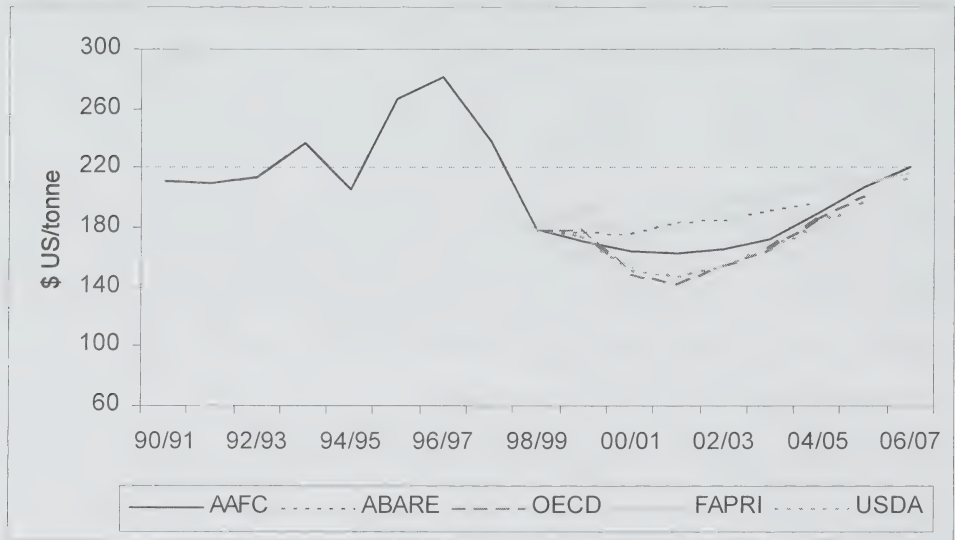
Comparisons were made using the U.S. hard red winter wheat gulf price (US\$/t) as the indicator price. The U.S. gulf price was reported by all agencies except the USDA. For the USDA, a gulf price was developed by applying annual percentage changes of the U.S. farm price to the 1999 value of the U.S. gulf price.

**Figure A.2: U.S. corn price—Central Illinois**

## International corn price comparison

Comparisons were made using the Central Illinois corn price (US\$/t) as the indicator price. All agencies except the AAFC reported the gulf price rather than the Central Illinois corn price. The projections used by AAFC were developed by applying annual percentage changes of the U.S. gulf price to the 1999 value of the Central Illinois corn price.

**Figure A.3: U.S. soybean price—Central Illinois**



## International soybean price comparison

Comparisons were made using the Central Illinois soybean price (US\$/t) as the indicator price. Some agencies reported the farm and gulf prices rather than the Central Illinois soybean price. Projections for these agencies were developed by applying annual percentage changes of the respective prices to the 1999 value of the Central Illinois soybean price.

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## **Appendix B: Tables**



Table B.1: Economic assumptions

| REAL GDP (Annual percent change) | 1996   | 1997   | 1998    | 1999    | 2000    | 2001    | 2002    | 2003    | 2004    | 2005    | 2006    | Average<br>1996–1999 | Growth rate<br>2000–2006 |
|----------------------------------|--------|--------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|----------------------|--------------------------|
| Australia                        | 4.00   | 3.85   | 5.08    | 3.92    | 2.98    | 4.02    | 3.41    | 3.52    | 3.54    | 3.37    | 3.37    | 4.2                  |                          |
| EU 15                            | 1.61   | 2.50   | 2.70    | 2.10    | 2.75    | 2.67    | 2.52    | 2.46    | 2.23    | 2.26    | 2.26    | 2.2                  |                          |
| Japan                            | 5.05   | 1.43   | -2.83   | 1.39    | 1.40    | 1.20    | 2.10    | 2.20    | 1.70    | 1.80    | 1.80    | 1.3                  |                          |
| South Korea                      | 6.75   | 5.01   | -5.84   | 9.02    | 6.51    | 5.66    | 5.53    | 5.30    | 5.03    | 5.00    | 5.00    | 3.7                  |                          |
| Mexico                           | 5.10   | 6.76   | 4.90    | 3.40    | 3.32    | 3.95    | 4.64    | 4.88    | 4.90    | 4.97    | 4.97    | 5.0                  |                          |
| Poland                           | 6.05   | 6.80   | 4.80    | 3.47    | 5.22    | 5.83    | 5.36    | 5.04    | 5.08    | 5.15    | 5.15    | 5.3                  |                          |
| United States                    | 3.66   | 4.50   | 4.30    | 3.81    | 3.07    | 2.28    | 2.05    | 3.00    | 3.45    | 3.38    | 3.38    | 4.1                  |                          |
| Argentina                        | 4.78   | 8.59   | 3.90    | -1.06   | 1.71    | 3.03    | 4.73    | 4.12    | 4.15    | 4.14    | 4.14    | 4.1                  |                          |
| China                            | 9.88   | 8.80   | 7.80    | 7.00    | 6.80    | 7.00    | 7.50    | 7.60    | 7.60    | 7.60    | 7.60    | 8.4                  |                          |
| Rest of world <sup>1</sup>       | 4.96   | 4.07   | 1.05    | 2.11    | 3.82    | 4.25    | 4.49    | 4.46    | 4.47    | 4.51    | 4.51    | 3.0                  |                          |
| CPI (Annual percent change)      |        |        |         |         |         |         |         |         |         |         |         |                      |                          |
| Australia                        | 2.61   | 0.25   | 0.85    | 1.43    | 4.21    | 3.50    | 2.78    | 3.00    | 2.80    | 2.50    | 2.50    | 1.3                  |                          |
| EU 15                            | 2.50   | 2.05   | 1.73    | 1.20    | 2.70    | 1.80    | 1.90    | 1.80    | 1.70    | 1.70    | 1.70    | 1.9                  |                          |
| Japan                            | 0.13   | 1.71   | 0.65    | -0.30   | -0.30   | -0.30   | 0.20    | 0.50    | 0.50    | 0.50    | 0.50    | 0.5                  |                          |
| South Korea                      | 4.92   | 4.44   | 7.51    | 0.90    | 2.50    | 2.75    | 2.70    | 2.70    | 2.90    | 3.00    | 3.00    | 4.4                  |                          |
| Mexico                           | 34.38  | 20.62  | 15.93   | 16.50   | 10.70   | 8.70    | 7.61    | 7.00    | 6.60    | 6.31    | 6.31    | 21.9                 |                          |
| Poland                           | 19.91  | 14.88  | 11.58   | 7.02    | 7.12    | 5.40    | 4.50    | 4.10    | 3.73    | 3.61    | 3.61    | 13.3                 |                          |
| United States                    | 2.93   | 2.34   | 1.55    | 1.59    | 2.31    | 2.40    | 2.30    | 2.21    | 2.20    | 2.10    | 2.10    | 2.1                  |                          |
| Argentina                        | 0.83   | 0.79   | -1.44   | 8.12    | 2.27    | 2.50    | 2.72    | 3.13    | 3.62    | 3.91    | 3.91    | 2.1                  |                          |
| China                            | 5.92   | 1.24   | -2.00   | -1.00   | 2.50    | 3.00    | 4.00    | 4.50    | 4.75    | 4.75    | 4.75    | 1.0                  |                          |
| POPULATION (Million)             |        |        |         |         |         |         |         |         |         |         |         |                      |                          |
| World                            | 5727.9 | 5808.6 | 5890.7  | 5970.1  | 6049.9  | 6129.1  | 6208.1  | 6286.6  | 6365.2  | 6443.0  | 6522.0  | 5849.3               | 1.3%                     |
| OECD                             | 1087.6 | 1094.1 | 1101.3  | 1107.6  | 1114.6  | 1121.6  | 1128.6  | 1135.4  | 1142.3  | 1148.6  | 1155.0  | 1097.6               | 0.6%                     |
| Non OECD                         | 4640.3 | 4714.5 | 4789.4  | 4862.4  | 4935.3  | 5007.5  | 5079.6  | 5151.2  | 5222.9  | 5294.4  | 5367.0  | 4751.7               | 1.4%                     |
| EXCHANGE RATE                    |        |        |         |         |         |         |         |         |         |         |         |                      |                          |
| Australia—A\$/US\$               | 1.28   | 1.35   | 1.59    | 1.55    | 1.54    | 1.54    | 1.55    | 1.56    | 1.56    | 1.56    | 1.57    | 1.4                  | 0.3%                     |
| EU 15—Euro/US\$                  | 0.79   | 0.88   | 0.89    | 0.85    | 1.02    | 1.00    | 1.00    | 0.99    | 0.99    | 0.99    | 0.99    | 0.9                  | -0.5%                    |
| Japan—¥/US\$                     | 108.82 | 121.00 | 130.89  | 114.28  | 106.00  | 106.00  | 103.97  | 102.13  | 100.27  | 98.48   | 98.48   | 118.7                | -1.2%                    |
| South Korea—Won/US\$             | 804.42 | 950.51 | 1400.48 | 1190.32 | 1204.80 | 1204.80 | 1204.13 | 1211.79 | 1220.82 | 1231.65 | 1242.58 | 1086.4               | 0.5%                     |
| Mexico—NMS/US\$                  | 7.60   | 7.92   | 9.15    | 9.59    | 9.61    | 9.61    | 10.14   | 10.65   | 11.17   | 11.69   | 12.24   | 8.6                  | 4.1%                     |
| New Zealand—NZ\$/US\$            | 1.45   | 1.51   | 1.87    | 1.89    | 1.95    | 1.95    | 1.94    | 1.93    | 1.93    | 1.92    | 1.92    | 1.7                  | -0.2%                    |
| Poland—Zl/US\$                   | 2.70   | 3.28   | 3.49    | 3.95    | 4.24    | 4.37    | 4.48    | 4.57    | 4.65    | 4.72    | 4.79    | 3.4                  | 2.1%                     |
| China—Yuan/US\$                  | 8.31   | 8.29   | 8.18    | 8.20    | 8.17    | 8.33    | 8.57    | 8.85    | 9.17    | 9.49    | 9.82    | 8.2                  | 3.1%                     |

Source: OECD—Agricultural Outlook 2000–2005 (except EU15 inflation rate in 2000 and the Euro over the entire baseline).

Note: 1. Excludes NIS and Slovakia.

Table B.2: Main policy assumptions for cereal and oilseed markets

|  | 1996   | 1997   | 1998   | 1999   | 2000   | 2001   | 2002   | 2003   | 2004   | 2005   | 2006   | Average<br>1996–1999 | % Chg. 2006:<br>1996–1999 Avg. | Growth rate<br>2000–2006 |
|--|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|----------------------|--------------------------------|--------------------------|
| <b>EU15</b>                                  |        |        |        |        |        |        |        |        |        |        |        |                      |                                |                          |
| Cereal support price <sup>1</sup> (Euro/t)   | 119.2  | 119.2  | 119.2  | 119.2  | 110.3  | 101.3  | 101.3  | 101.3  | 101.3  | 101.3  | 101.3  | 119.2                | -15.0%                         | -1.4%                    |
| Cereal compensation <sup>2,3</sup> (Euro/t)  | 54.3   | 50.4   | 54.3   | 54.3   | 58.7   | 63.0   | 63.0   | 63.0   | 63.0   | 63.0   | 63.0   | 53.3                 | 18.1%                          | 1.2%                     |
| Set-aside rate <sup>8</sup> (%)              | 10.0   | 5.0    | 5.0    | 10.0   | 15.5   | 14.6   | 14.1   | 11.9   | 10.5   | 9.7    | 9.7    | 7.5                  | 28.8%                          | -7.6%                    |
| Set-aside payment <sup>3</sup> (Euro/t)      | 69.0   | 68.8   | 68.8   | 68.8   | 58.7   | 63.0   | 63.0   | 63.0   | 63.0   | 63.0   | 63.0   | 68.9                 | -8.5%                          | 1.2%                     |
| Subsidised export limits <sup>4</sup> (mt)   |        |        |        |        |        |        |        |        |        |        |        |                      |                                |                          |
| wheat  | 19.2   | 18.0   | 16.8   | 15.6   | 14.4   | 14.4   | 14.4   | 14.4   | 14.4   | 14.4   | 14.4   | 17.4                 | -17.2%                         | 0.0%                     |
| coarse grains                                | 13.1   | 12.6   | 12.0   | 11.4   | 10.4   | 10.4   | 10.4   | 10.4   | 10.4   | 10.4   | 10.4   | 12.3                 | -15.3%                         | 0.0%                     |
| Oilseed compensation <sup>2,6</sup> (Euro/t) | 131    | 94     | 94     | 94     | 82     | 72     | 63     | 63     | 63     | 63     | 63     | 103.3                | -39.0%                         | -4.3%                    |
| <b>UNITED STATES</b>                         |        |        |        |        |        |        |        |        |        |        |        |                      |                                |                          |
| Wheat loan rate (US\$/t)                     | 94.8   | 94.8   | 94.8   | 94.8   | 94.8   | 94.8   | 94.8   | 94.8   | 94.8   | 94.8   | 94.8   | 94.8                 | 0.0%                           | 0.0%                     |
| Maize loan rate (US\$/t)                     | 74.4   | 74.4   | 74.4   | 74.4   | 74.4   | 74.4   | 74.4   | 74.4   | 74.4   | 74.4   | 74.4   | 74.4                 | 0.0%                           | 0.0%                     |
| Soybeans loan rate <sup>7</sup> (US\$/t)     | 182.6  | 193.3  | 193.3  | 193.3  | 193.3  | 193.3  | 193.3  | 193.3  | 193.3  | 193.3  | 193.3  | 190.6                | 1.4%                           | 0.0%                     |
| CRP areas (Mha)                              |        |        |        |        |        |        |        |        |        |        |        |                      |                                |                          |
| wheat  | 4.3    | 3.7    | 3.8    | 4.0    | 4.4    | 4.5    | 4.6    | 4.7    | 4.7    | 4.7    | 4.7    | 4.0                  | 19.0%                          | 1.1%                     |
| coarse grains <sup>5</sup>                   | 4.2    | 2.7    | 2.6    | 2.7    | 3.0    | 3.1    | 3.1    | 3.1    | 3.1    | 3.1    | 3.1    | 3.1                  | 1.6%                           | 0.5%                     |
| soybeans                                     | 1.6    | 1.5    | 1.3    | 1.3    | 1.4    | 1.4    | 1.3    | 1.3    | 1.3    | 1.3    | 1.3    | 1.4                  | -8.8%                          | -1.2%                    |
| <b>CHINA</b>                                 |        |        |        |        |        |        |        |        |        |        |        |                      |                                |                          |
| Wheat procurement price (Yuan/t)             | 1275.0 | 1292.0 | 1285.1 | 1330.4 | 1378.3 | 1447.8 | 1528.1 | 1616.7 | 1710.4 | 1800.7 | 1895.8 | 1295.6               | 46.3%                          | 5.5%                     |
| Coarse grains procurement price (Yuan/t)     | 1080.0 | 1153.5 | 1182.4 | 1230.1 | 1285.8 | 1357.4 | 1439.9 | 1531.1 | 1609.8 | 1691.6 | 1777.5 | 1161.5               | 53.0%                          | 5.5%                     |
| <b>JAPAN</b>                                 |        |        |        |        |        |        |        |        |        |        |        |                      |                                |                          |
| Tariffs <sup>4</sup>                         |        |        |        |        |        |        |        |        |        |        |        |                      |                                |                          |
| rapeseed oil ('000¥/t)                       | 15.0   | 14.0   | 12.9   | 11.9   | 10.9   | 10.9   | 10.9   | 10.9   | 10.9   | 10.9   | 10.9   | 13.4                 | -19.0%                         | 0.0%                     |
| soybean oil ('000¥/t)                        | 15.0   | 14.0   | 12.9   | 11.9   | 10.9   | 10.9   | 10.9   | 10.9   | 10.9   | 10.9   | 10.9   | 13.4                 | -19.0%                         | 0.0%                     |

Historical data source: OECD—Agricultural Outlook 2000–2005.

Notes: 1. Common intervention price for soft wheat, barley, maize, rye and sorghum.

2. Compensatory area payments.

3. Actual payments made per hectare based on program yields.

4. Year beginning July 1.

5. Includes barley, maize, oats and sorghum.

6. Payments made per hectare based.

7. For non-recourse commodity loans.

8. Compulsory and voluntary.

Table B.3: Main policy assumptions for livestock markets

| MEAT   | 1996   | 1997   | 1998  | 1999  | 2000  | 2001  | 2002  | 2003  | 2004  | 2005  | 2006  | Average<br>1996-1999 | % Chg. 2005:<br>1996-1999 Avg. | Growth rate<br>2000-2006 |
|--|--------|--------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|----------------------|--------------------------------|--------------------------|
| <b>EU15</b>  |        |        |       |       |       |       |       |       |       |       |       |                      |                                |                          |
| Beef support price <sup>1,2</sup> (Euro/kg dw)             | 2.8    | 2.8    | 2.8   | 2.8   | 2.6   | 2.4   | 2.2   | 2.2   | 2.2   | 2.2   | 2.2   | 2.8                  | -20.0%                         | -2.5%                    |
| Male bovine premium <sup>3</sup> (Euro/head)               | 131.2  | 152.1  | 152.1 | 152.1 | 178.0 | 203.0 | 229.0 | 229.0 | 229.0 | 229.0 | 229.0 | 146.9                | 55.9%                          | 4.3%                     |
| Adult bovine slaughter premium <sup>4</sup><br>(Euro/head) | 0.0    | 0.0    | 0.0   | 0.0   | 48.5  | 74.5  | 101.5 | 101.5 | 101.5 | 101.5 | 101.5 | 0.0                  | —                              | 13.1%                    |
| Calf slaughter premium (Euro/head)                         | 0.0    | 0.0    | 0.0   | 0.0   | 17.0  | 33.0  | 50.0  | 50.0  | 50.0  | 50.0  | 50.0  | 0.0                  | —                              | 19.7%                    |
| Suckler cow premium (Euro/head)                            | 145.0  | 145.0  | 145.0 | 145.0 | 163.0 | 182.0 | 200.0 | 200.0 | 200.0 | 200.0 | 200.0 | 145.0                | 37.9%                          | 3.5%                     |
| Subsidised export limits <sup>2</sup> (kt cwe)             |        |        |       |       |       |       |       |       |       |       |       |                      |                                |                          |
| pig meat <sup>5</sup>                                      | 522.0  | 503.0  | 483.0 | 463.0 | 444.0 | 444.0 | 444.0 | 444.0 | 444.0 | 444.0 | 444.0 | 492.8                | -9.9%                          | 0.0%                     |
| beef <sup>6</sup>  | 1074.2 | 1011.0 | 947.8 | 884.7 | 837.4 | 821.7 | 821.7 | 821.7 | 821.7 | 821.7 | 821.7 | 979.4                | -16.1%                         | -0.3%                    |
| poultry meat   | 405.0  | 375.0  | 345.0 | 316.0 | 286.0 | 286.0 | 286.0 | 286.0 | 286.0 | 286.0 | 286.0 | 360.3                | -20.6%                         | 0.0%                     |
| <b>JAPAN<sup>6</sup></b>                                   |        |        |       |       |       |       |       |       |       |       |       |                      |                                |                          |
| Beef tariff <sup>18</sup> (%)                              | 47.5   | 44.3   | 42.3  | 40.4  | 38.5  | 38.5  | 38.5  | 38.5  | 38.5  | 38.5  | 38.5  | 43.6                 | -11.7%                         | 0.0%                     |
| Pig meat import system                                     |        |        |       |       |       |       |       |       |       |       |       |                      |                                |                          |
| tariff (%)   | 5.2    | 4.8    | 4.5   | 4.4   | 4.3   | 4.3   | 4.3   | 4.3   | 4.3   | 4.3   | 4.3   | 4.7                  | -9.0%                          | 0.0%                     |
| standard import price <sup>19</sup> (¥/kg dw)              | 532.5  | 466.0  | 442.5 | 432.5 | 422.5 | 422.5 | 422.5 | 422.5 | 422.5 | 422.5 | 422.5 | 468.4                | -9.8%                          | 0.0%                     |
| Poultry meat tariff (%)                                    | 12.0   | 12.0   | 12.0  | 12.0  | 12.0  | 12.0  | 12.0  | 12.0  | 12.0  | 12.0  | 12.0  | 12.0                 | 0.0%                           | 0.0%                     |
| <b>SOUTH KOREA</b>   |        |        |       |       |       |       |       |       |       |       |       |                      |                                |                          |
| Beef tariff (%)  | 43.2   | 42.8   | 42.4  | 42.0  | 41.6  | 41.2  | 40.8  | 40.4  | 40.0  | 40.0  | 40.0  | 42.6                 | -6.1%                          | -0.7%                    |
| Beef mark-up (%)   | 60.0   | 40.0   | 20.0  | 10.0  | 0.0   | 0.0   | 0.0   | 0.0   | 0.0   | 0.0   | 0.0   | 32.5                 | -100.0%                        | —                        |
| Pig meat tariff (%)  | 34.6   | 33.4   | 32.2  | 31.0  | 29.8  | 27.9  | 26.1  | 25.2  | 25.0  | 25.0  | 25.0  | 32.8                 | -23.8%                         | -2.9%                    |
| <b>MEXICO<sup>6</sup></b>                                  |        |        |       |       |       |       |       |       |       |       |       |                      |                                |                          |
| Pig meat tariff-quota (kt pw)                              | 74.0   | 76.0   | 79.0  | 81.0  | 84.0  | 87.0  | 90.0  | 94.0  | 94.0  | 94.0  | 94.0  | 77.5                 | 21.3%                          | 1.9%                     |
| in-quota tariff (%)  | 14.0   | 12.0   | 10.0  | 8.0   | 6.0   | 4.0   | 2.0   | 0.0   | 0.0   | 0.0   | 0.0   | 11.0                 | -100.0%                        | -100.0%                  |
| Poultry meat tariff-quota (kt pw)                          | 101.0  | 104.0  | 107.0 | 110.0 | 113.0 | 116.0 | 120.0 | 123.0 | 123.0 | 123.0 | 123.0 | 105.5                | 16.6%                          | 1.4%                     |
| <b>UNITED STATES</b>                                       |        |        |       |       |       |       |       |       |       |       |       |                      |                                |                          |
| Beef tariff-quota <sup>9</sup> (kt pw)                     | 675.6  | 696.6  | 696.6 | 696.6 | 696.6 | 696.6 | 696.6 | 696.6 | 696.6 | 696.6 | 696.6 | 691.6                | 0.7%                           | 0.0%                     |
| over-quota tariff (%)                                      | 29.5   | 28.8   | 28.0  | 27.2  | 26.4  | 26.4  | 26.4  | 26.4  | 26.4  | 26.4  | 26.4  | 28.4                 | -7.0%                          | 0.0%                     |
| <b>CHINA</b>   |        |        |       |       |       |       |       |       |       |       |       |                      |                                |                          |
| Pig meat tariff (%)  | 45.0   | 45.0   | 20.0  | 20.0  | 18.4  | 16.8  | 15.2  | 13.6  | 12.0  | 12.0  | 12.0  | 32.5                 | -63.1%                         | -6.9%                    |

Historical data source: OECD—Agricultural Outlook 2000–2005.

Notes:

1. Price for R3 grade male cattle.

2. Year beginning July 1.

3. Weighted average of bull and steer payments.

4. Includes national envelopes for beef.

5. Includes live trade.

6. Year beginning April 1.

7. Boneless chicken meat applied rate.

8. Tariff quotas are NAFTA agreements for U.S.

and Canadian pig meat and U.S. poultry meat.

9. Non-NAFTA suppliers.

10. Total quota.

11. Year ending June 30.

12. Manufacturing milk.

13. Paid to producers.

14. Difference between transaction price

and guaranteed price.

15. Excludes processed cheese.

16. Year beginning January 1.

17. Whole milk equivalent.

18. Emergency import procedures for frozen

beef triggered from August 1995 and again

from August 1, 1996.

19. Pig carcass imports. Emergency import

procedures triggered from November 1995 to

March 1996 and July 1996 to June 1997.



Table B.3: Main policy assumptions for livestock markets (Continued)

|  | 1996   | 1997   | 1998   | 1999   | 2000   | 2001   | 2002   | 2003   | 2004   | 2005   | 2006   | Average<br>1996-1999 | % Chg. 2006:<br>1996-1999 Avg. | Growth rate<br>2000-2006 |
|--|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|----------------------|--------------------------------|--------------------------|
| <b>DAIRY</b>                                       |        |        |        |        |        |        |        |        |        |        |        |                      |                                |                          |
| <b>EU15<sup>9</sup></b>                            |        |        |        |        |        |        |        |        |        |        |        |                      |                                |                          |
| Milk quota <sup>10</sup> (mt pw)                   | 121    | 117    | 117    | 117    | 118    | 119    | 119    | 119    | 119    | 119    | 119    | 118.0                | 0.8%                           | 0.1%                     |
| Milk target price (Euro/litre)                     | 0.32   | 0.32   | 0.32   | 0.32   | 0.32   | 0.32   | 0.32   | 0.32   | 0.32   | 0.31   | 0.30   | 0.32                 | -5.6%                          | -1.0%                    |
| Butter intervention price (Euro/t)                 | 3282.0 | 3282.0 | 3282.0 | 3282.0 | 3282.0 | 3282.0 | 3282.0 | 3282.0 | 3282.0 | 3200.0 | 3120.0 | 3282.0               | -4.9%                          | -0.8%                    |
| SMP intervention price (Euro/t)                    | 2055.2 | 2055.2 | 2055.2 | 2055.2 | 2055.2 | 2055.2 | 2055.2 | 2055.2 | 2055.2 | 2003.8 | 1953.7 | 2055.2               | -4.9%                          | -0.8%                    |
| Subsidised export limits <sup>11</sup> (kt pw)     |        |        |        |        |        |        |        |        |        |        |        |                      |                                |                          |
| butter   | 469.9  | 452.3  | 434.8  | 417.0  | 403.5  | 399.0  | 399.0  | 399.0  | 399.0  | 399.0  | 399.0  | 443.5                | -10.0%                         | -0.2%                    |
| cheese   | 405.1  | 384.0  | 363.0  | 342.0  | 326.3  | 321.0  | 321.0  | 321.0  | 321.0  | 321.0  | 321.0  | 373.5                | -14.1%                         | -0.3%                    |
| SMP  | 322.8  | 310.3  | 297.8  | 285.3  | 276.0  | 273.0  | 273.0  | 273.0  | 273.0  | 273.0  | 273.0  | 304.0                | -10.2%                         | -0.2%                    |
| other milk products                                | 1140.0 | 1094.5 | 1049.0 | 1003.6 | 969.5  | 958.1  | 958.1  | 958.1  | 958.1  | 958.1  | 958.0  | 1071.8               | -10.6%                         | -0.2%                    |
| <b>JAPAN<sup>6</sup></b>                           |        |        |        |        |        |        |        |        |        |        |        |                      |                                |                          |
| Milk guaranteed price <sup>12</sup> (¥/litre)      | 78.0   | 76.5   | 76.1   | 74.9   | 74.9   | 74.9   | 74.9   | 74.9   | 74.9   | 74.9   | 74.9   | 76.4                 | -1.9%                          | 0.0%                     |
| standard transaction price <sup>13</sup> (¥/litre) | 66.2   | 65.3   | 64.9   | 63.8   | 63.8   | 63.8   | 63.8   | 63.8   | 63.8   | 63.8   | 63.8   | 65.0                 | -1.9%                          | 0.0%                     |
| deficiency payment <sup>14</sup> (¥/litre)         | 11.8   | 11.2   | 11.2   | 11.1   | 11.1   | 11.1   | 11.1   | 11.1   | 11.1   | 11.1   | 11.1   | 11.3                 | -1.8%                          | 0.0%                     |
| Cheese tariff <sup>5</sup> (%)                     | 33.3   | 32.4   | 31.5   | 30.7   | 29.8   | 29.8   | 29.8   | 29.8   | 29.8   | 29.8   | 29.8   | 32.0                 | -6.8%                          | 0.0%                     |
| Tariff-quotas (kt pw)                              |        |        |        |        |        |        |        |        |        |        |        |                      |                                |                          |
| SMP  | 93     | 93     | 93     | 93     | 93     | 93     | 93     | 93     | 93     | 93     | 93     | 93.0                 | 0.0%                           | 0.0%                     |
| designated products <sup>17</sup>                  | 137    | 137    | 137    | 137    | 137    | 137    | 137    | 137    | 137    | 137    | 137    | 137.0                | 0.0%                           | 0.0%                     |
| other products <sup>17</sup>                       | 127    | 128    | 130    | 132    | 134    | 134    | 134    | 134    | 134    | 134    | 134    | 129.3                | 3.7%                           | 0.0%                     |
| <b>MEXICO<sup>2</sup></b>                          |        |        |        |        |        |        |        |        |        |        |        |                      |                                |                          |
| Tariff-quotas (kt pw)                              |        |        |        |        |        |        |        |        |        |        |        |                      |                                |                          |
| milk powders                                       | 122    | 124    | 125    | 126    | 128    | 129    | 131    | 132    | 134    | 134    | 134    | 124.3                | 7.8%                           | 0.8%                     |
| of which NAFTA                                     | 42.4   | 43.7   | 45.0   | 46.4   | 47.8   | 49.2   | 50.7   | 52.2   | 52.2   | 52.2   | 52.2   | 44.4                 | 17.6%                          | 1.5%                     |
| <b>UNITED STATES<sup>16</sup></b>                  |        |        |        |        |        |        |        |        |        |        |        |                      |                                |                          |
| Milk support price <sup>12</sup> (US\$/litre)      | 23.5   | 23.2   | 22.8   | 22.5   | 22.5   | 0      | 0      | 0      | 0      | 0      | 0      | 23.0                 | -100.0%                        | -100.0%                  |
| Butter support price (US\$/t)                      | 1433   | 1411   | 1391   | 1433   | 1433   | 0      | 0      | 0      | 0      | 0      | 0      | 1417.0               | -100.0%                        | -100.0%                  |
| SMP support price (US\$/t)                         | 2332   | 2297   | 2264   | 2229   | 2227   | 0      | 0      | 0      | 0      | 0      | 0      | 2280.5               | -100.0%                        | -100.0%                  |
| Cheese tariff-quota (kt pw)                        | 120    | 124    | 128    | 132    | 136    | 136    | 136    | 136    | 136    | 136    | 136    | 126.0                | 7.9%                           | 0.0%                     |
| Subsidised export limits <sup>11</sup>             |        |        |        |        |        |        |        |        |        |        |        |                      |                                |                          |
| butter (kt pw)                                     | 39     | 34     | 30     | 25     | 21     | 21     | 21     | 21     | 21     | 21     | 21     | 32.0                 | -34.4%                         | 0.0%                     |
| SMP (kt pw)  | 100    | 92     | 84     | 76     | 68     | 68     | 68     | 68     | 68     | 68     | 68     | 88.0                 | -22.7%                         | 0.0%                     |

Historical data source: OECD—Agricultural Outlook 2000-2005

Notes:

1. Price for R3 grade male cattle.

2. Year beginning July 1.

3. Weighted average of bull and steer payments.

4. Includes national envelopes for beef.

5. Includes live trade.

6. Year beginning April 1.

7. Boneless chicken meat applied rate.

8. Tariff quotas are NAFTA agreements for U.S.

and Canadian pig meat and U.S. poultry meat.

9. Non-NAFTA suppliers.

10. Total quota.

11. Year ending June 30.

12. Manufacturing milk.

13. Paid to producers.

14. Difference between transaction price

and guaranteed price.

15. Excludes processed cheese.

16. Year beginning January 1.

17. Whole milk equivalent.

18. Emergency import procedures for frozen

beef triggered from August 1995 and again

from August 1, 1996.

19. Pig carcass imports. Emergency import

procedures triggered from November 1995 to

March 1996 and July 1996 to June 1997.

Table B.4: International wheat market

| World Wheat Supply-Disposition (Mt) <sup>1</sup> |       |       |       |       |       |       |       |       |       |       | Average<br>1996–1999 | % Chg. 2006:<br>1996–1999 Avg. | Growth rate<br>2000–2006 |
|--|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|----------------------|--------------------------------|--------------------------|
| 1996   | 1997  | 1998  | 1999  | 2000  | 2001  | 2002  | 2003  | 2004  | 2005  | 2006  |                      |                                |                          |
| Area harvested (Mha)                             |       |       |       |       |       |       |       |       |       |       |                      |                                |                          |
| 231.3  | 228.2 | 224.9 | 221.3 | 221.5 | 226.5 | 228.2 | 231.0 | 230.4 | 230.4 | 231.0 | 226.4                | 2.0%                           | 0.7%                     |
| Yield (t/ha)                                     |       |       |       |       |       |       |       |       |       |       |                      |                                |                          |
| 2.52   | 2.65  | 2.59  | 2.61  | 2.60  | 2.65  | 2.70  | 2.74  | 2.77  | 2.80  | 2.83  | 2.59                 | 9.1%                           | 1.4%                     |
| Production                                       |       |       |       |       |       |       |       |       |       |       |                      |                                |                          |
| 582.6  | 604.5 | 583.2 | 577.5 | 575.1 | 600.3 | 615.3 | 633.1 | 638.3 | 645.9 | 653.3 | 586.9                | 11.3%                          | 2.1%                     |
| Disappearance                                    |       |       |       |       |       |       |       |       |       |       |                      |                                |                          |
| 576.2  | 581.4 | 584.8 | 585.0 | 590.5 | 599.3 | 608.2 | 625.6 | 636.2 | 645.1 | 655.6 | 581.9                | 12.7%                          | 1.8%                     |
| of which feed                                    |       |       |       |       |       |       |       |       |       |       |                      |                                |                          |
| 95.0   | 98.3  | 101.2 | 96.3  | 100.5 | 102.6 | 102.8 | 108.1 | 110.0 | 110.8 | 113.5 | 97.7                 | 16.2%                          | 2.0%                     |
| Ending Stocks                                    |       |       |       |       |       |       |       |       |       |       |                      |                                |                          |
| 111.6  | 134.7 | 133.0 | 125.5 | 110.1 | 111.1 | 118.3 | 125.8 | 127.9 | 128.7 | 126.3 | 126.2                | 0.1%                           | 2.3%                     |
| Stocks-to-Use Ratio                              |       |       |       |       |       |       |       |       |       |       |                      |                                |                          |
| 0.19   | 0.23  | 0.23  | 0.21  | 0.19  | 0.19  | 0.19  | 0.20  | 0.20  | 0.20  | 0.19  | 0.22                 | -11.2%                         | 0.5%                     |
| Wheat Price, 1HRW, US Gulf (US\$/t)              |       |       |       |       |       |       |       |       |       |       |                      |                                |                          |
| 184.3  | 142.9 | 118.8 | 108.7 | 124.3 | 139.3 | 146.4 | 145.9 | 148.8 | 153.0 | 158.2 | 138.7                | 14.1%                          | 4.1%                     |
| Wheat Price, 1HAD, Minneapolis (US\$/t)          |       |       |       |       |       |       |       |       |       |       |                      |                                |                          |
| 205.5  | 219.5 | 149.1 | 160.0 | 149.3 | 164.3 | 171.4 | 170.9 | 173.8 | 178.0 | 183.2 | 183.5                | -0.2%                          | 3.5%                     |
| Major Net Exporters (Mt) <sup>2</sup>            |       |       |       |       |       |       |       |       |       |       |                      |                                |                          |
| Argentina  |       |       |       |       |       |       |       |       |       |       |                      |                                |                          |
| 9.6  | 10.2  | 5.8   | 9.0   | 9.5   | 10.8  | 11.6  | 12.1  | 12.0  | 11.8  | 11.9  | 8.6                  | 38.2%                          | 3.8%                     |
| Australia  |       |       |       |       |       |       |       |       |       |       |                      |                                |                          |
| 19.2   | 15.7  | 16.4  | 17.2  | 15.9  | 17.2  | 17.2  | 17.7  | 17.6  | 17.7  | 18.5  | 17.1                 | 8.0%                           | 2.5%                     |
| Canada   |       |       |       |       |       |       |       |       |       |       |                      |                                |                          |
| 19.2   | 19.9  | 14.6  | 18.5  | 17.8  | 19.2  | 20.0  | 20.5  | 20.2  | 19.6  | 19.2  | 18.1                 | 5.9%                           | 1.2%                     |
| European Union                                   |       |       |       |       |       |       |       |       |       |       |                      |                                |                          |
| 14.6   | 11.1  | 12.0  | 13.4  | 13.1  | 18.4  | 17.2  | 16.5  | 20.3  | 25.2  | 25.3  | 12.8                 | 98.4%                          | 11.7%                    |
| United States                                    |       |       |       |       |       |       |       |       |       |       |                      |                                |                          |
| 24.7   | 25.7  | 25.6  | 26.0  | 29.5  | 29.3  | 32.1  | 33.8  | 34.3  | 34.0  | 34.3  | 25.5                 | 34.6%                          | 2.5%                     |
| Canada's Trade Share (%)                         |       |       |       |       |       |       |       |       |       |       |                      |                                |                          |
| 22.0   | 24.1  | 19.7  | 22.0  | 20.7  | 20.2  | 20.4  | 20.4  | 19.4  | 18.1  | 17.5  | 22.0                 | -20.2%                         | -2.7%                    |
| Major Net Importers (Mt) <sup>3</sup>            |       |       |       |       |       |       |       |       |       |       |                      |                                |                          |
| China  |       |       |       |       |       |       |       |       |       |       |                      |                                |                          |
| 1.7  | 0.2   | 0.7   | 0.1   | 2.8   | 1.6   | 1.0   | 1.3   | 2.0   | 2.3   | 2.4   | 0.7                  | 256.3%                         | -2.4%                    |
| Japan  |       |       |       |       |       |       |       |       |       |       |                      |                                |                          |
| 5.9  | 6.0   | 5.7   | 5.8   | 5.8   | 5.9   | 5.9   | 5.9   | 6.0   | 6.0   | 6.0   | 5.8                  | 3.4%                           | 0.8%                     |
| South Korea                                      |       |       |       |       |       |       |       |       |       |       |                      |                                |                          |
| 3.3  | 4.2   | 5.0   | 4.0   | 3.1   | 2.9   | 2.9   | 3.7   | 3.6   | 3.6   | 4.2   | 4.1                  | 1.9%                           | 5.3%                     |
| Rest of World <sup>4</sup>                       |       |       |       |       |       |       |       |       |       |       |                      |                                |                          |
| 68.6   | 68.4  | 63.1  | 70.8  | 65.2  | 77.8  | 81.7  | 82.9  | 86.7  | 89.6  | 91.2  | 67.7                 | 34.6%                          | 5.7%                     |

Historical data sources: Statistics Canada—Cereals and Oilseeds Review; OECD—Agricultural Outlook 2000–2005.

Notes: 1. Data reported on geographical crop year basis.

2. Net exports are defined as exports minus imports.

3. Net imports are defined as imports minus exports.

4. World minus OECD, former Soviet Union, Argentina and China.



Table B.5: International coarse grain market

|  | 1996  | 1997  | 1998  | 1999  | 2000  | 2001  | 2002  | 2003  | 2004  | 2005  | 2006   | Average<br>1996–1999 | % Chg. 2006:<br>1996–1999 Avg. | Growth rate<br>2000–2006 |
|--|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|--------|----------------------|--------------------------------|--------------------------|
| <b>World Coarse Grains Supply-Disposition (Mt)<sup>1</sup></b> |       |       |       |       |       |       |       |       |       |       |        |                      |                                |                          |
| Area harvested (Mha)   | 322.2 | 314.5 | 309.9 | 311.3 | 319.3 | 316.0 | 323.9 | 323.1 | 327.9 | 328.5 | 328.6  | 314.5                | 4.5%                           | 0.5%                     |
| Yield (t/ha)   | 2.83  | 2.89  | 2.84  | 2.81  | 2.81  | 2.87  | 2.88  | 2.93  | 2.97  | 3.02  | 3.05   | 2.84                 | 7.4%                           | 1.4%                     |
| Production   | 911.5 | 910.2 | 879.3 | 874.5 | 898.9 | 905.4 | 933.1 | 946.8 | 973.5 | 991.6 | 1003.2 | 893.9                | 12.2%                          | 1.8%                     |
| Disappearance  | 890.8 | 878.3 | 874.6 | 877.9 | 895.4 | 914.4 | 938.0 | 953.3 | 974.9 | 993.7 | 1010.6 | 877.9                | 15.1%                          | 2.0%                     |
| of which feed  | 583.6 | 584.2 | 578.8 | 581.4 | 600.3 | 614.6 | 637.0 | 649.5 | 667.3 | 684.0 | 698.3  | 582.0                | 20.0%                          | 2.6%                     |
| Ending Stocks  | 126.1 | 158.0 | 162.7 | 159.2 | 162.7 | 153.7 | 148.7 | 142.2 | 140.8 | 138.8 | 131.4  | 151.5                | -13.3%                         | -3.5%                    |
| Stocks-to-Use Ratio  | 0.14  | 0.18  | 0.19  | 0.18  | 0.18  | 0.17  | 0.16  | 0.15  | 0.14  | 0.14  | 0.13   | 0.17                 | -24.7%                         | -5.4%                    |
| Corn, No. 2 Yellow, Central Illinois (US\$/t)                  | 105.4 | 93.8  | 77.8  | 79.1  | 80.3  | 89.3  | 92.0  | 97.3  | 98.1  | 98.5  | 104.1  | 89.0                 | 16.9%                          | 4.4%                     |
| Barley, No. 2 feed, Portland (US\$/t)                          | 140.9 | 119.7 | 97.0  | 104.0 | 102.2 | 112.7 | 115.5 | 121.9 | 123.5 | 124.3 | 129.7  | 115.4                | 12.4%                          | 4.1%                     |
| <b>Major Net Exporters (Mt)<sup>2</sup></b>                    |       |       |       |       |       |       |       |       |       |       |        |                      |                                |                          |
| Argentina  | 11.5  | 15.1  | 9.2   | 10.7  | 11.5  | 12.5  | 13.0  | 13.1  | 13.2  | 12.0  | 11.6   | 11.6                 | 0.1%                           | 0.1%                     |
| Australia  | 4.7   | 3.8   | 5.2   | 3.1   | 3.1   | 3.4   | 3.6   | 3.8   | 3.9   | 4.2   | 4.5    | 4.2                  | 5.9%                           | 6.3%                     |
| Canada   | 5.4   | 2.9   | 3.2   | 3.8   | 3.6   | 4.0   | 3.6   | 3.4   | 3.7   | 3.5   | 3.4    | 3.8                  | -11.1%                         | -0.7%                    |
| European Union   | 9.0   | 6.9   | 11.2  | 8.6   | 7.0   | 7.0   | 7.0   | 8.7   | 9.1   | 10.0  | 14.9   | 8.9                  | 67.4%                          | 13.4%                    |
| United States  | 48.8  | 42.7  | 53.2  | 57.2  | 50.8  | 53.6  | 48.9  | 50.0  | 52.8  | 53.6  | 48.9   | 50.5                 | -3.2%                          | -0.6%                    |
| Canada's Trade Share (%)                                       | 6.8   | 4.1   | 3.9   | 4.5   | 4.7   | 5.0   | 4.7   | 4.3   | 4.5   | 4.2   | 4.1    | 4.8                  | -15.5%                         | -2.2%                    |
| <b>Major Net Importers (Mt)<sup>3</sup></b>                    |       |       |       |       |       |       |       |       |       |       |        |                      |                                |                          |
| China  | -1.9  | -4.6  | -3.5  | -1.9  | -0.2  | -0.4  | 0.4   | 0.3   | 0.8   | 1.2   | 0.8    | -3.0                 | -126.3%                        | —                        |
| Japan  | 21.9  | 21.8  | 21.8  | 22.2  | 21.5  | 21.8  | 21.8  | 21.6  | 21.9  | 22.0  | 22.0   | 21.9                 | 0.4%                           | 0.4%                     |
| South Korea  | 10.0  | 7.5   | 7.4   | 8.7   | 8.3   | 8.6   | 8.9   | 8.5   | 8.6   | 8.7   | 8.4    | 8.4                  | -0.2%                          | 0.0%                     |
| Mexico   | 3.6   | 4.2   | 5.6   | 4.9   | 4.4   | 4.7   | 5.1   | 5.6   | 5.9   | 6.4   | 6.3    | 4.6                  | 38.0%                          | 6.0%                     |
| Rest of World <sup>4</sup>                                     | 42.8  | 45.1  | 51.8  | 50.8  | 49.8  | 53.8  | 50.3  | 54.2  | 56.3  | 55.0  | 57.8   | 47.6                 | 21.4%                          | 2.5%                     |

Historical data sources: Statistics Canada—Cereals and Oilseeds Review; OECD—Agricultural Outlook 2000–2005.

Notes: 1. Coarse Grains consists of: corn, barley, sorghum, oats, rye, mixed grains and millet. Data reported on geographical crop year basis.

2. Net exports are defined as exports minus imports.

3. Net imports are defined as imports minus exports.

4. World minus OECD, former Soviet Union, Argentina and China.

Table B.6: International oilseed market

|   | 1996  | 1997  | 1998  | 1999  | 2000  | 2001  | 2002  | 2003  | 2004  | 2005  | 2006  | Average<br>1996-1999 | % Chg. 2006:<br>1996-1999 Avg. | Growth rate<br>2000-2006 |
|---|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|----------------------|--------------------------------|--------------------------|
| <b>World Oilseeds Supply-Disposition (Mt)<sup>1</sup></b> |       |       |       |       |       |       |       |       |       |       |       |                      |                                |                          |
| Area harvested (Mha)                                      | 105.2 | 112.4 | 118.5 | 120.5 | 119.2 | 120.8 | 120.7 | 121.6 | 121.7 | 122.6 | 125.8 | 114.1                | 10.2%                          | 0.9%                     |
| Yield (t/ha)  | 1.78  | 1.90  | 1.87  | 1.84  | 1.92  | 1.94  | 1.97  | 1.99  | 2.01  | 2.04  | 2.07  | 1.85                 | 11.9%                          | 1.2%                     |
| Production  | 187.8 | 213.2 | 221.3 | 221.4 | 228.6 | 234.3 | 237.9 | 242.2 | 244.9 | 249.7 | 260.0 | 210.9                | 23.3%                          | 2.2%                     |
| Disappearance   | 191.3 | 211.2 | 216.1 | 218.5 | 226.3 | 232.9 | 237.3 | 243.9 | 248.2 | 252.5 | 260.8 | 209.3                | 24.6%                          | 2.4%                     |
| of which crush  | 167.0 | 185.1 | 189.3 | 193.5 | 200.7 | 206.5 | 210.4 | 216.0 | 220.0 | 224.1 | 231.8 | 183.7                | 26.2%                          | 2.4%                     |
| Ending Stocks   | 9.4   | 11.4  | 16.6  | 19.4  | 21.7  | 23.2  | 23.9  | 22.1  | 18.8  | 16.0  | 15.1  | 14.2                 | 6.4%                           | -5.9%                    |
| Stocks-to-Use Ratio                                       | 0.05  | 0.05  | 0.08  | 0.09  | 0.10  | 0.10  | 0.10  | 0.09  | 0.08  | 0.06  | 0.06  | 0.07                 | -13.8%                         | -8.1%                    |
| Soybean Price, Central Illinois (US\$/t)                  | 280.6 | 237.9 | 178.0 | 169.9 | 163.3 | 162.4 | 165.7 | 171.9 | 189.1 | 207.4 | 220.1 | 216.6                | 1.6%                           | 5.1%                     |
| <b>Major Net Exporters (Mt)<sup>2</sup></b>               |       |       |       |       |       |       |       |       |       |       |       |                      |                                |                          |
| Argentina   | 0.1   | 3.1   | 2.8   | 3.8   | 3.4   | 3.1   | 2.6   | 2.3   | 2.2   | 1.7   | 1.0   | 2.4                  | -60.2%                         | -18.9%                   |
| Australia   | 0.2   | 0.5   | 1.3   | 1.5   | 1.3   | 1.3   | 1.3   | 1.2   | 1.3   | 1.3   | 1.3   | 0.9                  | 49.2%                          | 0.3%                     |
| Canada  | 2.7   | 3.4   | 4.4   | 4.1   | 4.0   | 4.1   | 3.1   | 2.8   | 3.1   | 3.8   | 4.3   | 3.7                  | 16.6%                          | 1.0%                     |
| United States   | 23.7  | 23.6  | 21.9  | 23.0  | 27.0  | 25.4  | 25.5  | 26.7  | 27.6  | 28.6  | 27.8  | 23.0                 | 20.6%                          | 0.5%                     |
| Rest of World <sup>4</sup>                                | 4.1   | 4.1   | 5.5   | 3.4   | 4.6   | 7.0   | 8.4   | 7.2   | 6.3   | 5.9   | 5.7   | 4.3                  | 34.1%                          | 3.8%                     |
| <b>Major Net Importers (Mt)<sup>3</sup></b>               |       |       |       |       |       |       |       |       |       |       |       |                      |                                |                          |
| China   | 2.1   | 4.3   | 5.1   | 6.0   | 6.8   | 7.2   | 7.5   | 7.6   | 7.1   | 6.8   | 6.2   | 4.4                  | 42.7%                          | -1.4%                    |
| Japan   | 7.0   | 7.2   | 6.9   | 7.0   | 6.9   | 6.8   | 7.0   | 7.0   | 7.0   | 7.1   | 7.1   | 7.0                  | 1.1%                           | 0.5%                     |
| European Union  | 17.6  | 18.5  | 18.4  | 18.2  | 21.1  | 20.3  | 20.0  | 19.2  | 19.7  | 20.4  | 19.9  | 18.2                 | 9.7%                           | -0.9%                    |
| South Korea   | 1.6   | 1.4   | 1.4   | 1.4   | 1.4   | 1.4   | 1.4   | 1.4   | 1.3   | 1.4   | 1.4   | 1.4                  | -8.0%                          | 0.0%                     |
| Mexico  | 3.7   | 4.1   | 4.3   | 4.5   | 4.6   | 4.5   | 4.6   | 4.8   | 5.0   | 5.3   | 5.5   | 4.1                  | 32.0%                          | 3.0%                     |

Historical data sources: Statistics Canada—Cereals and Oilseeds Review; OECD—Agricultural Outlook 2000-2005.

Notes: 1. Oilseeds consist of: soybean, rapeseed/canola and sunflower seed. Data reported on geographical crop year basis.

2. Net exports are defined as exports minus imports.

3. Net imports are defined as imports minus exports.

4. World minus OECD, former Soviet Union, Argentina and China.

Table B.7: International vegetable oil market

|  | 1996  | 1997  | 1998  | 1999  | 2000  | 2001  | 2002  | 2003  | 2004  | 2005  | 2006  | Average<br>1996-1999 | % Chg. 2006:<br>1996-1999 Avg. | Growth rate<br>2000-2006 |
|--|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|----------------------|--------------------------------|--------------------------|
| <b>World Vegetable Oil Supply-Disposition (Mt)<sup>1</sup></b> |       |       |       |       |       |       |       |       |       |       |       |                      |                                |                          |
| Crush  | 167.0 | 185.1 | 189.3 | 193.5 | 200.7 | 206.5 | 210.4 | 216.0 | 220.0 | 224.1 | 231.8 | 183.7                | 26.2%                          | 2.4%                     |
| Yield (t oil/t seed)   | 0.24  | 0.24  | 0.24  | 0.24  | 0.24  | 0.24  | 0.24  | 0.24  | 0.24  | 0.24  | 0.24  | 0.24                 | 1.6%                           | 0.3%                     |
| Production of oilseed oils                                     | 40.6  | 44.1  | 45.7  | 46.5  | 48.3  | 49.8  | 50.8  | 52.3  | 53.5  | 54.6  | 56.7  | 44.2                 | 28.3%                          | 2.7%                     |
| Production of palm oil   | 17.7  | 17.1  | 19.3  | 20.6  | 21.4  | 21.8  | 22.4  | 22.7  | 23.1  | 23.5  | 23.9  | 18.7                 | 27.9%                          | 1.9%                     |
| Disappearance  | 59.0  | 61.4  | 63.7  | 67.1  | 69.3  | 71.5  | 73.4  | 75.0  | 76.5  | 78.0  | 80.3  | 62.8                 | 27.9%                          | 2.5%                     |
| Ending Stocks  | 6.4   | 6.2   | 7.5   | 7.4   | 7.8   | 7.8   | 7.6   | 7.6   | 7.6   | 7.7   | 8.1   | 6.9                  | 17.7%                          | 0.6%                     |
| Stocks-to-Use Ratio  | 0.11  | 0.10  | 0.12  | 0.11  | 0.11  | 0.11  | 0.10  | 0.10  | 0.10  | 0.10  | 0.10  | 0.11                 | -7.9%                          | -1.8%                    |
| Soyoil Price, Decatur (US\$/t)                                 | 496.3 | 569.6 | 438.2 | 351.2 | 353.9 | 372.9 | 392.3 | 414.7 | 452.0 | 479.5 | 499.5 | 463.8                | 7.7%                           | 5.9%                     |
| <b>Major Net Exporters (Mt)<sup>2</sup></b>                    |       |       |       |       |       |       |       |       |       |       |       |                      |                                |                          |
| Argentina  | 3.5   | 4.2   | 4.4   | 4.4   | 4.8   | 5.0   | 5.3   | 5.6   | 5.9   | 6.1   | 6.5   | 4.1                  | 56.5%                          | 5.2%                     |
| United States  | 0.7   | 1.3   | 0.9   | 0.4   | 1.2   | 1.9   | 2.3   | 2.5   | 2.5   | 2.1   | 1.8   | 0.8                  | 112.2%                         | 6.6%                     |
| Rest of World <sup>4</sup>                                     | 0.7   | -1.1  | -0.7  | 1.9   | 1.3   | 2.0   | 2.1   | 1.9   | 1.8   | 2.0   | 2.4   | 0.2                  | 1255.8%                        | 11.3%                    |
| <b>Major Net Importers (Mt)<sup>3</sup></b>                    |       |       |       |       |       |       |       |       |       |       |       |                      |                                |                          |
| China  | 3.1   | 2.4   | 2.8   | 3.2   | 3.8   | 4.8   | 5.4   | 5.6   | 5.7   | 5.6   | 6.3   | 2.8                  | 119.9%                         | 8.5%                     |
| Japan  | 0.3   | 0.3   | 0.3   | 0.3   | 0.3   | 0.4   | 0.4   | 0.4   | 0.4   | 0.4   | 0.4   | 0.3                  | 11.1%                          | 1.9%                     |
| European Union   | 0.0   | 0.0   | 0.2   | 1.8   | 1.3   | 1.7   | 2.0   | 2.3   | 2.5   | 2.6   | 2.6   | 0.5                  | 404.8%                         | 12.5%                    |
| South Korea  | 0.3   | 0.2   | 0.2   | 0.3   | 0.4   | 0.3   | 0.4   | 0.4   | 0.4   | 0.4   | 0.4   | 0.3                  | 57.7%                          | 2.1%                     |
| Mexico   | 0.5   | 0.5   | 0.5   | 0.6   | 0.6   | 0.7   | 0.8   | 0.7   | 0.7   | 0.7   | 0.7   | 0.5                  | 30.3%                          | 0.3%                     |

Historical data source: OECD—Agricultural Outlook 2000-2005.

Notes: 1. Vegetable oils consist of: soybean, rapeseed/canola, sunflower and palm oil. Data reported on geographical crop year basis.

2. Net exports are defined as exports minus imports.

3. Net imports are defined as imports minus exports.

4. World minus OECD, former Soviet Union, Argentina and China.



Table B.8: International oilseed meal market

|   | 1996  | 1997  | 1998  | 1999  | 2000  | 2001  | 2002  | 2003  | 2004  | 2005  | 2006  | Average<br>1996-1999 | % Chg. 2006:<br>1996-1999 Avg. | Growth rate<br>2000-2006 |
|---|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|----------------------|--------------------------------|--------------------------|
| <b>World Oilseed Meal Supply-Disposition (Mt)<sup>1</sup></b> |       |       |       |       |       |       |       |       |       |       |       |                      |                                |                          |
| Crush   | 167.0 | 185.1 | 189.3 | 193.5 | 200.7 | 206.5 | 210.4 | 216.0 | 220.0 | 224.1 | 231.8 | 183.7                | 26.2%                          | 2.4%                     |
| Yield (t meal/t seed)   | 0.72  | 0.72  | 0.72  | 0.71  | 0.72  | 0.72  | 0.72  | 0.72  | 0.72  | 0.72  | 0.72  | 0.72                 | 0.4%                           | 0.1%                     |
| Production  | 119.5 | 134.1 | 135.7 | 138.1 | 143.7 | 148.2 | 151.2 | 155.4 | 158.4 | 161.4 | 167.1 | 131.8                | 26.7%                          | 2.5%                     |
| Disappearance   | 119.6 | 133.1 | 135.8 | 138.2 | 143.6 | 147.9 | 151.0 | 155.2 | 158.5 | 161.5 | 167.2 | 131.7                | 27.0%                          | 2.6%                     |
| Ending Stocks   | 4.5   | 5.5   | 5.4   | 5.3   | 5.5   | 5.8   | 6.0   | 6.2   | 6.1   | 6.0   | 5.9   | 5.2                  | 13.2%                          | 1.1%                     |
| Stocks-to-Use Ratio   | 0.04  | 0.04  | 0.04  | 0.04  | 0.04  | 0.04  | 0.04  | 0.04  | 0.04  | 0.04  | 0.04  | 0.04                 | -10.8%                         | -1.4%                    |
| Soymeal Price, Decatur (US\$/t)                               | 298.5 | 204.2 | 152.7 | 175.5 | 172.2 | 170.8 | 167.3 | 169.0 | 173.9 | 186.3 | 202.0 | 207.7                | -2.7%                          | 2.7%                     |
| <b>Major Net Exporters (Mt)<sup>2</sup></b>                   |       |       |       |       |       |       |       |       |       |       |       |                      |                                |                          |
| Argentina   | 10.3  | 14.3  | 14.5  | 14.5  | 15.2  | 15.5  | 15.8  | 16.2  | 16.5  | 16.8  | 17.3  | 13.4                 | 29.5%                          | 2.2%                     |
| United States   | 5.4   | 7.2   | 5.3   | 5.3   | 6.9   | 7.4   | 8.2   | 8.9   | 8.6   | 8.3   | 7.8   | 5.8                  | 34.4%                          | 2.0%                     |
| Rest of World <sup>4</sup>                                    | 5.1   | -2.0  | 3.8   | 5.8   | 2.2   | 3.4   | 1.4   | 0.8   | 1.0   | 1.1   | 2.5   | 3.2                  | -21.8%                         | 1.7%                     |
| <b>Major Net Importers (Mt)<sup>3</sup></b>                   |       |       |       |       |       |       |       |       |       |       |       |                      |                                |                          |
| China   | 3.1   | 0.8   | 1.0   | 1.0   | 2.4   | 3.2   | 2.1   | 1.8   | 2.1   | 2.2   | 4.2   | 1.5                  | 186.0%                         | 9.5%                     |
| Japan   | 1.0   | 1.0   | 1.0   | 1.1   | 1.1   | 1.2   | 1.3   | 1.4   | 1.4   | 1.2   | 1.1   | 1.0                  | 9.4%                           | -0.5%                    |
| European Union  | 13.4  | 14.4  | 17.5  | 20.3  | 17.1  | 16.7  | 16.9  | 17.3  | 17.6  | 17.6  | 17.5  | 16.4                 | 6.4%                           | 0.3%                     |
| South Korea   | 1.3   | 1.8   | 1.7   | 1.9   | 2.2   | 2.4   | 2.3   | 2.3   | 2.1   | 2.3   | 2.3   | 1.7                  | 39.0%                          | 0.8%                     |
| Mexico  | 0.2   | 0.1   | 0.1   | 0.1   | 0.1   | 0.3   | 0.4   | 0.4   | 0.5   | 0.4   | 0.3   | 0.1                  | 151.3%                         | 17.3%                    |

Historical data source: OECD—Agricultural Outlook 2000-2005.

Notes: 1. Oilseeds consist of: soybean, rapeseed/canola and sunflower seed. Data reported on geographical crop year basis.

2. Net exports are defined as exports minus imports.

3. Net imports are defined as imports minus exports.

4. World minus OECD, former Soviet Union, Argentina and China.

Table B.9: International beef market

|  | 1996    | 1997    | 1998    | 1999    | 2000    | 2001    | 2002    | 2003    | 2004    | 2005    | 2006    | Average<br>1996-1999 | % Chg. 2006:<br>1996-1999<br>Avg. | Growth rate<br>2000-2006 |
|--|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|----------------------|-----------------------------------|--------------------------|
| <b>Pacific Beef Market Supply-Disposition (kt)<sup>1</sup></b> |         |         |         |         |         |         |         |         |         |         |         |                      |                                   |                          |
| Production   | 17363.1 | 17722.3 | 17961.6 | 18309.7 | 18194.8 | 17842.9 | 17832.3 | 18139.4 | 18586.0 | 18980.3 | 19654.1 | 17839.2              | 10.2%                             | 1.3%                     |
| Disappearance  | 17125.0 | 17187.4 | 17461.0 | 17887.8 | 17801.0 | 17404.7 | 17357.7 | 17636.8 | 18066.9 | 18474.2 | 19101.7 | 17415.3              | 9.7%                              | 1.2%                     |
| Exports—incl. live   | 3377.9  | 3773.8  | 3916.5  | 4010.3  | 4148.7  | 4123.5  | 4072.2  | 4170.6  | 4400.1  | 4735.1  | 5218.3  | 3769.6               | 38.4%                             | 3.9%                     |
| Imports—incl. live   | 3065.5  | 3331.9  | 3424.0  | 3581.0  | 3710.4  | 3670.2  | 3601.9  | 3684.4  | 3896.9  | 4214.8  | 4680.5  | 3350.6               | 39.7%                             | 3.9%                     |
| Ending Stocks  | 495.4   | 590.7   | 589.2   | 579.2   | 532.1   | 514.4   | 516.0   | 528.7   | 542.2   | 556.1   | 570.7   | 563.6                | 1.3%                              | 1.2%                     |
| <b>Prices</b>  |         |         |         |         |         |         |         |         |         |         |         |                      |                                   |                          |
| Slaughter Steer Price,<br>Nebraska (US\$/cwt lw)               | 65.1    | 66.3    | 61.5    | 65.6    | 70.7    | 71.7    | 71.8    | 72.6    | 71.7    | 70.7    | 67.8    | 64.6                 | 5.0%                              | -0.7%                    |
| Feeder Calf Price, Oklahoma<br>(US\$/cwt lw)                   | 61.3    | 81.3    | 77.8    | 82.6    | 90.6    | 91.8    | 90.0    | 90.0    | 87.0    | 83.8    | 77.3    | 75.8                 | 2.0%                              | -2.6%                    |
| Commercial cows, Sioux Falls<br>(US\$/cwt lw)                  | 35.2    | 36.9    | 39.0    | 41.3    | 45.4    | 45.9    | 45.2    | 45.4    | 44.1    | 42.7    | 39.4    | 38.1                 | 3.5%                              | -2.3%                    |
| Wholesale of hide, Central<br>USA (US\$/cwt)                   | 21.1    | 21.0    | 16.7    | 16.6    | 19.6    | 20.3    | 20.1    | 20.3    | 21.0    | 21.0    | 21.1    | 18.9                 | 11.9%                             | 1.3%                     |
| Wholesale boxed beef choice,<br>Central US (US\$/cwt)          | 103.1   | 103.2   | 99.9    | 111.1   | 119.0   | 120.6   | 120.9   | 122.2   | 120.8   | 119.2   | 114.8   | 104.3                | 10.1%                             | -0.6%                    |
| Wholesale canner-cutter cows,<br>Central US (US\$/cwt)         | 58.2    | 64.3    | 61.5    | 66.5    | 76.0    | 76.1    | 74.4    | 74.1    | 71.1    | 67.9    | 61.7    | 62.6                 | -1.5%                             | -3.4%                    |
| US Steer/corn price ratio                                      | 0.47    | 0.65    | 0.69    | 0.84    | 0.89    | 0.86    | 0.80    | 0.77    | 0.74    | 0.72    | 0.68    | 0.7                  | 1.9%                              | -4.5%                    |
| Buenos Aires wholesale,<br>young bulls (US\$/100 kg lw)        | 81.2    | 91.0    | 105.6   | 99.3    | 113.9   | 113.2   | 118.9   | 114.8   | 117.6   | 115.8   | 116.8   | 94.3                 | 23.9%                             | 0.4%                     |
| Adult male bovines R3, EU<br>(Euro/100kg dw)                   | 253.0   | 270.0   | 272.0   | 267.0   | 289.0   | 235.3   | 211.4   | 211.4   | 215.4   | 219.4   | 224.2   | 265.5                | -15.6%                            | -4.1%                    |

Historical data sources: Statistics Canada; OECD—Agricultural Outlook 2000-2005.

Notes: 1. Pacific Beef Market defined as: Australia, Canada, Hong Kong, S. Korea, Mexico, Taiwan, Singapore, USA, New Zealand, Japan.



Table B.9: International beef market (Continued)

|  | 1996   | 1997   | 1998   | 1999   | 2000   | 2001   | 2002   | 2003   | 2004   | 2005   | 2006   | Average<br>1996–1999 | % Chg. 2006:<br>1996–1999<br>Avg. | Growth rate<br>2000–2006 |
|--|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|----------------------|-----------------------------------|--------------------------|
| <b>Major Exporters (kt incl. live)</b> |        |        |        |        |        |        |        |        |        |        |        |                      |                                   |                          |
| Australia                              | 1165.6 | 1368.5 | 1408.7 | 1459.9 | 1359.1 | 1461.8 | 1551.7 | 1570.6 | 1591.8 | 1500.0 | 1370.4 | 1350.7               | 1.5%                              | 0.1%                     |
| New Zealand                            | 518.7  | 507.6  | 508.5  | 430.4  | 494.9  | 486.3  | 527.0  | 559.2  | 594.2  | 633.3  | 614.9  | 491.3                | 25.1%                             | 3.7%                     |
| Canada                                 | 721.5  | 755.5  | 810.3  | 816.9  | 795.5  | 788.3  | 856.0  | 940.5  | 1052.6 | 1153.3 | 1225.9 | 776.0                | 58.0%                             | 7.5%                     |
| European Union                         | 1117.0 | 1060.0 | 775.0  | 916.2  | 795.7  | 821.7  | 821.7  | 821.7  | 821.7  | 821.7  | 821.7  | 967.1                | -15.0%                            | 0.5%                     |
| USA                                    | 906.3  | 1058.4 | 1078.3 | 1117.5 | 1336.7 | 1159.1 | 993.8  | 1007.9 | 1075.9 | 1285.3 | 1645.6 | 1040.1               | 58.2%                             | 3.5%                     |
| Argentina                              | 502.1  | 461.4  | 293.2  | 339.2  | 386.7  | 365.2  | 401.6  | 391.9  | 420.5  | 494.6  | 527.5  | 399.0                | 32.2%                             | 5.5%                     |
| Uruguay                                | 230.6  | 297.6  | 291.2  | 291.9  | 294.0  | 301.3  | 305.7  | 309.0  | 307.9  | 305.2  | 300.7  | 277.9                | 8.2%                              | 0.4%                     |
| <b>Major Importers (kt incl. live)</b> |        |        |        |        |        |        |        |        |        |        |        |                      |                                   |                          |
| Japan                                  | 898.9  | 923.7  | 951.3  | 926.1  | 971.1  | 977.5  | 977.6  | 1006.3 | 1016.6 | 1049.5 | 1097.3 | 925.0                | 18.6%                             | 2.1%                     |
| South Korea                            | 210.6  | 240.4  | 110.0  | 172.1  | 203.8  | 207.4  | 223.4  | 274.6  | 323.5  | 381.8  | 433.1  | 183.3                | 136.3%                            | 13.4%                    |
| United States                          | 1437.6 | 1539.8 | 1701.5 | 1751.3 | 1744.9 | 1781.2 | 1709.3 | 1707.3 | 1799.1 | 1985.9 | 2219.2 | 1607.5               | 38.1%                             | 4.1%                     |
| Mexico                                 | 110.8  | 203.7  | 233.9  | 276.0  | 282.2  | 216.9  | 185.8  | 186.1  | 246.1  | 329.5  | 452.3  | 206.1                | 119.4%                            | 8.2%                     |

Historical data sources: Statistics Canada; OECD—Agricultural Outlook 2000–2005.

Notes: 1. Pacific Beef Market defined as: Australia, Canada, Hong Kong, S. Korea, Mexico, Taiwan, Singapore, USA, New Zealand, Japan.

Table B.10: International pork market

|   | 1996    | 1997    | 1998    | 1999    | 2000    | 2001    | 2002    | 2003    | 2004    | 2005    | 2006    | Average<br>1996–1999 | % Chg. 2006:<br>1996–1999<br>Avg. | Growth rate<br>2000–2006 |
|---|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|----------------------|-----------------------------------|--------------------------|
| <b>China production</b>   | 31580.0 | 34643.0 | 36500.0 | 37341.8 | 38007.9 | 39038.4 | 39997.6 | 41237.0 | 42524.3 | 43647.6 | 44941.7 | 35016.2              | 28.3%                             | 2.8%                     |
| <b>North Pacific Market Supply-Disposition (kt)<sup>1</sup></b> |         |         |         |         |         |         |         |         |         |         |         |                      |                                   |                          |
| Production  | 13321.6 | 13239.0 | 14053.2 | 14345.9 | 14193.0 | 14845.3 | 15048.5 | 15251.0 | 15092.2 | 15149.2 | 15547.9 | 13739.9              | 13.2%                             | 1.5%                     |
| Disappearance   | 13209.5 | 13202.7 | 14044.2 | 14432.2 | 14233.0 | 14900.5 | 15158.8 | 15337.7 | 15195.6 | 15221.6 | 15568.3 | 13722.1              | 13.5%                             | 1.5%                     |
| Exports—incl. live  | 1444.6  | 1255.9  | 1386.5  | 1559.6  | 1480.9  | 1480.2  | 1596.1  | 1730.6  | 1691.1  | 1710.7  | 1832.1  | 1411.6               | 29.8%                             | 3.6%                     |
| Imports—incl. live  | 1536.7  | 1412.9  | 1522.6  | 1748.4  | 1663.9  | 1703.9  | 1840.3  | 1974.1  | 1946.0  | 1942.3  | 2023.5  | 1555.2               | 30.1%                             | 3.3%                     |
| Net Imports from other<br>markets                               | 92.1    | 157.0   | 136.2   | 188.8   | 182.9   | 223.7   | 244.2   | 243.5   | 255.0   | 231.6   | 191.3   | 143.5                | 33.3%                             | 0.8%                     |
| Ending Stocks   | 439.0   | 417.0   | 427.3   | 376.6   | 381.2   | 414.9   | 385.5   | 382.5   | 373.9   | 374.9   | 391.2   | 415.0                | -5.7%                             | 1.3%                     |
| <b>Prices</b>   |         |         |         |         |         |         |         |         |         |         |         |                      |                                   |                          |
| Barrow & Gilt Price, Iowa<br>(US\$/cwt liv)                     | 53.4    | 53.6    | 34.7    | 34.0    | 45.6    | 41.7    | 39.6    | 38.1    | 40.3    | 40.8    | 38.7    | 43.9                 | -11.9%                            | -2.7%                    |
| Wholesale price of pork, U.S.<br>(US\$/cwt)                     | 87.8    | 81.1    | 65.4    | 67.5    | 76.7    | 71.8    | 69.2    | 67.3    | 70.3    | 70.9    | 68.3    | 75.4                 | -9.4%                             | -1.9%                    |
| Hog/Corn price ratio  | 0.38    | 0.53    | 0.39    | 0.43    | 0.57    | 0.50    | 0.44    | 0.41    | 0.41    | 0.42    | 0.39    | 0.4                  | -11.3%                            | -6.4%                    |
| Pig reference price, EU<br>(Euro/100 kg dw)                     | 162.0   | 164.0   | 119.0   | 121.0   | 140.4   | 125.8   | 122.5   | 127.7   | 130.7   | 136.3   | 144.4   | 141.5                | 2.0%                              | 0.5%                     |
| <b>Major Pork Exporters (kt incl. live)</b>                     |         |         |         |         |         |         |         |         |         |         |         |                      |                                   |                          |
| Canada  | 551.1   | 619.8   | 726.8   | 841.0   | 884.7   | 905.3   | 979.2   | 1028.7  | 1054.5  | 1045.1  | 1049.8  | 684.7                | 53.3%                             | 2.9%                     |
| United States   | 444.7   | 478.2   | 577.0   | 655.3   | 623.5   | 565.6   | 728.0   | 868.4   | 866.3   | 871.1   | 1057.7  | 538.8                | 96.3%                             | 9.2%                     |
| Poland  | 49.9    | 43.5    | 23.2    | 49.1    | 70.9    | 87.1    | 111.1   | 128.1   | 148.1   | 166.0   | 140.0   | 41.4                 | 238.0%                            | 12.0%                    |
| China   | 192.0   | 162.0   | 144.0   | 141.9   | 152.7   | 139.5   | 126.5   | 117.2   | 115.2   | 109.8   | 102.2   | 160.0                | -36.1%                            | -6.5%                    |
| European Union  | 846.0   | 907.0   | 1049.0  | 1238.8  | 990.7   | 1035.0  | 1056.5  | 1076.8  | 1109.0  | 1105.8  | 1087.5  | 1010.2               | 7.6%                              | 1.6%                     |
| <b>Major Pork Importers (kt incl. live)</b>                     |         |         |         |         |         |         |         |         |         |         |         |                      |                                   |                          |
| Japan   | 932.7   | 730.7   | 720.8   | 845.2   | 856.6   | 920.4   | 943.1   | 969.1   | 974.8   | 968.8   | 1017.6  | 807.3                | 26.1%                             | 2.9%                     |
| South Korea   | 53.3    | 83.3    | 71.5    | 128.7   | 65.6    | 146.5   | 194.1   | 217.7   | 205.4   | 176.1   | 201.0   | 84.2                 | 138.7%                            | 20.5%                    |
| Mexico  | 37.4    | 52.9    | 85.1    | 98.6    | 107.1   | 78.8    | 131.2   | 178.7   | 212.9   | 252.2   | 280.1   | 68.5                 | 308.8%                            | 17.4%                    |

Historical data sources: Statistics Canada; OECD—Agricultural Outlook 2000–2005.

Notes: 1. North Pacific Market defined as: Canada, S. Korea, Mexico, Taiwan, USA, Japan.

Table B.11: International dairy market

|   | 1996    | 1997    | 1998    | 1999    | 2000    | 2001    | 2002    | 2003    | 2004    | 2005    | 2006    | Average<br>1996-1999 | % Chg.<br>2006:<br>1996-1999<br>Avg. | Growth rate<br>2000-2006 |
|---|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|----------------------|--------------------------------------|--------------------------|
| <b>World Butter Supply-Disposition (kt)<sup>1</sup></b>             |         |         |         |         |         |         |         |         |         |         |         |                      |                                      |                          |
| Production  | 6595.9  | 6638.8  | 6685.7  | 6733.8  | 6881.7  | 6991.7  | 7039.5  | 7105.0  | 7149.7  | 7209.5  | 7294.6  | 6861.0               | 9.5%                                 | 1.0%                     |
| Disappearance   | 6562.6  | 6638.0  | 6634.0  | 6636.8  | 6808.7  | 6936.3  | 6982.2  | 7054.4  | 7105.0  | 7160.4  | 7244.4  | 6617.9               | 9.5%                                 | 1.0%                     |
| Ending Stocks   | 298.5   | 265.3   | 280.6   | 350.5   | 383.6   | 399.0   | 416.3   | 426.9   | 432.6   | 441.7   | 451.9   | 298.7                | 51.3%                                | 2.8%                     |
| Butter Price, FOB N. Europe<br>(US\$/100 kg)                        | 183.7   | 186.1   | 190.8   | 148.4   | 150.2   | 156.8   | 160.6   | 166.8   | 179.2   | 187.1   | 194.9   | 177.2                | 10.0%                                | 4.4%                     |
| <b>World Skim Milk Powder Supply-Disposition (kt)</b>               |         |         |         |         |         |         |         |         |         |         |         |                      |                                      |                          |
| Production  | 3271.8  | 3308.1  | 3303.6  | 3276.4  | 3280.5  | 3308.6  | 3206.2  | 3156.7  | 3138.0  | 3103.2  | 3039.5  | 3290.0               | -7.6%                                | -1.3%                    |
| Disappearance   | 3185.0  | 3243.4  | 3201.9  | 3293.8  | 3257.3  | 3273.9  | 3193.5  | 3158.5  | 3165.2  | 3132.3  | 3114.3  | 3231.0               | -3.6%                                | -0.7%                    |
| Ending Stocks   | 354.4   | 411.7   | 489.0   | 457.6   | 480.9   | 514.6   | 527.2   | 525.3   | 498.0   | 468.9   | 394.2   | 428.2                | -7.9%                                | -3.3%                    |
| Skim Milk Powder Price, FOB N.<br>Europe (US\$/100 kg)              | 197.9   | 173.8   | 144.0   | 131.1   | 145.4   | 150.2   | 155.4   | 164.6   | 174.9   | 182.2   | 188.0   | 161.7                | 16.2%                                | 4.4%                     |
| <b>World Cheese Supply-Disposition (kt)</b>                         |         |         |         |         |         |         |         |         |         |         |         |                      |                                      |                          |
| Production  | 13678.7 | 13931.3 | 14023.0 | 14399.9 | 14754.6 | 15013.0 | 15358.9 | 15588.1 | 15847.2 | 16150.4 | 16448.7 | 14008.2              | 17.4%                                | 1.8%                     |
| Disappearance   | 13614.1 | 13898.0 | 13984.0 | 14493.6 | 14758.5 | 15008.5 | 15355.3 | 15587.3 | 15848.0 | 16151.9 | 16450.1 | 13997.4              | 17.5%                                | 1.8%                     |
| Ending Stocks   | 670.3   | 697.1   | 710.2   | 616.4   | 612.5   | 617.0   | 620.6   | 621.4   | 620.6   | 619.1   | 617.7   | 673.5                | -8.3%                                | 0.1%                     |
| Cheddar Cheese Price, FOB N.<br>Europe (US\$/100 kg)                | 224.6   | 210.8   | 185.9   | 175.4   | 178.9   | 187.3   | 195.0   | 207.6   | 218.9   | 214.1   | 223.6   | 199.2                | 12.3%                                | 3.8%                     |
| <b>World Whole Milk Powder Supply-Disposition (kt)</b>              |         |         |         |         |         |         |         |         |         |         |         |                      |                                      |                          |
| Production  | 2364.1  | 2457.0  | 2529.8  | 2494.5  | 2639.1  | 2659.0  | 2690.9  | 2772.3  | 2859.6  | 2915.3  | 2969.6  | 2461.4               | 20.6%                                | 2.0%                     |
| Disappearance   | 2323.0  | 2460.7  | 2523.3  | 2502.0  | 2635.1  | 2659.0  | 2690.9  | 2772.3  | 2859.6  | 2915.3  | 2969.6  | 2452.3               | 21.1%                                | 2.0%                     |
| Ending Stocks   | 124.7   | 121.6   | 127.5   | 120.0   | 124.0   | 124.0   | 124.0   | 124.0   | 124.0   | 124.0   | 124.0   | 123.5                | 0.4%                                 | 0.0%                     |
| Whole Milk Powder, 26%<br>butterfat, FOB N. Europe<br>(US\$/100 kg) | 193.5   | 189.6   | 165.6   | 151.6   | 152.9   | 156.5   | 162.9   | 177.6   | 178.1   | 188.7   | 192.4   | 175.1                | 9.9%                                 | 3.9%                     |

Historical data source: OECD—Agricultural Outlook 2000-2005.

Notes: 1. Discrepancies are due to statistical errors in New Zealand.



Table B.12: Canadian macroeconomy

|  | 1996    | 1997    | 1998    | 1999    | 2000    | 2001    | 2002    | 2003    | 2004    | 2005    | 2006    | Average<br>1996-1999 | % Chg. 2006:<br>1996-1999<br>Avg. | Growth rate<br>2000-2006 |
|--|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|----------------------|-----------------------------------|--------------------------|
| Population (mil)                                   | 29.8    | 30.1    | 30.3    | 30.6    | 30.8    | 31.1    | 31.3    | 31.6    | 31.8    | 32.1    | 32.3    | 30.2                 | 7.1%                              | 0.8%                     |
| Gross Domestic Product<br>(mil 1992\$)             | 782130  | 813031  | 839285  | 873374  | 907262  | 932842  | 960033  | 986235  | 1012298 | 1037605 | 1062508 | 826700.0             | 28.5%                             | 2.7%                     |
| GDP Deflator (1992=100)                            | 106.7   | 107.5   | 106.9   | 108.7   | 110.9   | 112.4   | 114.2   | 116.0   | 118.2   | 120.6   | 123.1   | 107.4                | 14.6%                             | 1.8%                     |
| Per Capita Disposable<br>Income (\$)               | 17421.1 | 17779.2 | 18231.5 | 18714.5 | 19647.8 | 20491.8 | 21288.5 | 22121.6 | 22993.6 | 23840.0 | 24670.9 | 18036.6              | 36.8%                             | 3.9%                     |
| Average Weekly Wages (\$)                          | 574.1   | 590.7   | 602.4   | 607.3   | 624.1   | 643.1   | 662.6   | 683.2   | 704.9   | 726.8   | 750.0   | 593.6                | 26.3%                             | 3.1%                     |
| <b>Consumer Price Indices (% change)</b>           |         |         |         |         |         |         |         |         |         |         |         |                      |                                   |                          |
| All Items  | 105.9   | 107.6   | 108.6   | 110.5   | 112.9   | 115.1   | 117.4   | 120.0   | 122.7   | 125.6   | 128.8   | 108.1                | 19.1%                             | 2.2%                     |
| Non-food, Non-energy                               | 105.8   | 107.5   | 108.9   | 110.5   | 112.5   | 115.4   | 118.3   | 121.2   | 124.2   | 127.4   | 131.0   | 108.2                | 21.1%                             | 2.6%                     |
| Energy   | 106.2   | 108.7   | 104.3   | 110.2   | 121.8   | 118.2   | 115.4   | 115.9   | 118.6   | 120.3   | 123.3   | 107.4                | 14.8%                             | 0.2%                     |
| Food   | 105.9   | 107.6   | 109.3   | 110.7   | 111.5   | 112.6   | 114.5   | 116.5   | 118.3   | 120.1   | 121.6   | 108.4                | 12.2%                             | 1.5%                     |
| <b>Industrial Product Price Indices (% change)</b> |         |         |         |         |         |         |         |         |         |         |         |                      |                                   |                          |
| Petroleum & Coal                                   | 115.96  | 116.18  | 95.78   | 111.49  | 140.09  | 131.81  | 127.21  | 127.98  | 130.54  | 133.16  | 135.82  | 109.9                | 23.6%                             | -0.5%                    |
| Wood   | 141.92  | 143.22  | 135.54  | 147.52  | 143.58  | 144.59  | 146.47  | 148.67  | 151.05  | 153.46  | 155.92  | 142.1                | 9.8%                              | 1.4%                     |
| Autos & Parts                                      | 123.03  | 127.34  | 138.97  | 141.22  | 132.23  | 133.82  | 135.69  | 137.86  | 140.76  | 143.71  | 146.73  | 132.6                | 10.6%                             | 1.7%                     |
| Machinery  | 116.63  | 121.68  | 127.68  | 133.74  | 123.90  | 126.63  | 129.16  | 131.88  | 134.77  | 137.74  | 140.76  | 124.9                | 12.7%                             | 2.1%                     |

Historical Data Sources: Statistics Canada—CANSIM; Conference Board of Canada—Spring 2000 Medium Term Forecast.

Forecast Data Source: Conference Board of Canada—Extrapolation of Spring 2000 Medium Term Forecast.

Table B.12: Canadian macroeconomy (Continued)

| Interest Rates (%)  | 1996  | 1997  | 1998  | 1999  | 2000  | 2001  | 2002  | 2003  | 2004  | 2005  | 2006  | Average<br>1996-1999 | % Chg. 2005:<br>1996-1999<br>Avg. | Growth rate<br>2000-2006 |
|---|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|----------------------|-----------------------------------|--------------------------|
|   | 6.1   | 5.0   | 6.6   | 6.4   | 6.9   | 7.0   | 7.0   | 6.8   | 6.5   | 6.5   | 6.5   | 6.0                  | 8.1%                              | -1.0%                    |
| Prime Lending Rate  |       |       |       |       |       |       |       |       |       |       |       |                      |                                   |                          |
| Exchange Rate   |       |       |       |       |       |       |       |       |       |       |       |                      |                                   |                          |
| \$Cdn./\$U.S.   | 1.36  | 1.38  | 1.48  | 1.49  | 1.45  | 1.42  | 1.40  | 1.39  | 1.37  | 1.36  | 1.35  | 1.4                  | -5.5%                             | -1.2%                    |
| \$U.S./\$Cdn.   | 0.73  | 0.72  | 0.67  | 0.67  | 0.69  | 0.71  | 0.72  | 0.72  | 0.73  | 0.74  | 0.74  | 0.7                  | 5.7%                              | 1.2%                     |
| Average Grain Freight Rate,   |       |       |       |       |       |       |       |       |       |       |       |                      |                                   |                          |
| Mid prairies to port (\$/t)   | 32.82 | 33.48 | 33.10 | 33.17 | 27.53 | 28.22 | 28.78 | 29.42 | 30.09 | 30.79 | 31.58 | 33.1                 | -4.7%                             | 2.3%                     |
| Historical Data Sources: Statistics Canada—CANSIM; Conference Board of Canada—Spring 2000 Medium Term Forecast. |       |       |       |       |       |       |       |       |       |       |       |                      |                                   |                          |
| Forecast Data Source: Conference Board of Canada—Extrapolation of Spring 2000 Medium Term Forecast.             |       |       |       |       |       |       |       |       |       |       |       |                      |                                   |                          |



Table B.13: Canadian grain and oilseed summary

|   | 1996  | 1997  | 1998  | 1999  | 2000  | 2001  | 2002  | 2003  | 2004  | 2005  | 2006  | Average<br>1996-1999 | % Chg. 2006:<br>1996-1999 Avg. | Growth rate<br>2000-2006 |
|---|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|----------------------|--------------------------------|--------------------------|
| <b>Crop Area Harvested (Mha)</b>                          | 39.10 | 39.28 | 39.19 | 39.28 | 38.79 | 38.93 | 39.03 | 39.13 | 39.23 | 39.33 | 39.43 | 39.2                 | 0.5%                           | 0.3%                     |
| Wheat   | 12.26 | 11.41 | 10.68 | 10.36 | 10.87 | 11.47 | 11.78 | 11.86 | 11.54 | 11.18 | 10.92 | 11.2                 | -2.3%                          | 0.1%                     |
| Coarse Grains <sup>1</sup>                                | 8.04  | 7.62  | 7.38  | 6.93  | 7.52  | 7.42  | 7.64  | 7.71  | 8.00  | 7.90  | 7.83  | 7.5                  | 4.5%                           | 0.7%                     |
| Oilseeds <sup>2</sup>                                     | 4.89  | 6.67  | 7.27  | 7.36  | 6.54  | 6.11  | 5.81  | 5.87  | 6.05  | 6.63  | 7.03  | 6.5                  | 7.4%                           | 1.2%                     |
| Special Crops <sup>3</sup> (Western Canada)               | 1.33  | 1.63  | 2.01  | 1.83  | 2.42  | 2.40  | 2.49  | 2.58  | 2.68  | 2.78  | 2.87  | 1.7                  | 69.0%                          | 2.9%                     |
| Hay (Seeded Area)   | 6.40  | 6.30  | 6.44  | 6.74  | 6.75  | 6.88  | 6.77  | 6.64  | 6.58  | 6.55  | 6.52  | 6.5                  | 0.8%                           | -0.8%                    |
| Summerfallow  | 6.19  | 5.65  | 5.40  | 6.06  | 4.69  | 4.67  | 4.55  | 4.46  | 4.38  | 4.29  | 4.24  | 5.8                  | -27.1%                         | -1.6%                    |
| <b>Production, Domestic Use &amp; Export Summary (Mt)</b> |       |       |       |       |       |       |       |       |       |       |       |                      |                                |                          |
| Wheat Production  | 29.80 | 24.28 | 24.08 | 26.85 | 25.81 | 27.37 | 28.55 | 29.13 | 28.69 | 28.12 | 27.80 | 26.3                 | 5.9%                           | 1.2%                     |
| Wheat Domestic Use  | 8.23  | 7.37  | 8.08  | 8.21  | 8.22  | 8.13  | 8.36  | 8.44  | 8.54  | 8.57  | 8.67  | 8.0                  | 8.7%                           | 0.9%                     |
| Wheat Exports   | 19.37 | 20.00 | 14.72 | 18.50 | 17.80 | 19.18 | 20.02 | 20.53 | 20.22 | 19.62 | 19.16 | 18.1                 | 5.6%                           | 1.2%                     |
| Coarse Grain <sup>1</sup> Production                      | 28.36 | 25.11 | 26.56 | 26.77 | 26.87 | 27.48 | 28.43 | 28.98 | 30.31 | 30.33 | 30.46 | 26.7                 | 14.1%                          | 2.1%                     |
| Coarse Grain <sup>1</sup> Domestic Use                    | 21.13 | 22.69 | 22.77 | 23.26 | 23.54 | 23.76 | 24.68 | 25.63 | 26.32 | 26.78 | 27.17 | 22.5                 | 21.0%                          | 2.4%                     |
| Coarse Grain <sup>1</sup> Exports                         | 6.21  | 4.41  | 4.08  | 4.83  | 4.77  | 4.71  | 4.21  | 4.22  | 4.49  | 4.36  | 4.35  | 4.9                  | -11.0%                         | -1.6%                    |
| Oilseed <sup>2</sup> Production                           | 8.08  | 10.03 | 11.46 | 12.61 | 10.63 | 10.11 | 9.69  | 9.90  | 10.26 | 11.26 | 12.01 | 10.5                 | 13.9%                          | 2.1%                     |
| Oilseed <sup>2</sup> Domestic Use                         | 5.38  | 5.96  | 5.93  | 6.09  | 6.20  | 6.30  | 6.36  | 6.47  | 6.56  | 6.68  | 6.82  | 5.8                  | 16.8%                          | 1.6%                     |
| Oilseed <sup>2</sup> Exports                              | 3.68  | 4.52  | 5.51  | 5.15  | 5.30  | 5.40  | 4.38  | 4.08  | 4.43  | 5.20  | 5.76  | 4.7                  | 22.1%                          | 1.4%                     |

Historical Data Sources: Statistics Canada—CANSIM.

Notes: 1. Coarse grains consists of barley, corn, oats, rye and mixed grains.

2. Oilseeds consists of canola, soybeans and flaxseed.

3. Special crops consists of canary seed, mustard seed, lentils, dry peas and sunflower.

Table B.14: Canadian wheat

|  | 1996  | 1997  | 1998  | 1999  | 2000  | 2001  | 2002  | 2003  | 2004  | 2005  | 2006  | Average<br>1996-1999 | % Chg. 2006:<br>1996-1999 Avg. | Growth rate<br>2000-2006 |
|--|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|----------------------|--------------------------------|--------------------------|
| <b>All Wheat Supply-Disposition (Mt)</b>     |       |       |       |       |       |       |       |       |       |       |       |                      |                                |                          |
| Area Harvested (Mha)                         | 12.26 | 11.41 | 10.68 | 10.36 | 10.87 | 11.47 | 11.78 | 11.86 | 11.54 | 11.18 | 10.92 | 11.2                 | -2.3%                          | 0.1%                     |
| Yield (t/ha)                                 | 2.43  | 2.13  | 2.25  | 2.59  | 2.37  | 2.39  | 2.42  | 2.46  | 2.49  | 2.51  | 2.54  | 2.4                  | 8.2%                           | 1.2%                     |
| Production                                   | 29.80 | 24.28 | 24.08 | 26.85 | 25.81 | 27.37 | 28.55 | 29.13 | 28.69 | 28.12 | 27.80 | 26.3                 | 5.9%                           | 1.2%                     |
| Food & Industrial Use                        | 2.70  | 2.79  | 2.79  | 2.84  | 2.89  | 2.91  | 2.95  | 2.99  | 3.03  | 3.06  | 3.09  | 2.8                  | 11.3%                          | 1.1%                     |
| Feed Use                                     | 4.41  | 3.53  | 4.27  | 4.31  | 4.27  | 4.15  | 4.29  | 4.31  | 4.36  | 4.38  | 4.48  | 4.1                  | 8.5%                           | 0.8%                     |
| Other Domestic Use                           | 1.12  | 1.05  | 1.02  | 1.07  | 1.07  | 1.07  | 1.11  | 1.15  | 1.15  | 1.13  | 1.10  | 1.1                  | 3.1%                           | 0.5%                     |
| Exports                                      | 19.37 | 20.00 | 14.72 | 18.50 | 17.80 | 19.18 | 20.02 | 20.53 | 20.22 | 19.82 | 19.16 | 18.1                 | 5.6%                           | 1.2%                     |
| Ending Stocks                                | 9.05  | 6.01  | 7.36  | 7.70  | 7.50  | 7.57  | 7.75  | 7.92  | 7.87  | 7.81  | 7.78  | 7.5                  | 3.3%                           | 0.6%                     |
| CWB Final Price, #1 CWRS (\$/t) <sup>1</sup> | 208   | 191   | 184   | 166   | 184   | 193   | 199   | 197   | 198   | 201   | 205   | 187.3                | 9.3%                           | 1.8%                     |
| Farm Gate Price, Prairies (\$/t)             | 165   | 147   | 141   | 123   | 146   | 155   | 159   | 156   | 157   | 159   | 161   | 144.2                | 11.7%                          | 1.6%                     |
| Milling Price (\$/t)                         | 250   | 217   | 204   | 193   | 212   | 223   | 227   | 221   | 222   | 227   | 233   | 216.1                | 7.6%                           | 1.6%                     |
| <b>Durum Wheat Supply-Disposition (Mt)</b>   |       |       |       |       |       |       |       |       |       |       |       |                      |                                |                          |
| Area Harvested (Mha)                         | 2.06  | 2.21  | 2.91  | 1.76  | 2.59  | 2.15  | 2.21  | 2.19  | 2.20  | 2.22  | 2.23  | 2.2                  | -0.4%                          | -2.4%                    |
| Yield (t/ha)                                 | 2.24  | 1.97  | 2.07  | 2.42  | 2.11  | 2.14  | 2.18  | 2.21  | 2.25  | 2.29  | 2.32  | 2.2                  | 6.8%                           | 1.6%                     |
| Production                                   | 4.63  | 4.35  | 6.04  | 4.28  | 5.46  | 4.61  | 4.82  | 4.84  | 4.95  | 5.07  | 5.18  | 4.8                  | 7.4%                           | -0.9%                    |
| Food & Industrial Use                        | 0.19  | 0.19  | 0.18  | 0.19  | 0.19  | 0.19  | 0.19  | 0.19  | 0.20  | 0.20  | 0.20  | 0.2                  | 9.3%                           | 1.1%                     |
| Other Domestic Use                           | 0.82  | 0.68  | 0.82  | 0.83  | 0.87  | 0.72  | 0.76  | 0.75  | 0.76  | 0.77  | 0.79  | 0.8                  | -0.1%                          | -1.7%                    |
| Exports                                      | 4.09  | 4.23  | 3.85  | 3.60  | 4.00  | 4.18  | 3.87  | 3.87  | 3.96  | 4.06  | 4.16  | 3.9                  | 5.4%                           | 0.6%                     |
| Ending Stocks                                | 1.50  | 0.76  | 1.95  | 1.60  | 2.00  | 1.53  | 1.53  | 1.56  | 1.59  | 1.63  | 1.67  | 1.5                  | 14.7%                          | -3.0%                    |
| CWB Final Price, #1 CWAD (\$/t) <sup>1</sup> | 250   | 278   | 201   | 198   | 195   | 211   | 216   | 214   | 215   | 218   | 222   | 231.8                | -4.4%                          | 2.2%                     |
| Farm Gate Price, Prairies (\$/t)             | 208   | 235   | 158   | 155   | 157   | 172   | 177   | 174   | 174   | 176   | 178   | 189.0                | -5.8%                          | 2.1%                     |

Historical Data Sources: Statistics Canada—Cereals &amp; Oilseeds Review, Catalogue 22-007; Statistics Canada—CANSIM; Statistics Canada—Farm Product Price Book;

Canadian Wheat Board—Annual Report; Canada Grain Council—Statistical Handbook; GRIP calculations.

Notes: 1. Prior to 1995 CWB final prices are basis Thunder Bay, thereafter basis St. Lawrence.

Table B.15: Canadian coarse grains

|   | 1996  | 1997  | 1998  | 1999  | 2000  | 2001  | 2002  | 2003  | 2004  | 2005  | 2006  | Average<br>1996-1999 | % Chg. 2006:<br>1996-1999 Avg. | Growth rate<br>2000-2006 |
|---|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|----------------------|--------------------------------|--------------------------|
| <b>Barley Supply-Disposition (Mt)</b>               |       |       |       |       |       |       |       |       |       |       |       |                      |                                |                          |
| Area Harvested (Mha)                                | 4.89  | 4.70  | 4.27  | 4.07  | 4.68  | 4.59  | 4.64  | 4.66  | 4.84  | 4.82  | 4.84  | 4.5                  | 8.1%                           | 0.6%                     |
| Yield (t/ha)  | 3.18  | 2.88  | 2.97  | 3.24  | 3.09  | 3.10  | 3.13  | 3.17  | 3.21  | 3.24  | 3.28  | 3.1                  | 6.8%                           | 1.0%                     |
| Production  | 15.56 | 13.53 | 12.71 | 13.20 | 14.48 | 14.23 | 14.52 | 14.77 | 15.52 | 15.64 | 15.89 | 13.7                 | 15.5%                          | 1.6%                     |
| Feed Use  | 9.57  | 10.54 | 10.10 | 10.20 | 10.48 | 10.82 | 11.30 | 11.81 | 12.18 | 12.42 | 12.82 | 10.1                 | 24.9%                          | 3.2%                     |
| Other Domestic Use                                  | 0.83  | 0.68  | 0.76  | 0.87  | 0.87  | 0.86  | 0.88  | 0.88  | 0.89  | 0.90  | 0.91  | 0.8                  | 16.2%                          | 0.9%                     |
| Exports   | 4.01  | 2.78  | 1.68  | 2.55  | 3.00  | 2.63  | 2.30  | 2.16  | 2.35  | 2.35  | 2.46  | 2.8                  | -10.6%                         | -3.2%                    |
| Ending Stocks                                       | 2.92  | 2.46  | 2.69  | 2.35  | 2.50  | 2.45  | 2.51  | 2.44  | 2.56  | 2.55  | 2.46  | 2.6                  | -0.3%                          | -0.3%                    |
| Farm Gate Price, Prairies (\$/t)                    | 112   | 110   | 96    | 83    | 83    | 89    | 91    | 98    | 100   | 102   | 108   | 100.3                | 8.0%                           | 4.5%                     |
| Off-Broad Barley Price, Lethbridge (\$/t)           | 137   | 133   | 116   | 110   | 110   | 114   | 116   | 123   | 125   | 127   | 133   | 123.8                | 7.7%                           | 3.3%                     |
| CWB Final Price, Select CW 2Row (\$/t) <sup>1</sup> | 229   | 196   | 172   | 189   | 175   | 181   | 185   | 193   | 195   | 198   | 206   | 196.6                | 4.7%                           | 2.8%                     |
| <b>Corn Supply-Disposition (Mt)</b>                 |       |       |       |       |       |       |       |       |       |       |       |                      |                                |                          |
| Area Harvested (Mha)                                | 1.09  | 1.05  | 1.12  | 1.14  | 1.17  | 1.20  | 1.21  | 1.22  | 1.25  | 1.24  | 1.23  | 1.1                  | 11.9%                          | 0.8%                     |
| Yield (t/ha)  | 6.92  | 6.87  | 8.01  | 7.97  | 6.90  | 7.54  | 7.64  | 7.73  | 7.82  | 7.92  | 8.01  | 7.4                  | 7.6%                           | 2.5%                     |
| Production  | 7.54  | 7.18  | 8.95  | 9.10  | 8.09  | 9.08  | 9.25  | 9.41  | 9.74  | 9.79  | 9.84  | 8.2                  | 20.2%                          | 3.3%                     |
| Imports   | 0.80  | 1.47  | 0.80  | 1.00  | 1.20  | 0.65  | 0.62  | 0.80  | 0.75  | 0.85  | 0.92  | 1.0                  | -9.4%                          | -4.3%                    |
| Feed Use  | 6.19  | 6.86  | 7.09  | 7.25  | 7.16  | 7.15  | 7.45  | 7.78  | 8.01  | 8.16  | 8.30  | 6.8                  | 21.2%                          | 2.5%                     |
| Other Domestic Use                                  | 1.61  | 1.78  | 1.86  | 2.06  | 2.16  | 2.06  | 2.10  | 2.14  | 2.15  | 2.17  | 2.20  | 1.8                  | 20.3%                          | 0.3%                     |
| Exports   | 0.32  | 0.12  | 0.83  | 0.70  | 0.20  | 0.50  | 0.30  | 0.30  | 0.30  | 0.30  | 0.30  | 0.5                  | -38.9%                         | 7.0%                     |
| Ending Stocks                                       | 0.97  | 0.89  | 0.86  | 1.00  | 0.80  | 0.86  | 0.90  | 0.92  | 0.98  | 1.02  | 1.03  | 0.9                  | 10.2%                          | 4.2%                     |
| Elevator Price, Chatham (\$/t)                      | 149   | 137   | 110   | 110   | 105   | 118   | 122   | 129   | 129   | 129   | 136   | 128.5                | 7.5%                           | 4.4%                     |
| <b>Oats Supply-Disposition (Mt)</b>                 |       |       |       |       |       |       |       |       |       |       |       |                      |                                |                          |
| Area Harvested (Mha)                                | 1.68  | 1.50  | 1.59  | 1.40  | 1.40  | 1.27  | 1.44  | 1.48  | 1.55  | 1.48  | 1.40  | 1.5                  | -9.0%                          | 0.0%                     |
| Yield (t/ha)  | 2.59  | 2.33  | 2.49  | 2.80  | 2.58  | 2.59  | 2.62  | 2.64  | 2.67  | 2.69  | 2.72  | 2.5                  | 8.8%                           | 0.9%                     |
| Production  | 4.36  | 3.48  | 3.96  | 3.64  | 3.61  | 3.28  | 3.76  | 3.91  | 4.14  | 3.99  | 3.82  | 3.9                  | -1.1%                          | 1.0%                     |
| Feed Use  | 1.82  | 1.68  | 1.84  | 1.80  | 1.82  | 1.79  | 1.86  | 1.92  | 1.97  | 2.00  | 2.03  | 1.8                  | 13.6%                          | 1.8%                     |
| Exports   | 1.74  | 1.38  | 1.49  | 1.50  | 1.50  | 1.44  | 1.47  | 1.61  | 1.70  | 1.57  | 1.44  | 1.5                  | -5.9%                          | -0.7%                    |
| Farm Gate Price, Prairies (\$/t)                    | 126   | 118   | 107   | 79    | 77    | 89    | 93    | 102   | 102   | 101   | 105   | 107.6                | -2.3%                          | 5.3%                     |
| <b>Rye Supply-Disposition (Mt)</b>                  |       |       |       |       |       |       |       |       |       |       |       |                      |                                |                          |
| Area Harvested (Mha)                                | 0.16  | 0.16  | 0.20  | 0.17  | 0.10  | 0.17  | 0.17  | 0.17  | 0.17  | 0.17  | 0.17  | 0.2                  | -5.2%                          | 8.0%                     |
| Yield (t/ha)  | 1.91  | 1.98  | 1.96  | 2.29  | 2.16  | 2.16  | 2.18  | 2.20  | 2.21  | 2.23  | 2.25  | 2.0                  | 10.5%                          | 0.6%                     |
| Production  | 0.31  | 0.32  | 0.40  | 0.39  | 0.23  | 0.36  | 0.36  | 0.36  | 0.37  | 0.37  | 0.37  | 0.4                  | 4.9%                           | 8.7%                     |
| Exports   | 0.15  | 0.14  | 0.08  | 0.08  | 0.08  | 0.13  | 0.14  | 0.14  | 0.14  | 0.14  | 0.15  | 0.1                  | 29.4%                          | 11.8%                    |

Historical Data Sources: Statistics Canada—Cereals &amp; Oilseeds Review, Catalogue 22-007; Statistics Canada—CANSIM; Statistics Canada—Farm Product Price Book;

Canadian Wheat Board—Annual Report, Canada Grain Council—Statistical Handbook; GRIP calculations.

Notes: 1. Prior to 1995 CWB final prices are basis Thunder Bay, thereafter basis St. Lawrence.



Table B.16: Canadian oilseeds

|   | 1996  | 1997  | 1998  | 1999  | 2000  | 2001  | 2002  | 2003  | 2004  | 2005  | 2006  | Average<br>1996-1999 | % Chg. 2006:<br>1996-1999 Avg. | Growth rate<br>2000-2006 |
|---|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|----------------------|--------------------------------|--------------------------|
| <b>Canola Supply-Disposition (Mt)</b>   |       |       |       |       |       |       |       |       |       |       |       |                      |                                |                          |
| Area Harvested (Mha)                    | 3.45  | 4.87  | 5.43  | 5.56  | 4.89  | 4.45  | 4.23  | 4.26  | 4.45  | 4.91  | 5.22  | 4.8                  | 8.0%                           | 1.1%                     |
| Yield (t/ha)                            | 1.47  | 1.31  | 1.41  | 1.58  | 1.45  | 1.46  | 1.46  | 1.48  | 1.49  | 1.50  | 1.52  | 1.4                  | 5.1%                           | 0.7%                     |
| Production                              | 5.06  | 6.39  | 7.64  | 8.80  | 7.10  | 6.48  | 6.18  | 6.31  | 6.64  | 7.39  | 7.91  | 7.0                  | 13.4%                          | 1.8%                     |
| Crushings                               | 2.71  | 3.24  | 3.06  | 2.90  | 3.10  | 3.14  | 3.26  | 3.38  | 3.46  | 3.51  | 3.58  | 3.0                  | 20.3%                          | 2.4%                     |
| Meal Production                         | 1.65  | 2.00  | 1.94  | 1.80  | 1.92  | 1.95  | 2.03  | 2.10  | 2.15  | 2.18  | 2.23  | 1.8                  | 20.5%                          | 2.5%                     |
| Oil Production                          | 1.14  | 1.36  | 1.28  | 1.22  | 1.35  | 1.32  | 1.37  | 1.42  | 1.45  | 1.47  | 1.50  | 1.3                  | 14.3%                          | 1.8%                     |
| Seed Exports                            | 2.52  | 2.96  | 3.90  | 3.80  | 3.80  | 3.81  | 2.91  | 2.61  | 2.91  | 3.44  | 3.79  | 3.3                  | 20.9%                          | -0.1%                    |
| Ending Stocks                           | 0.56  | 0.36  | 0.61  | 2.20  | 2.10  | 1.23  | 0.87  | 0.81  | 0.67  | 0.65  | 0.68  | 0.9                  | -27.2%                         | -17.1%                   |
| Canola Oil Domestic Use                 | 0.53  | 0.73  | 0.72  | 0.52  | 0.52  | 0.61  | 0.64  | 0.66  | 0.69  | 0.72  | 0.74  | 0.6                  | 19.3%                          | 6.2%                     |
| Canola Oil Exports                      | 0.64  | 0.73  | 0.58  | 0.71  | 0.84  | 0.71  | 0.74  | 0.77  | 0.77  | 0.78  | 0.77  | 0.7                  | 15.7%                          | -1.5%                    |
| Canola Meal Feed Use                    | 0.55  | 0.61  | 0.69  | 0.68  | 0.70  | 0.80  | 0.86  | 0.90  | 0.93  | 0.95  | 0.96  | 0.6                  | 51.6%                          | 5.4%                     |
| Canola Meal Exports                     | 1.09  | 1.42  | 1.28  | 1.13  | 1.23  | 1.17  | 1.17  | 1.21  | 1.22  | 1.24  | 1.27  | 1.2                  | 4.1%                           | 0.6%                     |
| Canola Cash Price, #1 Vancouver (\$/t)  | 440   | 420   | 376   | 290   | 275   | 265   | 275   | 287   | 317   | 341   | 353   | 381.5                | -7.6%                          | 4.2%                     |
| Farm Gate Price, Prairies (\$/t)        | 388   | 380   | 346   | 240   | 238   | 227   | 236   | 248   | 277   | 300   | 310   | 338.3                | -8.3%                          | 4.5%                     |
| Canola Meal Price, FOB Plants (\$/t)    | 244   | 179   | 141   | 158   | 152   | 148   | 144   | 144   | 146   | 155   | 166   | 180.6                | -7.9%                          | 1.5%                     |
| Canola Oil Price, FOB Plants (\$/t)     | 726   | 819   | 744   | 570   | 507   | 524   | 546   | 571   | 617   | 649   | 671   | 714.8                | -6.1%                          | 4.8%                     |
| Effective Crush Margin (\$/t)           | 65.09 | 75.70 | 55.44 | 97.36 | 76.73 | 84.69 | 81.97 | 81.46 | 73.05 | 69.31 | 75.10 | 73.4                 | 2.3%                           | -0.4%                    |
| <b>Soybean Supply-Disposition (Mt)</b>  |       |       |       |       |       |       |       |       |       |       |       |                      |                                |                          |
| Area Harvested (Mha)                    | 0.86  | 1.06  | 0.98  | 1.00  | 1.08  | 0.98  | 0.95  | 0.95  | 0.95  | 0.99  | 1.03  | 1.0                  | 5.5%                           | -0.8%                    |
| Yield (t/ha)                            | 2.52  | 2.58  | 2.79  | 2.77  | 2.55  | 2.74  | 2.76  | 2.78  | 2.80  | 2.83  | 2.85  | 2.7                  | 7.0%                           | 1.9%                     |
| Production                              | 2.17  | 2.74  | 2.74  | 2.77  | 2.75  | 2.68  | 2.62  | 2.65  | 2.67  | 2.80  | 2.93  | 2.6                  | 12.7%                          | 1.1%                     |
| Imports                                 | 0.23  | 0.15  | 0.25  | 0.45  | 0.45  | 0.45  | 0.45  | 0.45  | 0.45  | 0.45  | 0.45  | 0.3                  | 66.3%                          | 0.0%                     |
| Exports                                 | 0.48  | 0.77  | 0.89  | 0.90  | 0.90  | 0.87  | 0.75  | 0.80  | 0.83  | 0.95  | 1.06  | 0.8                  | 39.8%                          | 2.8%                     |
| Soy Meal Imports                        | 0.63  | 0.65  | 0.77  | 0.85  | 0.85  | 0.75  | 0.75  | 0.75  | 0.75  | 0.75  | 0.75  | 0.7                  | 3.3%                           | -2.1%                    |
| Soy Meal Feed Use                       | 1.67  | 1.90  | 1.95  | 2.20  | 2.20  | 2.28  | 2.37  | 2.40  | 2.43  | 2.40  | 2.37  | 1.9                  | 23.0%                          | 1.2%                     |
| Soybean Cash Price, #2 Chatham (\$/t)   | 383   | 334   | 265   | 265   | 240   | 234   | 236   | 242   | 263   | 284   | 299   | 311.8                | -4.2%                          | 3.7%                     |
| <b>Flaxseed Supply-Disposition (Mt)</b> |       |       |       |       |       |       |       |       |       |       |       |                      |                                |                          |
| Area Harvested (Mha)                    | 0.57  | 0.74  | 0.86  | 0.79  | 0.58  | 0.68  | 0.62  | 0.65  | 0.65  | 0.73  | 0.78  | 0.7                  | 6.0%                           | 5.3%                     |
| Yield (t/ha)                            | 1.48  | 1.22  | 1.26  | 1.32  | 1.35  | 1.40  | 1.42  | 1.43  | 1.45  | 1.47  | 1.49  | 1.3                  | 13.3%                          | 1.7%                     |
| Production                              | 0.85  | 0.90  | 1.08  | 1.05  | 0.78  | 0.94  | 0.88  | 0.94  | 0.95  | 1.07  | 1.17  | 1.0                  | 21.1%                          | 7.2%                     |
| Exports                                 | 0.58  | 0.78  | 0.72  | 0.45  | 0.60  | 0.71  | 0.73  | 0.68  | 0.69  | 0.81  | 0.91  | 0.7                  | 37.8%                          | 7.1%                     |
| Cash Price, #1 CW Thunder Bay (\$/t)    | 368   | 389   | 317   | 240   | 225   | 232   | 240   | 251   | 277   | 298   | 308   | 328.5                | -6.1%                          | 5.4%                     |
| Farm Gate Price, Prairies (\$/t)        | 328   | 349   | 297   | 201   | 198   | 195   | 203   | 213   | 238   | 258   | 267   | 293.8                | -9.1%                          | 5.1%                     |

Historical Data Sources: Statistics Canada—Cereals & Oilseeds Review, Catalogue 22-007; Statistics Canada—CANSIM; Statistics Canada—Farm Product Price Book; Canadian Wheat Board—Annual Report, Canada Grain Council—Statistical Handbook; GRIP calculations.



Table B.17: Canadian special crops

|                                   | 1996 | 1997 | 1998 | 1999 | 2000 | 2001 | 2002 | 2003 | 2004 | 2005 | 2006 | Average<br>1996–1999 | % Chg. 2006:<br>1996–1999 Avg. | Growth rate<br>2000–2006 |
|-----------------------------------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|----------------------|--------------------------------|--------------------------|
| <b>Harvested Area (thous ha)</b>  | 1326 | 1633 | 2013 | 1830 | 2419 | 2397 | 2488 | 2582 | 2684 | 2782 | 2874 | 1700.6               | 69.0%                          | 2.9%                     |
| Canary Seed                       | 235  | 113  | 208  | 146  | 173  | 197  | 201  | 204  | 208  | 210  | 211  | 175.6                | 20.1%                          | 3.3%                     |
| Dry Peas                          | 520  | 848  | 1078 | 835  | 1237 | 1074 | 1142 | 1202 | 1269 | 1333 | 1407 | 820.3                | 71.5%                          | 2.2%                     |
| Lentils                           | 304  | 329  | 378  | 497  | 730  | 757  | 757  | 768  | 781  | 792  | 802  | 377.0                | 112.8%                         | 1.6%                     |
| Mustard Seed                      | 233  | 292  | 279  | 273  | 208  | 272  | 288  | 304  | 320  | 335  | 339  | 269.4                | 26.0%                          | 8.5%                     |
| Sunflower Seed                    | 35   | 51   | 69   | 79   | 70   | 96   | 100  | 103  | 107  | 111  | 115  | 58.4                 | 96.9%                          | 8.6%                     |
| <b>Canary Seed</b>                |      |      |      |      |      |      |      |      |      |      |      |                      |                                |                          |
| Production (kt)                   | 285  | 115  | 235  | 166  | 195  | 230  | 236  | 241  | 246  | 250  | 253  | 200.2                | 26.4%                          | 4.5%                     |
| Farm Price, Western Canada (\$/t) | 300  | 322  | 248  | 240  | 240  | 240  | 240  | 240  | 240  | 240  | 240  | 277.5                | -13.5%                         | 0.0%                     |
| <b>Dry Peas</b>                   |      |      |      |      |      |      |      |      |      |      |      |                      |                                |                          |
| Production (kt)                   | 1169 | 1758 | 2328 | 2252 | 2780 | 2450 | 2638 | 2812 | 3003 | 3196 | 3413 | 1876.7               | 81.9%                          | 3.5%                     |
| Farm Price, Western Canada (\$/t) | 209  | 177  | 132  | 135  | 135  | 135  | 133  | 133  | 134  | 137  | 141  | 163.3                | -13.5%                         | 0.7%                     |
| <b>Lentils</b>                    |      |      |      |      |      |      |      |      |      |      |      |                      |                                |                          |
| Production (kt)                   | 403  | 379  | 480  | 724  | 980  | 1011 | 1028 | 1060 | 1096 | 1130 | 1164 | 496.2                | 134.5%                         | 2.9%                     |
| Farm Price, Western Canada (\$/t) | 470  | 324  | 381  | 380  | 345  | 345  | 345  | 345  | 345  | 345  | 345  | 388.8                | -11.3%                         | 0.0%                     |
| <b>Mustard Seed</b>               |      |      |      |      |      |      |      |      |      |      |      |                      |                                |                          |
| Production (kt)                   | 231  | 243  | 239  | 306  | 200  | 265  | 280  | 294  | 310  | 323  | 326  | 254.7                | 28.2%                          | 8.5%                     |
| Farm Price, Western Canada (\$/t) | 363  | 398  | 348  | 285  | 285  | 285  | 285  | 285  | 285  | 285  | 285  | 348.5                | -18.2%                         | 0.0%                     |
| <b>Sunflower Seed</b>             |      |      |      |      |      |      |      |      |      |      |      |                      |                                |                          |
| Production (kt)                   | 55   | 65   | 112  | 122  | 105  | 147  | 154  | 162  | 170  | 178  | 185  | 86.5                 | 109.4%                         | 9.9%                     |
| Farm Price, Western Canada (\$/t) | 345  | 344  | 388  | 305  | 305  | 305  | 305  | 305  | 305  | 305  | 305  | 345.5                | -11.7%                         | 0.0%                     |

Historical Data Sources: Statistics Canada—CANSIM.

**Table B.18: Canadian animal feed**

|   | 1996  | 1997  | 1998  | 1999  | 2000  | 2001  | 2002  | 2003  | 2004  | 2005  | 2006  | Average<br>1996–1999 | % Chg. 2006:<br>1996–1999 Avg. | Growth rate<br>2006–2006 |
|---|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|----------------------|--------------------------------|--------------------------|
| Grain Consuming Animal Units<br>(Mill Hog Equivalent) | 49584 | 50489 | 52861 | 54422 | 56199 | 57180 | 60080 | 62449 | 64387 | 65544 | 66718 | 51838.8              | 28.7%                          | 2.9%                     |
| <b>Total Grain Feed Consumption (Mt)</b>              | 22.84 | 23.31 | 23.99 | 24.20 | 24.33 | 24.58 | 25.58 | 26.50 | 27.20 | 27.64 | 28.11 | 23.5                 | 19.4%                          | 2.4%                     |
| Wheat   | 4.41  | 3.53  | 4.27  | 4.31  | 4.27  | 4.15  | 4.29  | 4.31  | 4.36  | 4.38  | 4.48  | 4.1                  | 8.5%                           | 0.8%                     |
| Barley  | 9.57  | 10.54 | 10.10 | 10.20 | 10.48 | 10.82 | 11.30 | 11.81 | 12.18 | 12.42 | 12.82 | 10.1                 | 24.9%                          | 3.2%                     |
| Oats  | 1.82  | 1.68  | 1.84  | 1.80  | 1.82  | 1.79  | 1.86  | 1.92  | 1.97  | 2.00  | 2.03  | 1.8                  | 13.6%                          | 1.8%                     |
| Corn  | 6.19  | 6.86  | 7.09  | 7.25  | 7.16  | 7.15  | 7.45  | 7.78  | 8.01  | 8.16  | 8.30  | 6.8                  | 21.2%                          | 2.5%                     |
| <b>Total Protein Feed Consumption (Mt)</b>            | 2.44  | 2.86  | 3.29  | 3.68  | 3.78  | 3.96  | 4.17  | 4.28  | 4.38  | 4.43  | 4.47  | 3.1                  | 45.6%                          | 2.8%                     |
| Soybean Meal  | 1.67  | 1.90  | 1.95  | 2.20  | 2.20  | 2.28  | 2.37  | 2.40  | 2.43  | 2.40  | 2.37  | 1.9                  | 23.0%                          | 1.2%                     |
| Canola Meal   | 0.55  | 0.61  | 0.69  | 0.68  | 0.70  | 0.80  | 0.86  | 0.90  | 0.93  | 0.95  | 0.96  | 0.6                  | 51.6%                          | 5.4%                     |
| Dry Peas  | 0.23  | 0.35  | 0.65  | 0.80  | 0.88  | 0.88  | 0.83  | 0.98  | 1.02  | 1.08  | 1.14  | 0.5                  | 124.4%                         | 4.4%                     |

Historical Data Sources: Statistics Canada—Cereals & Oilseeds Review, Catalogue 22-007; Statistics Canada—CANSIM; Statistics Canada—Canadian Livestock Usage Study; Agriculture and Agri-Food Canada—Internal calculations.

Table B.19: Canadian cattle and beef

|  | 1996  | 1997  | 1998  | 1999  | 2000  | 2001  | 2002  | 2003  | 2004  | 2005  | 2006  | Average<br>1996-1999 | % Chg.<br>2006:<br>1996-1999<br>Avg. | Growth rate<br>2000-2006 |
|--|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|----------------------|--------------------------------------|--------------------------|
| <b>Ending Cattle Inventories (thous head)</b>                | 13409 | 13209 | 12870 | 12655 | 12803 | 13314 | 13885 | 14483 | 14930 | 15196 | 15265 | 13035.5              | 17.1%                                | 3.0%                     |
| Dairy Cows   | 1235  | 1202  | 1180  | 1142  | 1139  | 1127  | 1122  | 1115  | 1111  | 1105  | 1110  | 1189.6               | -6.7%                                | -0.4%                    |
| Dairy Heifers  | 531   | 514   | 491   | 468   | 475   | 474   | 469   | 467   | 464   | 462   | 460   | 501.2                | -8.2%                                | -0.5%                    |
| Beef Cows & Bulls  | 4582  | 4500  | 4416  | 4381  | 4465  | 4661  | 4930  | 5219  | 5441  | 5571  | 5566  | 4469.7               | 24.5%                                | 3.7%                     |
| Beef Heifers   | 1388  | 1457  | 1270  | 1232  | 1276  | 1388  | 1523  | 1619  | 1703  | 1737  | 1778  | 1336.6               | 33.0%                                | 5.7%                     |
| Steers   | 981   | 1083  | 1101  | 1122  | 1163  | 1224  | 1285  | 1326  | 1376  | 1421  | 1444  | 1071.4               | 34.8%                                | 3.7%                     |
| Calves   | 4692  | 4453  | 4412  | 4311  | 4285  | 4440  | 4555  | 4737  | 4835  | 4899  | 4907  | 4467.1               | 9.9%                                 | 2.3%                     |
| <b>Cattle Supply-Disposition (thous head)</b>                |       |       |       |       |       |       |       |       |       |       |       |                      |                                      |                          |
| Marketings   | 4416  | 4361  | 4509  | 4433  | 4279  | 4227  | 4396  | 4569  | 4820  | 5063  | 5275  | 4429.9               | 19.1%                                | 3.5%                     |
| Slaughter  | 3143  | 3257  | 3398  | 3615  | 3584  | 3552  | 3794  | 3807  | 3814  | 3826  | 3832  | 3353.3               | 17.3%                                | 1.6%                     |
| Net Exports  |       |       |       |       |       |       |       |       |       |       |       |                      |                                      |                          |
| Slaughter Cattle   | 1273  | 1104  | 1111  | 818   | 695   | 675   | 602   | 762   | 1006  | 1238  | 1343  | 1076.6               | 24.8%                                | 11.6%                    |
| Feeder Cattle  | 162   | 189   | 110   | -42   | -93   | -176  | -163  | -107  | -20   | 32    | 60    | 104.9                | -42.4%                               | —                        |
| <b>Western Canada Cattle Supply-Disposition (thous head)</b> |       |       |       |       |       |       |       |       |       |       |       |                      |                                      |                          |
| Marketings   | 3241  | 3186  | 3342  | 3310  | 3224  | 3209  | 3356  | 3498  | 3731  | 3955  | 4138  | 3269.8               | 26.6%                                | 4.3%                     |
| Slaughter  | 2093  | 2188  | 2376  | 2637  | 2611  | 2590  | 2773  | 2762  | 2792  | 2818  | 2819  | 2323.7               | 21.3%                                | 1.3%                     |
| Net Exports <sup>1</sup>                                     |       |       |       |       |       |       |       |       |       |       |       |                      |                                      |                          |
| Slaughter Cattle   | 1148  | 998   | 966   | 673   | 613   | 619   | 563   | 735   | 939   | 1136  | 1320  | 946.1                | 39.5%                                | 13.6%                    |
| Feeder Cattle  | 273   | 240   | 167   | 19    | 88    | -76   | -68   | -28   | 41    | 86    | 107   | 174.7                | -39.0%                               | 3.3%                     |

Historical Data Sources: Statistics Canada—CANSIM; Statistics Canada—Livestock Statistics, Catalogue 23-603; Agriculture and Agri-Food Canada—Livestock and Meat Trade Report, Internal calculations.

Notes: 1. West and east net exports include inter-regional trade.



Table B.19: Canadian cattle and beef (Continued)

|  | 1996   | 1997   | 1998   | 1999   | 2000   | 2001   | 2002   | 2003   | 2004   | 2005   | 2006   | Average<br>1996-1999 | % Chg.<br>2006:<br>1996-1999<br>Avg. | Growth rate<br>2000-2006 |
|--|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|----------------------|--------------------------------------|--------------------------|
| <b>Eastern Canada Cattle Supply-Disposition (thous head)</b> |        |        |        |        |        |        |        |        |        |        |        |                      |                                      |                          |
| Marketings   | 1175   | 1176   | 1167   | 1123   | 1056   | 1018   | 1040   | 1072   | 1090   | 1108   | 1137   | 1160.1               | -2.0%                                | 1.2%                     |
| Slaughter  | 1050   | 1069   | 1021   | 978    | 974    | 963    | 1021   | 1045   | 1022   | 1007   | 1113   | 1029.6               | 8.1%                                 | 2.3%                     |
| Net Exports <sup>1</sup>                                     |        |        |        |        |        |        |        |        |        |        |        |                      |                                      |                          |
| Slaughter Cattle   | 125    | 106    | 146    | 145    | 82     | 55     | 19     | 27     | 68     | 101    | 23     | 130.5                | -82.1%                               | -18.9%                   |
| Feeder Cattle  | -111   | -51    | -57    | -60    | -181   | -101   | -95    | -79    | -61    | -54    | -46    | -69.9                | -34.0%                               | -20.3%                   |
| Steer Price, A1-A2, Edmonton (\$/cwt)                        | 79     | 84     | 84     | 89     | 97     | 98     | 98     | 97     | 94     | 91     | 87     | 83.9                 | 3.1%                                 | -1.9%                    |
| Feeder Calf Price 5-600 lb, Edmonton (\$/cwt)                | 80     | 110    | 120    | 130    | 142    | 140    | 139    | 137    | 127    | 120    | 107    | 110.0                | -2.6%                                | -4.6%                    |
| <b>Beef Supply-Disposition (kt)</b>                          |        |        |        |        |        |        |        |        |        |        |        |                      |                                      |                          |
| Production   | 976    | 1034   | 1104   | 1232   | 1251   | 1256   | 1363   | 1384   | 1400   | 1418   | 1471   | 1086.4               | 35.4%                                | 2.7%                     |
| Imports  | 234    | 249    | 232    | 258    | 268    | 264    | 262    | 267    | 270    | 272    | 271    | 243.3                | 11.4%                                | 0.2%                     |
| Disappearance  | 929    | 925    | 922    | 993    | 962    | 952    | 964    | 976    | 992    | 1010   | 1034   | 942.2                | 9.8%                                 | 1.2%                     |
| Exports  | 283    | 357    | 412    | 503    | 553    | 569    | 661    | 674    | 677    | 679    | 707    | 388.7                | 81.9%                                | 4.2%                     |
| Ending Stocks  | 22     | 23     | 25     | 19     | 23     | 22     | 21     | 21     | 22     | 22     | 23     | 22.3                 | 3.4%                                 | 0.0%                     |
| Wholesale Beef Price (\$/cwt)                                | 148.91 | 154.27 | 161.98 | 170.42 | 180.67 | 178.21 | 176.51 | 176.61 | 172.55 | 168.99 | 160.19 | 158.9                | 0.8%                                 | -2.0%                    |
| Retail Beef Price (\$/kg)                                    | 6.18   | 6.25   | 6.24   | 6.37   | 6.48   | 6.51   | 6.56   | 6.64   | 6.58   | 6.54   | 6.34   | 6.3                  | 1.3%                                 | -0.4%                    |

Historical Data Sources: Statistics Canada—CANSIM; Statistics Canada—Livestock Statistics, Catalogue 23-603; Agriculture and Agri-Food Canada—Livestock and Meat Trade Report, Internal calculations

Notes: 1. West and east net exports include inter-regional trade.



Table B.20: Canadian hogs and pork

|   | 1996  | 1997  | 1998  | 1999  | 2000  | 2001  | 2002  | 2003  | 2004  | 2005  | 2006  | Average<br>1996-1999 | % Chg. 2006:<br>1996-1999 Avg. | Growth rate<br>2000-2006 |
|---|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|----------------------|--------------------------------|--------------------------|
| <b>Hog Inventories (December 31) (thous head)</b>         |       |       |       |       |       |       |       |       |       |       |       |                      |                                |                          |
| Total   | 11548 | 11672 | 12357 | 12396 | 12568 | 13101 | 13512 | 13766 | 13797 | 13715 | 13731 | 11993.4              | 14.5%                          | 1.5%                     |
| <b>Hog Supply-Disposition (thous head)</b>                |       |       |       |       |       |       |       |       |       |       |       |                      |                                |                          |
| Marketings  | 17189 | 17573 | 19647 | 20984 | 21743 | 22396 | 23665 | 24461 | 24495 | 24177 | 24188 | 18848.2              | 28.3%                          | 1.8%                     |
| Slaughter   | 15178 | 15385 | 16991 | 18931 | 19967 | 20938 | 22383 | 23301 | 23269 | 22831 | 22830 | 16621.2              | 37.4%                          | 2.3%                     |
| Exports (Slaughter Hogs)                                  | 2011  | 2189  | 2656  | 2052  | 1776  | 1458  | 1282  | 1160  | 1228  | 1346  | 1358  | 2227.0               | -39.0%                         | -4.4%                    |
| Exports (Weanling Hogs)                                   | 767   | 987   | 1461  | 2082  | 2090  | 2139  | 2133  | 2128  | 2191  | 2253  | 2290  | 1324.4               | 72.9%                          | 1.5%                     |
| <b>Western Canada Hog Supply-Disposition (thous head)</b> |       |       |       |       |       |       |       |       |       |       |       |                      |                                |                          |
| Marketings  | 6851  | 6794  | 7762  | 8400  | 8959  | 9147  | 10331 | 10931 | 11102 | 11020 | 11229 | 7451.9               | 50.7%                          | 3.8%                     |
| Slaughter   | 5611  | 5589  | 6118  | 6825  | 7626  | 8082  | 9471  | 10270 | 10428 | 10254 | 10494 | 6035.7               | 73.9%                          | 5.5%                     |
| Exports (Slaughter Hogs)                                  | 1296  | 1208  | 1644  | 1564  | 1333  | 1066  | 860   | 661   | 674   | 766   | 735   | 1427.9               | -48.5%                         | -9.4%                    |
| Exports (Weanling Hogs)                                   | 507   | 620   | 873   | 1451  | 1525  | 1691  | 1669  | 1648  | 1663  | 1678  | 1689  | 862.7                | 95.8%                          | 1.7%                     |
| <b>Eastern Canada Hog Supply-Disposition (thous head)</b> |       |       |       |       |       |       |       |       |       |       |       |                      |                                |                          |
| Marketings  | 10338 | 10779 | 11885 | 12584 | 12784 | 13249 | 13334 | 13529 | 13394 | 13157 | 12960 | 11396.3              | 13.7%                          | 0.2%                     |
| Slaughter   | 9567  | 9795  | 10873 | 12106 | 12341 | 12856 | 12912 | 13030 | 12842 | 12577 | 12337 | 10585.5              | 16.5%                          | 0.0%                     |
| Exports (Slaughter Hogs)                                  | 715   | 981   | 1012  | 488   | 443   | 393   | 422   | 499   | 552   | 580   | 623   | 799.0                | -22.0%                         | 5.8%                     |
| Exports (Weanling Hogs)                                   | 260   | 367   | 589   | 631   | 565   | 449   | 464   | 480   | 528   | 575   | 601   | 461.6                | 30.2%                          | 1.0%                     |
| Hog Price, Index 100 Ontario (\$/c/kg)                    | 189   | 187   | 122   | 120   | 173   | 160   | 151   | 144   | 150   | 150   | 142   | 154.6                | -8.1%                          | -3.2%                    |
| <b>Pork Supply-Disposition (kt)</b>                       |       |       |       |       |       |       |       |       |       |       |       |                      |                                |                          |
| Production  | 1228  | 1257  | 1399  | 1553  | 1644  | 1732  | 1861  | 1947  | 1956  | 1930  | 1942  | 1359.0               | 42.9%                          | 2.8%                     |
| Imports   | 45    | 61    | 62    | 59    | 52    | 54    | 56    | 58    | 60    | 62    | 64    | 56.9                 | 12.5%                          | 3.5%                     |
| Disappearance   | 776   | 760   | 824   | 830   | 836   | 864   | 888   | 907   | 907   | 910   | 917   | 797.4                | 15.0%                          | 1.6%                     |
| Waste & Manufacturing                                     | 126   | 129   | 144   | 160   | 169   | 178   | 192   | 201   | 201   | 199   | 200   | 140.0                | 42.9%                          | 2.8%                     |
| Exports   | 373   | 421   | 479   | 631   | 697   | 742   | 830   | 889   | 908   | 886   | 888   | 476.1                | 86.6%                          | 4.1%                     |
| Ending Stocks   | 13    | 20    | 34    | 30    | 24    | 27    | 34    | 42    | 42    | 39    | 39    | 24.2                 | 60.1%                          | 8.1%                     |
| Wholesale Pork Price (\$/kg)                              | 3.57  | 3.65  | 2.86  | 2.97  | 3.02  | 2.71  | 2.50  | 2.38  | 2.43  | 2.44  | 2.36  | 3.3                  | -27.8%                         | -4.1%                    |
| Retail Pork Price (\$/kg)                                 | 6.59  | 6.94  | 6.43  | 6.18  | 6.33  | 6.13  | 6.00  | 5.95  | 6.10  | 6.20  | 6.18  | 6.5                  | -5.4%                          | -0.4%                    |

Historical Data Sources: Statistics Canada—CANSIM; Statistics Canada—Livestock Statistics, Catalogue 23-603; Agriculture and Agri-Food Canada—Livestock and Meat Trade Report, internal calculations.

Table B.21: Canadian poultry and eggs

|  | 1996  | 1997  | 1998  | 1999  | 2000  | 2001  | 2002  | 2003  | 2004  | 2005  | 2006  | Average<br>1996–1999 | % Chg. 2006:<br>1996–1999 Avg. | Growth rate<br>2000–2006 |
|--|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|----------------------|--------------------------------|--------------------------|
| <b>Chicken Supply-Disposition (kt)</b>                           |       |       |       |       |       |       |       |       |       |       |       |                      |                                |                          |
| Production   | 714   | 749   | 793   | 864   | 900   | 925   | 950   | 978   | 1008  | 1041  | 1087  | 779.7                | 36.9%                          | 2.9%                     |
| Imports  | 57    | 67    | 69    | 65    | 65    | 67    | 69    | 71    | 73    | 76    | 78    | 64.5                 | 21.1%                          | 3.2%                     |
| Disappearance  | 733   | 771   | 797   | 893   | 896   | 920   | 943   | 966   | 997   | 1028  | 1052  | 798.4                | 31.8%                          | 2.7%                     |
| Exports  | 33    | 45    | 58    | 65    | 68    | 72    | 76    | 80    | 84    | 88    | 92    | 50.3                 | 82.8%                          | 5.2%                     |
| Ending Stocks  | 19    | 20    | 26    | 22    | 23    | 23    | 24    | 25    | 26    | 27    | 28    | 21.7                 | 27.7%                          | 3.4%                     |
| Live Chicken Price, Ontario Broiler (¢/kg)                       | 125   | 126   | 122   | 114   | 116   | 118   | 123   | 126   | 129   | 131   | 135   | 121.5                | 11.1%                          | 2.6%                     |
| Wholesale Chicken Price, Ontario (¢/kg)                          | 263   | 257   | 256   | 236   | 241   | 246   | 254   | 260   | 266   | 271   | 279   | 253.0                | 10.2%                          | 2.4%                     |
| Retail Chicken Price, Ontario (¢/kg)                             | 384   | 382   | 377   | 390   | 382   | 370   | 382   | 391   | 401   | 409   | 421   | 380.5                | 10.6%                          | 2.5%                     |
| <b>Turkey Supply-Disposition (kt)</b>                            |       |       |       |       |       |       |       |       |       |       |       |                      |                                |                          |
| Production   | 147   | 144   | 139   | 139   | 146   | 147   | 148   | 145   | 147   | 149   | 153   | 142.1                | 7.6%                           | 0.8%                     |
| Disappearance  | 124   | 134   | 132   | 128   | 132   | 133   | 134   | 135   | 137   | 138   | 139   | 129.6                | 7.2%                           | 0.9%                     |
| Exports  | 21    | 20    | 18    | 17    | 17    | 17    | 17    | 17    | 18    | 18    | 18    | 19.1                 | -8.5%                          | 0.5%                     |
| Ending Stocks  | 20    | 16    | 11    | 10    | 12    | 14    | 16    | 14    | 12    | 10    | 12    | 13.9                 | -13.9%                         | 0.0%                     |
| Live Turkey Price, Ontario Broiler (¢/kg)                        | 159   | 158   | 153   | 140   | 143   | 146   | 151   | 155   | 159   | 162   | 167   | 152.7                | 9.4%                           | 2.8%                     |
| Wholesale Turkey Price, Ontario (¢/kg)                           | 255   | 269   | 272   | 301   | 272   | 273   | 277   | 279   | 282   | 283   | 287   | 274.2                | 4.6%                           | 0.9%                     |
| Retail Turkey Price, Ontario (¢/kg)                              | 399   | 380   | 395   | 371   | 390   | 395   | 404   | 412   | 420   | 427   | 438   | 386.5                | 13.3%                          | 2.0%                     |
| <b>Shell Egg Supply-Disposition ('000 boxes of 15 dozen)</b>     |       |       |       |       |       |       |       |       |       |       |       |                      |                                |                          |
| Production   | 28237 | 29143 | 29248 | 29308 | 29941 | 30464 | 30833 | 31221 | 31628 | 32028 | 32434 | 28983.5              | 11.9%                          | 1.3%                     |
| Imports  | 586   | 946   | 1266  | 1263  | 1055  | 1057  | 1051  | 1051  | 1052  | 1057  | 1053  | 1017.5               | 3.5%                           | 0.0%                     |
| Disappearance  | 23364 | 24371 | 24174 | 22888 | 23342 | 23710 | 23784 | 23844 | 23886 | 23921 | 23955 | 23701.9              | 1.1%                           | 0.4%                     |
| Eggs to Breakers   | 5463  | 5717  | 6339  | 7671  | 7654  | 7811  | 8100  | 8428  | 8793  | 9164  | 9532  | 6297.6               | 51.4%                          | 3.7%                     |
| Egg Producer Price, Ontario Grade A Large (¢/doz.)               | 139   | 131   | 127   | 125   | 127   | 130   | 134   | 137   | 141   | 144   | 149   | 130.5                | 13.8%                          | 2.6%                     |
| Wholesale Egg Price, Ontario (¢/doz.)                            | 163   | 156   | 153   | 151   | 156   | 159   | 164   | 168   | 172   | 175   | 180   | 155.8                | 15.7%                          | 2.4%                     |
| Retail Egg Price, Ontario (¢/doz.)                               | 169   | 176   | 177   | 174   | 176   | 179   | 182   | 186   | 190   | 193   | 198   | 174.1                | 13.7%                          | 1.9%                     |
| <b>Processed Egg Supply-Disposition ('000 boxes of 15 dozen)</b> |       |       |       |       |       |       |       |       |       |       |       |                      |                                |                          |
| Production   | 5463  | 5717  | 6339  | 7671  | 7654  | 7811  | 8100  | 8428  | 8793  | 9164  | 9532  | 6297.6               | 51.4%                          | 3.7%                     |
| Imports  | 990   | 1203  | 1107  | 994   | 994   | 994   | 994   | 994   | 994   | 994   | 994   | 1058.2               | -6.1%                          | 0.0%                     |
| Disappearance  | 4790  | 5256  | 5870  | 6328  | 6743  | 6933  | 7182  | 7470  | 7796  | 8126  | 8454  | 5560.7               | 52.0%                          | 3.8%                     |
| Exports  | 1646  | 1727  | 1672  | 2251  | 1832  | 1872  | 1912  | 1952  | 1992  | 2032  | 2072  | 1824.2               | 13.6%                          | 2.1%                     |
| Ending Stocks  | 402   | 339   | 243   | 269   | 342   | 342   | 342   | 342   | 342   | 342   | 342   | 313.2                | 9.3%                           | 0.0%                     |
| Breaker Egg Price, Ontario (¢/doz.)                              | 84    | 72    | 67    | 62    | 57    | 60    | 61    | 62    | 62    | 62    | 63    | 71.1                 | -10.7%                         | 1.9%                     |
| Producer Price of Shell Eggs in USA (US cents/doz.)              | 65.2  | 57.7  | 51.1  | 44.4  | 41.6  | 45.5  | 47.9  | 49.3  | 50.3  | 51.5  | 53.1  | 54.6                 | -2.8%                          | 4.2%                     |
| Breaker Egg Levy (¢/doz.)  | 16.2  | 14.2  | 15.5  | 16.9  | 17.1  | 17.5  | 17.8  | 18.3  | 19.0  | 19.7  | 20.5  | 15.7                 | 30.6%                          | 3.1%                     |

Historical Data Sources: Marketing Boards; Agriculture and Agri-Food Canada—Poultry Market Review.

Table B.22: Canadian dairy sector (dairy year)

|  | 1996 | 1997 | 1998 | 1999 | 2000 | 2001 | 2002 | 2003 | 2004 | 2005 | 2006 | Average<br>1996-1999 | % Chg. 2006:<br>1996-1999 Avg. | Growth rate<br>2000-2006 |
|--|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|----------------------|--------------------------------|--------------------------|
| <b>Total Milk Production (Mhl)</b>               | 77.8 | 79.4 | 79.9 | 80.1 | 80.5 | 80.7 | 81.2 | 81.7 | 82.2 | 82.5 | 82.9 | 79.3                 | 4.5%                           | 0.5%                     |
| P9 Milk Price (\$/hl)                            | 56.9 | 54.1 | 55.5 | 57.9 | 58.2 | 59.2 | 60.0 | 60.7 | 61.3 | 62.0 | 62.8 | 56.1                 | 11.9%                          | 1.3%                     |
| <b>Fluid Sector Supply-Disposition (Mhl)</b>     |      |      |      |      |      |      |      |      |      |      |      |                      |                                |                          |
| Production                                       | 31.7 | 31.0 | 31.3 | 31.3 | 31.8 | 32.0 | 32.1 | 32.3 | 32.4 | 32.6 | 32.7 | 31.3                 | 4.5%                           | 0.5%                     |
| Standard Milk Sales                              | 4.5  | 4.5  | 4.3  | 4.3  | 4.3  | 4.3  | 4.3  | 4.3  | 4.2  | 4.2  | 4.2  | 4.4                  | -5.5%                          | -0.7%                    |
| Low-Fat Milk Sales <sup>1</sup>                  | 22.1 | 22.2 | 22.0 | 22.2 | 22.5 | 22.8 | 23.0 | 23.2 | 23.5 | 23.8 | 24.0 | 22.1                 | 8.5%                           | 1.1%                     |
| Cream Sales <sup>2</sup>                         | 6.3  | 6.8  | 7.3  | 7.1  | 7.3  | 7.2  | 7.1  | 7.1  | 7.1  | 7.0  | 7.0  | 6.8                  | 1.8%                           | -0.8%                    |
| Skim-off cream to industrial sector              | 9.1  | 9.4  | 9.2  | 9.5  | 9.7  | 9.9  | 10.1 | 10.3 | 10.5 | 10.6 | 10.8 | 9.3                  | 16.5%                          | 1.8%                     |
| Fluid Price - Ontario (\$/hl)                    | 60.7 | 61.0 | 62.8 | 63.1 | 63.1 | 64.0 | 64.6 | 65.4 | 66.0 | 66.6 | 67.5 | 61.9                 | 9.0%                           | 1.1%                     |
| <b>Industrial Milk Supply (Mhl)</b>              | 46.1 | 48.4 | 48.6 | 48.8 | 48.7 | 48.6 | 49.0 | 49.5 | 49.8 | 49.9 | 50.1 | 48.0                 | 4.4%                           | 0.5%                     |
| Market Share Quota                               | 43.9 | 42.9 | 44.7 | 45.0 | 45.7 | 45.5 | 45.8 | 46.3 | 46.5 | 46.7 | 46.8 | 44.1                 | 6.1%                           | 0.4%                     |
| Butterfat Basis                                  | 43.9 | 42.9 | 44.7 | 45.0 | 45.7 | 45.5 | 45.8 | 46.3 | 46.5 | 46.7 | 46.8 | 44.1                 | 6.1%                           | 0.4%                     |
| Solids non-fat Basis                             | 40.2 | 42.5 | 43.1 | 43.0 | 43.3 | 43.7 | 44.0 | 44.2 | 44.6 | 44.9 | 45.1 | 42.2                 | 6.9%                           | 0.7%                     |
| Milk for Export                                  | 2.3  | 5.5  | 3.9  | 3.8  | 3.0  | 3.2  | 3.2  | 3.2  | 3.2  | 3.2  | 3.3  | 3.9                  | -14.9%                         | 1.4%                     |
| Subsidized Exports (5D)                          | —    | —    | —    | —    | 2.2  | 1.9  | 1.9  | 1.9  | 1.9  | 1.9  | 1.9  | 0.6                  | 241.2%                         | 0.0%                     |
| Unsubsidized Exports                             | —    | —    | —    | 1.5  | 1.1  | 1.3  | 1.3  | 1.3  | 1.3  | 1.3  | 1.4  | 0.4                  | 260.7%                         | 3.7%                     |
| Gross Target Return (\$/hl)                      | 54.4 | 55.0 | 55.7 | 56.2 | 56.5 | 57.4 | 58.2 | 59.0 | 59.8 | 60.6 | 61.5 | 55.3                 | 11.3%                          | 1.4%                     |
| Direct Subsidy (\$/hl)                           | 3.8  | 3.4  | 2.7  | 1.9  | 1.1  | 0.4  | 0.0  | 0.0  | 0.0  | 0.0  | 0.0  | 2.9                  | -100.0%                        | -100.0%                  |
| Assumed Processing Margin (\$/hl)                | 8.1  | 8.2  | 8.3  | 8.3  | 8.3  | 8.4  | 8.4  | 8.4  | 8.4  | 8.4  | 8.5  | 8.2                  | 2.6%                           | 0.2%                     |
| <b>Butter Supply-Disposition (kt)</b>            |      |      |      |      |      |      |      |      |      |      |      |                      |                                |                          |
| Production                                       | 90.2 | 86.2 | 91.6 | 89.2 | 91.2 | 87.7 | 88.9 | 90.2 | 90.5 | 90.2 | 90.2 | 89.3                 | 1.0%                           | -0.2%                    |
| Imports  | 2.8  | 2.9  | 3.2  | 3.0  | 3.3  | 3.3  | 3.3  | 3.3  | 3.3  | 3.3  | 3.3  | 3.0                  | 10.4%                          | 0.0%                     |
| Disappearance                                    | 77.7 | 85.6 | 87.1 | 87.4 | 88.7 | 89.2 | 89.2 | 89.5 | 89.9 | 89.9 | 90.0 | 84.5                 | 6.6%                           | 0.2%                     |
| Exports  | 11.0 | 11.0 | 4.3  | 4.7  | 3.5  | 3.5  | 3.5  | 3.5  | 3.5  | 3.5  | 3.5  | 7.7                  | -54.8%                         | 0.0%                     |
| Ending Stocks                                    | 24.6 | 17.1 | 20.4 | 20.5 | 22.8 | 21.7 | 21.2 | 21.6 | 22.0 | 22.1 | 22.1 | 20.7                 | 6.8%                           | -0.6%                    |
| Wholesale Butter Support Price (\$/kg)           | 5.32 | 5.36 | 5.43 | 5.50 | 5.57 | 5.65 | 5.70 | 5.82 | 5.87 | 5.92 | 5.97 | 5.4                  | 10.5%                          | 1.2%                     |
| <b>Skim Milk Powder Supply-Disposition (kt)</b>  |      |      |      |      |      |      |      |      |      |      |      |                      |                                |                          |
| Production                                       | 62.0 | 66.0 | 80.3 | 68.5 | 68.8 | 61.7 | 62.6 | 62.6 | 61.6 | 59.5 | 58.2 | 69.2                 | -15.9%                         | -2.8%                    |
| Disappearance                                    | 31.5 | 32.9 | 44.7 | 33.4 | 40.9 | 36.3 | 35.0 | 35.1 | 35.7 | 36.0 | 36.3 | 35.6                 | 2.0%                           | -1.9%                    |
| through class 4M                                 | 0.0  | 0.0  | 0.0  | 0.0  | 7.0  | 2.1  | 0.5  | 0.4  | 0.7  | 0.7  | 0.9  | 0.0                  | —                              | -29.7%                   |
| Exports  | 23.7 | 29.8 | 40.4 | 35.1 | 27.9 | 30.8 | 30.2 | 27.5 | 25.3 | 23.4 | 21.3 | 32.3                 | -33.9%                         | -4.4%                    |
| Ending Stocks                                    | 22.9 | 26.2 | 21.3 | 21.3 | 21.3 | 16.0 | 13.5 | 13.5 | 14.1 | 14.3 | 14.8 | 22.9                 | -35.4%                         | -5.9%                    |
| Wholesale Skim Milk Powder Support Price (\$/kg) | 4.20 | 4.32 | 4.48 | 4.60 | 4.62 | 4.78 | 4.90 | 4.94 | 5.00 | 5.07 | 5.16 | 4.4                  | 17.3%                          | 1.9%                     |

Historical Data Sources: Statistics Canada—CANSIM; Canadian Dairy Commission; Agriculture and Agri-Food Canada—Dairy Market Review; Internal calculations.

Notes: 1. Low fat milk includes 2%, 1%, skim milk, buttermilk and chocolate milk

2. Cream includes table cream, whipping cream, sour cream, and cereal cream.



Table B.22: Canadian dairy sector (dairy year) (Continued)

|   | 1996  | 1997  | 1998  | 1999  | 2000  | 2001  | 2002  | 2003  | 2004  | 2005  | 2006  | Average<br>1996-1999 | % Chg. 2006:<br>1996-1999 Avg. | Growth rate<br>2000-2006 |
|---|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|----------------------|--------------------------------|--------------------------|
| <b>Cheddar Cheese Supply-Disposition (kt)</b>   |       |       |       |       |       |       |       |       |       |       |       |                      |                                |                          |
| Production                                      | 124.1 | 127.4 | 127.8 | 139.3 | 134.8 | 137.0 | 139.2 | 140.7 | 142.1 | 143.9 | 146.2 | 129.6                | 12.8%                          | 1.4%                     |
| Imports   | 2.6   | 1.6   | 2.1   | 1.7   | 1.9   | 2.0   | 2.1   | 2.2   | 2.3   | 2.4   | 2.5   | 2.0                  | 23.8%                          | 5.0%                     |
| Disappearance                                   | 111.4 | 116.8 | 119.6 | 123.0 | 125.5 | 127.4 | 129.5 | 131.2 | 132.7 | 134.5 | 136.6 | 117.7                | 16.1%                          | 1.4%                     |
| Exports   | 9.0   | 11.4  | 11.6  | 12.2  | 10.4  | 11.0  | 11.0  | 11.1  | 11.1  | 11.2  | 11.4  | 11.0                 | 3.3%                           | 1.6%                     |
| Ending Stocks                                   | 34.6  | 35.5  | 34.1  | 40.0  | 40.8  | 41.4  | 42.1  | 42.6  | 43.1  | 43.7  | 44.4  | 36.0                 | 23.2%                          | 1.4%                     |
| Wholesale Cheddar Cheese Price (\$/kg)          | 6.88  | 7.07  | 7.26  | 7.23  | 7.44  | 7.74  | 8.01  | 8.29  | 8.55  | 8.81  | 9.10  | 7.1                  | 28.0%                          | 3.4%                     |
| <b>Specialty Cheese Supply-Disposition (kt)</b> |       |       |       |       |       |       |       |       |       |       |       |                      |                                |                          |
| Production                                      | 194.4 | 204.2 | 201.7 | 208.3 | 209.7 | 213.5 | 215.7 | 218.3 | 221.0 | 223.6 | 226.2 | 202.1                | 11.9%                          | 1.3%                     |
| Imports   | 17.9  | 18.2  | 19.3  | 18.7  | 18.5  | 18.4  | 18.3  | 18.2  | 18.1  | 18.0  | 17.9  | 18.5                 | -3.1%                          | -0.6%                    |
| Disappearance                                   | 202.2 | 210.0 | 207.1 | 210.4 | 215.8 | 218.1 | 220.1 | 222.3 | 225.0 | 227.3 | 229.3 | 207.4                | 10.5%                          | 1.0%                     |
| Exports   | 8.4   | 11.6  | 12.7  | 16.6  | 12.4  | 13.8  | 14.0  | 14.2  | 14.2  | 14.4  | 14.8  | 12.3                 | 20.2%                          | 3.0%                     |
| Ending Stocks                                   | 12.6  | 13.3  | 14.4  | 14.4  | 14.4  | 14.4  | 14.4  | 14.4  | 14.4  | 14.4  | 14.4  | 13.7                 | 5.4%                           | 0.0%                     |
| <b>Ice Cream Supply-Disposition (kt)</b>        |       |       |       |       |       |       |       |       |       |       |       |                      |                                |                          |
| Production                                      | 216.2 | 223.4 | 208.7 | 205.5 | 207.4 | 205.4 | 201.4 | 198.6 | 197.2 | 194.3 | 191.3 | 213.5                | -10.4%                         | -1.3%                    |
| Imports   | 0.5   | 0.4   | 0.7   | 0.7   | 0.7   | 0.8   | 0.8   | 0.8   | 0.9   | 0.9   | 1.0   | 0.6                  | 70.0%                          | 5.0%                     |
| Disappearance                                   | 211.7 | 220.5 | 201.0 | 200.7 | 202.6 | 200.6 | 196.7 | 193.9 | 192.5 | 189.7 | 186.7 | 208.5                | -10.5%                         | -1.4%                    |
| Exports   | 5.0   | 3.3   | 8.4   | 5.6   | 5.6   | 5.6   | 5.6   | 5.6   | 5.6   | 5.6   | 5.6   | 5.5                  | 0.1%                           | 0.0%                     |
| Wholesale Ice Cream Price, (\$/kg)              | 2.83  | 2.84  | 2.87  | 2.76  | 2.81  | 2.95  | 3.10  | 3.23  | 3.37  | 3.52  | 3.67  | 2.8                  | 30.0%                          | 4.5%                     |
| <b>Yogurt Supply-Disposition (kt)</b>           |       |       |       |       |       |       |       |       |       |       |       |                      |                                |                          |
| Production                                      | 98.2  | 108.7 | 138.0 | 141.6 | 140.1 | 140.4 | 140.8 | 141.6 | 142.4 | 143.4 | 144.4 | 121.6                | 18.7%                          | 0.5%                     |
| Imports   | 0.3   | 0.3   | 0.5   | 0.3   | 0.3   | 0.3   | 0.3   | 0.3   | 0.3   | 0.3   | 0.3   | 0.3                  | -2.4%                          | 0.0%                     |
| Disappearance                                   | 98.3  | 108.9 | 138.4 | 141.8 | 140.4 | 140.6 | 141.0 | 141.9 | 142.6 | 143.6 | 144.6 | 121.9                | 18.7%                          | 0.5%                     |
| Exports   | 0.1   | 0.1   | 0.1   | 0.1   | 0.1   | 0.1   | 0.1   | 0.1   | 0.1   | 0.1   | 0.1   | 0.1                  | 11.7%                          | 0.0%                     |

Historical Data Sources: Statistics Canada—CANSIM; Canadian Dairy Commission; Agriculture and Agri-Food Canada—Dairy Market Review, Internal calculations.

Notes: 1. Low fat milk includes 2%, 1%, skim milk, buttermilk and chocolate milk

2. Cream includes table cream, whipping cream, sour cream, and cereal cream.



Table B.23: Canadian farm input prices (base year = 1986)

|  | 1996           | 1997           | 1998            | 1999           | 2000           | 2001           | 2002           | 2003           | 2004           | 2005           | 2006            | Average<br>1996-1999 | % Chg. 2006:<br>1996-1999 Avg. | Growth rate<br>2000-2006 |
|--|----------------|----------------|-----------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|-----------------|----------------------|--------------------------------|--------------------------|
| <b>Retail Price Indexes and % change</b> |                |                |                 |                |                |                |                |                |                |                |                 |                      |                                |                          |
| Building and Fencing (Wt=3.93)           | 134.6<br>2.4%  | 138.7<br>3.1%  | 136.1<br>-1.9%  | 143.2<br>5.2%  | 142.4<br>-0.5% | 143.8<br>0.9%  | 145.4<br>1.1%  | 147.1<br>1.2%  | 149.0<br>1.2%  | 150.9<br>1.3%  | 152.9<br>1.3%   | 138.1                | 10.7%                          | 1.2%                     |
| Machinery Replacement (Wt=10.01)         | 171.9<br>3.0%  | 177.2<br>3.1%  | 182.3<br>2.9%   | 182.8<br>0.3%  | 186.8<br>2.2%  | 189.9<br>1.6%  | 192.8<br>1.5%  | 195.9<br>1.6%  | 199.3<br>1.7%  | 202.8<br>1.7%  | 206.3<br>1.7%   | 178.5                | 15.5%                          | 1.7%                     |
| Petroleum Products (Wt=5.35)             | 114.1<br>5.9%  | 117.5<br>2.9%  | 105.8<br>-9.9%  | 114.8<br>8.5%  | 132.9<br>15.8% | 128.1<br>-3.8% | 125.3<br>-2.1% | 125.8<br>0.4%  | 127.3<br>1.2%  | 128.9<br>1.2%  | 130.5<br>1.2%   | 113.1                | 15.4%                          | -0.3%                    |
| Machinery Repair (Wt=5.95)               | 141.6<br>2.7%  | 144.7<br>2.1%  | 149.6<br>3.4%   | 152.1<br>1.7%  | 153.3<br>0.8%  | 156.9<br>2.4%  | 161.7<br>3.0%  | 165.8<br>2.6%  | 170.1<br>2.6%  | 174.7<br>2.7%  | 180.1<br>3.1%   | 147.0                | 22.5%                          | 2.7%                     |
| Seed (Wt=2.61)                           | 124.8<br>8.2%  | 125.4<br>0.5%  | 128.9<br>2.8%   | 127.4<br>-1.2% | 123.5<br>-3.0% | 120.7<br>-2.2% | 127.2<br>5.3%  | 129.1<br>1.5%  | 132.5<br>2.6%  | 134.8<br>1.8%  | 138.8<br>3.0%   | 126.6                | 9.6%                           | 2.0%                     |
| Fertilizer (Wt=6.76)                     | 136.4<br>6.4%  | 128.7<br>-5.6% | 121.9<br>-5.3%  | 113.8<br>-6.7% | 114.1<br>0.3%  | 113.7<br>-0.3% | 114.4<br>0.6%  | 115.7<br>1.1%  | 117.5<br>1.5%  | 120.1<br>2.2%  | 123.3<br>2.7%   | 125.2                | -1.5%                          | 1.3%                     |
| Pesticides (Wt=3.55)                     | 124.8<br>2.9%  | 127.4<br>2.1%  | 130.2<br>2.2%   | 133.0<br>2.2%  | 133.8<br>0.6%  | 135.0<br>0.9%  | 136.2<br>0.9%  | 137.3<br>0.8%  | 138.5<br>0.9%  | 139.7<br>0.9%  | 141.1<br>1.0%   | 128.8                | 9.5%                           | 0.9%                     |
| Twine (Wt=0.60)                          | 134.6<br>5.9%  | 137.5<br>2.2%  | 139.4<br>1.3%   | 140.6<br>0.9%  | 142.4<br>1.2%  | 144.9<br>1.8%  | 147.3<br>1.7%  | 149.8<br>1.7%  | 152.4<br>1.7%  | 155.1<br>1.8%  | 158.1<br>1.9%   | 138.0                | 14.6%                          | 1.8%                     |
| Feeder Cattle (Wt=10.54)                 | 89.7<br>-20.3% | 116.6<br>30.0% | 126.4<br>8.3%   | 134.9<br>6.8%  | 148.0<br>9.7%  | 144.9<br>-2.1% | 143.4<br>-1.0% | 140.4<br>-2.1% | 130.8<br>-8.9% | 122.8<br>-6.1% | 110.0<br>-10.4% | 116.9                | -5.9%                          | -4.8%                    |
| Weaners (Wt=2.83)                        | 116.6<br>26.2% | 119.3<br>2.3%  | 82.4<br>-30.9%  | 89.6<br>8.7%   | 129.5<br>44.6% | 120.0<br>-7.4% | 113.1<br>-5.7% | 108.7<br>-3.9% | 112.9<br>3.8%  | 112.9<br>0.0%  | 107.0<br>-5.2%  | 102.0                | 4.9%                           | -3.1%                    |
| Feed (Wt=13.97)                          | 143.6<br>25.1% | 134.8<br>-6.1% | 116.8<br>-13.3% | 105.7<br>-9.5% | 101.0<br>-4.5% | 107.0<br>6.0%  | 111.0<br>3.8%  | 113.2<br>1.9%  | 115.1<br>1.7%  | 115.9<br>0.7%  | 118.5<br>2.2%   | 125.2                | -5.4%                          | 2.7%                     |
| Veterinary Service (Wt=0.94)             | 165.6<br>3.4%  | 168.9<br>2.0%  | 169.3<br>0.2%   | 170.0<br>0.4%  | 174.8<br>2.8%  | 180.6<br>3.4%  | 187.0<br>3.5%  | 192.9<br>3.2%  | 198.8<br>3.0%  | 205.1<br>3.2%  | 212.4<br>3.5%   | 168.5                | 26.1%                          | 3.3%                     |
| Small Tools (Wt=0.63)                    | 115.8<br>1.6%  | 115.5<br>-0.2% | 116.3<br>0.7%   | 117.3<br>0.9%  | 115.1<br>-1.9% | 115.7<br>0.6%  | 116.3<br>0.5%  | 117.0<br>0.5%  | 117.6<br>0.6%  | 118.3<br>0.6%  | 118.9<br>0.6%   | 116.2                | 2.3%                           | 0.6%                     |

Historical Data Sources: Statistics Canada—CANSIM, Agriculture and Agri-Food Canada—Internal calculations.

Note: Reported weights for the input price indices are those assigned by Statistics Canada to calculate the farm input price index.

Table B.23: Canadian farm input prices (base year = 1986) (Continued)

|                                 | 1996   | 1997  | 1998  | 1999  | 2000  | 2001  | 2002  | 2003  | 2004  | 2005  | 2006  | Average<br>1996-1999 | % Chg. 2006:<br>1996-1999 Avg. | Growth rate<br>2000-2006 |
|---------------------------------|--------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|----------------------|--------------------------------|--------------------------|
| Electricity (Wt=1.68)           | 154.2  | 154.3 | 151.5 | 152.3 | 158.7 | 156.7 | 153.2 | 153.7 | 156.0 | 157.5 | 160.1 | 153.1                | 4.6%                           | 0.1%                     |
| Custom Work (Wt=0.85)           | 133.7  | 137.9 | 139.3 | 138.3 | 140.9 | 143.6 | 146.2 | 148.9 | 151.8 | 154.7 | 157.7 | 137.3                | 14.9%                          | 1.9%                     |
|                                 | 4.2%   | 3.1%  | 1.0%  | -0.7% | 1.9%  | 1.9%  | 1.8%  | 1.8%  | 1.9%  | 1.9%  | 2.0%  |                      |                                |                          |
| Hired Farm Labour (Wt=8.49)     | 142.9  | 147.2 | 149.5 | 146.8 | 149.3 | 153.1 | 157.0 | 160.9 | 164.9 | 169.3 | 174.1 | 146.6                | 18.8%                          | 2.6%                     |
|                                 | 3.7%   | 3.0%  | 1.6%  | -1.8% | 1.7%  | 2.6%  | 2.5%  | 2.5%  | 2.5%  | 2.6%  | 2.9%  |                      |                                |                          |
| Property Taxes (Wt=1.53)        | 146.6  | 150.8 | 148.6 | 150.8 | 149.5 | 148.5 | 148.8 | 149.4 | 150.4 | 150.7 | 151.3 | 149.2                | 1.4%                           | 0.2%                     |
|                                 | 4.3%   | 2.9%  | -1.5% | 1.5%  | -0.8% | -0.7% | 0.2%  | 0.4%  | 0.7%  | 0.2%  | 0.4%  |                      |                                |                          |
| Land Rent (Wt=3.70)             | 148.4  | 136.3 | 131.7 | 130.0 | 124.9 | 121.7 | 123.0 | 125.6 | 128.7 | 129.2 | 130.6 | 136.1                | -4.1%                          | 0.7%                     |
|                                 | 14.2%  | -6.9% | -3.4% | -1.3% | -3.9% | -2.6% | 1.1%  | 2.1%  | 2.5%  | 0.3%  | 1.1%  |                      |                                |                          |
| Non-Mortgage Interest (Wt=6.67) | 86.0   | 88.2  | 118.8 | 118.0 | 120.0 | 120.9 | 120.9 | 119.0 | 115.9 | 115.9 | 115.9 | 102.8                | 12.8%                          | -0.6%                    |
|                                 | -12.3% | 2.6%  | 34.7% | -0.7% | 1.7%  | 0.7%  | 0.0%  | -1.5% | -2.6% | 0.0%  | 0.0%  |                      |                                |                          |
| Mortgage Interest (Wt=2.89)     | 101.8  | 97.6  | 93.6  | 100.1 | 101.9 | 102.7 | 102.3 | 100.6 | 97.5  | 97.5  | 97.5  | 98.3                 | -0.8%                          | -0.7%                    |
|                                 | -5.3%  | -4.1% | -4.1% | 7.0%  | 1.8%  | 0.7%  | -0.4% | -1.6% | -3.1% | 0.0%  | 0.0%  |                      |                                |                          |
| Total (Wt=100)                  | 127.3  | 126.9 | 128.9 | 129.3 | 133.3 | 134.3 | 135.8 | 136.9 | 137.6 | 138.3 | 138.8 | 128.9                | 7.7%                           | 0.7%                     |
|                                 | 4.6%   | 2.0%  | -0.7% | 0.3%  | 3.1%  | 0.7%  | 1.2%  | 0.8%  | 0.5%  | 0.6%  | 0.4%  |                      |                                |                          |

Historical Data Sources: Statistics Canada—CANSIM; Agriculture and Agri-Food Canada—Internal calculations.

Note: Reported weights for the input price indices are those assigned by Statistics Canada to calculate the farm input price index.

Table B.24: Canadian food prices (base year = 1992)

|                                   | 1996            | 1997           | 1998            | 1999            | 2000            | 2001            | 2002            | 2003            | 2004            | 2005            | 2006            | Average<br>1996–1999 | % Chg. 2006:<br>1996–1999 Avg. | Growth rate<br>2000–2006 |
|-----------------------------------|-----------------|----------------|-----------------|-----------------|-----------------|-----------------|-----------------|-----------------|-----------------|-----------------|-----------------|----------------------|--------------------------------|--------------------------|
| Retail Price Indexes and % change |                 |                |                 |                 |                 |                 |                 |                 |                 |                 |                 |                      |                                |                          |
| Total Food                        | 105.93<br>1.3%  | 107.55<br>1.5% | 109.30<br>1.6%  | 110.73<br>1.3%  | 111.51<br>0.7%  | 112.61<br>1.0%  | 114.51<br>1.7%  | 116.53<br>1.8%  | 118.26<br>1.5%  | 120.07<br>1.5%  | 121.61<br>1.3%  | 108.4                | 12.2%                          | 1.5%                     |
| Food from Restaurants             | 106.33<br>1.6%  | 108.10<br>1.7% | 110.28<br>2.0%  | 112.38<br>1.9%  | 113.85<br>1.3%  | 116.03<br>1.9%  | 118.68<br>2.3%  | 121.49<br>2.4%  | 124.21<br>2.2%  | 126.99<br>2.2%  | 129.70<br>2.1%  | 109.3                | 18.7%                          | 2.2%                     |
| Food from Stores                  | 105.85<br>1.2%  | 107.48<br>1.5% | 109.15<br>1.6%  | 110.29<br>1.0%  | 110.60<br>0.3%  | 111.28<br>0.6%  | 112.90<br>1.5%  | 114.60<br>1.5%  | 115.95<br>1.2%  | 117.40<br>1.2%  | 118.48<br>0.9%  | 108.2                | 9.5%                           | 1.2%                     |
| Meat                              | 107.88<br>3.1%  | 111.17<br>3.0% | 109.42<br>-1.6% | 110.15<br>0.7%  | 111.02<br>0.8%  | 110.78<br>-0.2% | 111.39<br>0.6%  | 112.53<br>1.0%  | 113.25<br>0.6%  | 113.87<br>0.5%  | 112.78<br>-1.0% | 109.7                | 2.9%                           | 0.3%                     |
| Red Meat                          | 105.88<br>-1.1% | 108.33<br>2.3% | 105.79<br>-2.3% | 105.95<br>0.1%  | 108.07<br>2.0%  | 107.60<br>-0.4% | 107.80<br>0.2%  | 108.66<br>0.8%  | 108.38<br>-0.3% | 108.16<br>-0.2% | 105.51<br>-2.4% | 106.5                | -0.9%                          | -0.4%                    |
| Cured Pork                        | 124.50<br>15.7% | 132.63<br>6.5% | 127.23<br>-4.1% | 125.92<br>-1.0% | 128.19<br>1.8%  | 123.75<br>-3.5% | 121.24<br>-2.0% | 120.56<br>-0.6% | 123.85<br>2.7%  | 126.44<br>2.1%  | 126.73<br>0.2%  | 127.6                | -0.7%                          | -0.2%                    |
| Poultry Meat                      | 105.17<br>7.9%  | 108.26<br>2.9% | 107.91<br>-0.3% | 111.08<br>2.9%  | 107.30<br>-3.4% | 109.61<br>2.1%  | 112.82<br>2.9%  | 115.53<br>2.4%  | 118.33<br>2.4%  | 120.76<br>2.1%  | 124.16<br>2.8%  | 108.1                | 14.8%                          | 2.5%                     |
| Dairy Products                    | 103.38<br>1.6%  | 106.15<br>2.7% | 108.69<br>2.4%  | 109.95<br>1.2%  | 111.47<br>1.4%  | 113.81<br>2.1%  | 116.62<br>2.5%  | 119.26<br>2.3%  | 121.91<br>2.2%  | 124.76<br>2.3%  | 127.63<br>2.3%  | 107.0                | 19.2%                          | 2.3%                     |
| Whole Milk                        | 103.06<br>1.6%  | 105.94<br>2.8% | 108.55<br>2.5%  | 109.21<br>0.6%  | 109.72<br>0.5%  | 110.82<br>1.0%  | 113.03<br>2.0%  | 114.96<br>1.7%  | 116.56<br>1.4%  | 118.63<br>1.8%  | 120.99<br>2.0%  | 106.7                | 13.4%                          | 1.6%                     |
| Low Fat Milk                      | 100.33<br>1.2%  | 103.17<br>2.8% | 105.62<br>2.4%  | 106.26<br>0.6%  | 106.95<br>0.6%  | 108.24<br>1.2%  | 110.28<br>1.9%  | 112.01<br>1.6%  | 113.80<br>1.6%  | 116.25<br>2.2%  | 118.42<br>1.9%  | 103.8                | 14.0%                          | 1.7%                     |
| Cheese                            | 107.20<br>2.2%  | 110.14<br>2.7% | 113.23<br>2.8%  | 114.51<br>1.1%  | 116.44<br>1.7%  | 119.75<br>2.8%  | 123.57<br>3.2%  | 127.27<br>3.0%  | 130.98<br>2.9%  | 134.61<br>2.8%  | 138.41<br>2.8%  | 111.3                | 24.4%                          | 2.5%                     |
| Ice Cream                         | 101.22<br>2.8%  | 102.97<br>1.7% | 105.11<br>2.1%  | 108.17<br>2.9%  | 112.80<br>4.3%  | 119.07<br>5.6%  | 124.72<br>4.7%  | 130.32<br>4.5%  | 135.86<br>4.3%  | 141.59<br>4.2%  | 147.54<br>4.2%  | 104.4                | 41.4%                          | 4.8%                     |
| Butter                            | 105.67<br>1.4%  | 108.96<br>3.1% | 111.54<br>2.4%  | 113.98<br>2.2%  | 116.55<br>2.3%  | 118.82<br>1.9%  | 120.24<br>1.2%  | 121.89<br>1.4%  | 123.76<br>1.5%  | 124.90<br>0.9%  | 126.05<br>0.9%  | 110.0                | 14.6%                          | 1.3%                     |
| Skim Milk Powder                  | 104.08<br>1.0%  | 106.58<br>2.4% | 109.28<br>2.5%  | 110.77<br>1.4%  | 111.50<br>0.7%  | 111.67<br>0.2%  | 112.61<br>0.8%  | 114.21<br>1.4%  | 116.77<br>2.2%  | 119.67<br>2.5%  | 122.84<br>2.7%  | 107.7                | 14.1%                          | 1.6%                     |

Historical Data Sources: Statistics Canada—CANSIM

Table B.24: Canadian food prices (base year = 1992) (Continued)

|                            | 1996            | 1997           | 1998            | 1999            | 2000             | 2001             | 2002            | 2003           | 2004           | 2005            | 2006            | Average<br>1996-1999 | % Chg. 2006:<br>1996-1999 Avg. | Growth rate<br>2000-2006 |
|----------------------------|-----------------|----------------|-----------------|-----------------|------------------|------------------|-----------------|----------------|----------------|-----------------|-----------------|----------------------|--------------------------------|--------------------------|
| Cereal                     | 117.86<br>2.5%  | 122.86<br>4.2% | 124.47<br>1.3%  | 125.25<br>0.6%  | 125.82<br>0.5%   | 127.16<br>1.1%   | 128.44<br>1.0%  | 129.56<br>0.9% | 130.69<br>0.9% | 132.01<br>1.0%  | 133.50<br>1.1%  | 122.6                | 8.9%                           | 1.0%                     |
| Bakery Products            | 108.28<br>3.9%  | 109.98<br>1.6% | 109.19<br>-0.7% | 110.25<br>1.0%  | 111.04<br>0.7%   | 112.41<br>1.2%   | 113.61<br>1.1%  | 114.68<br>0.9% | 115.75<br>0.9% | 116.97<br>1.1%  | 118.33<br>1.2%  | 109.4                | 8.1%                           | 1.1%                     |
| Fruit                      | 97.38<br>1.3%   | 95.00<br>-2.4% | 99.43<br>4.7%   | 102.47<br>3.1%  | 104.71<br>2.2%   | 106.79<br>2.0%   | 108.78<br>1.9%  | 110.70<br>1.8% | 112.63<br>1.7% | 114.34<br>1.5%  | 116.33<br>1.7%  | 98.6                 | 18.0%                          | 1.8%                     |
| Vegetables                 | 90.82<br>-11.3% | 93.61<br>3.1%  | 104.78<br>11.9% | 102.25<br>-2.4% | 107.01<br>4.7%   | 108.45<br>1.4%   | 107.77<br>-0.6% | 107.80<br>0.0% | 108.07<br>0.3% | 107.95<br>-0.1% | 107.81<br>-0.1% | 97.9                 | 10.2%                          | 0.1%                     |
| Sugar & Sugar Preparations | 137.66<br>4.4%  | 147.74<br>7.3% | 167.58<br>13.4% | 186.61<br>-0.8% | 129.53<br>-22.3% | 111.65<br>-13.8% | 125.12<br>12.1% | 135.73<br>8.5% | 136.27<br>0.4% | 140.82<br>3.3%  | 148.07<br>5.1%  | 154.9                | -4.4%                          | 2.3%                     |
| Fats & Oils                | 113.24<br>2.4%  | 114.27<br>0.9% | 117.21<br>2.6%  | 122.08<br>4.2%  | 114.61<br>-6.1%  | 114.50<br>-0.1%  | 116.52<br>1.8%  | 119.53<br>2.6% | 123.33<br>3.2% | 127.63<br>3.5%  | 131.70<br>3.2%  | 116.7                | 12.9%                          | 2.3%                     |

Historical Data Sources: Statistics Canada—CANSIM.



Table B.25: Canadian per capita consumption

|                  | 1996 | 1997 | 1998 | 1999 | 2000 | 2001 | 2002 | 2003 | 2004 | 2005 | 2006 | Average<br>1996–1999 | % Chg. 2006:<br>1996–1999 Avg. | Growth rate<br>2000–2006 |
|------------------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|----------------------|--------------------------------|--------------------------|
| Meat (kg)        | 86.0 | 86.1 | 88.3 | 93.5 | 91.7 | 92.3 | 93.6 | 94.6 | 95.3 | 96.3 | 97.3 | 88.5                 | 9.9%                           | 1.0%                     |
| Beef             | 31.2 | 30.8 | 30.4 | 32.5 | 31.2 | 30.6 | 30.8 | 30.9 | 31.2 | 31.5 | 32.0 | 31.2                 | 2.6%                           | 0.4%                     |
| Pork             | 26.1 | 25.3 | 27.2 | 27.1 | 27.1 | 27.8 | 28.4 | 28.7 | 28.5 | 28.4 | 28.4 | 26.4                 | 7.5%                           | 0.8%                     |
| Chicken          | 24.6 | 25.6 | 26.3 | 29.2 | 29.1 | 29.6 | 30.1 | 30.6 | 31.3 | 32.1 | 32.6 | 26.4                 | 23.2%                          | 1.9%                     |
| Turkey           | 4.2  | 4.4  | 4.4  | 4.7  | 4.3  | 4.3  | 4.3  | 4.3  | 4.3  | 4.3  | 4.3  | 4.4                  | -2.7%                          | 0.1%                     |
| Eggs (doz)       | 11.8 | 12.2 | 12.0 | 11.2 | 11.4 | 11.4 | 11.4 | 11.3 | 11.3 | 11.2 | 11.1 | 11.8                 | -5.6%                          | -0.4%                    |
| Whole Milk (l)   | 15.0 | 15.0 | 14.2 | 14.1 | 14.1 | 14.0 | 13.9 | 13.5 | 13.2 | 13.0 | 12.9 | 14.6                 | -11.7%                         | -1.5%                    |
| Low-fat Milk (l) | 74.1 | 73.8 | 72.7 | 72.6 | 73.0 | 73.3 | 73.5 | 73.7 | 73.9 | 74.1 | 74.3 | 73.3                 | 1.4%                           | 0.3%                     |
| Cream (l)        | 21.1 | 22.5 | 23.9 | 23.2 | 23.7 | 23.3 | 22.8 | 22.5 | 22.3 | 21.9 | 21.5 | 22.7                 | -5.0%                          | -1.6%                    |
| Butter (kg)      | 2.6  | 2.8  | 2.9  | 2.9  | 2.9  | 2.9  | 2.8  | 2.8  | 2.8  | 2.8  | 2.8  | 2.8                  | -0.4%                          | -0.5%                    |
| Cheese (kg)      | 10.5 | 10.9 | 10.8 | 10.9 | 11.1 | 11.1 | 11.2 | 11.2 | 11.2 | 11.3 | 11.3 | 10.8                 | 5.1%                           | 0.4%                     |
| Ice Cream (kg)   | 7.1  | 7.3  | 6.6  | 6.6  | 6.6  | 6.5  | 6.3  | 6.1  | 6.1  | 5.9  | 5.8  | 6.9                  | -16.4%                         | -2.1%                    |
| Yogurt (kg)      | 3.3  | 3.6  | 4.6  | 4.6  | 4.6  | 4.5  | 4.5  | 4.5  | 4.5  | 4.5  | 4.5  | 4.0                  | 11.0%                          | -0.3%                    |

Historical Data Sources: Statistics Canada—CANSIM; Agriculture and Agri-Food Canada—Internal calculations.





**Tableau B.25 : Consommation par canadien**

|                     | 1996 | 1997 | 1998 | 1999 | 2000 | 2001 | 2002 | 2003 | 2004 | 2005 | 2006 | Moyenne<br>1996-1999 | % de var. 2006 :<br>Moyenne<br>1996-1999 | Taux de<br>croissance<br>2000-2006 |
|---------------------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|----------------------|--|------------------------------------|
| Viande (kg)         | 86,0 | 86,1 | 88,3 | 93,5 | 91,7 | 92,3 | 93,6 | 94,6 | 95,3 | 96,3 | 97,3 | 88,5                 | 9,9 %                                    | 1,0 %                              |
| Boeuf               | 31,2 | 30,8 | 30,4 | 32,5 | 31,2 | 30,6 | 30,8 | 30,9 | 31,2 | 31,5 | 32,0 | 31,2                 | 2,6 %                                    | 0,4 %                              |
| Porc                | 26,1 | 25,3 | 27,2 | 27,1 | 27,1 | 27,8 | 28,4 | 28,7 | 28,5 | 28,4 | 28,4 | 26,4                 | 7,5 %                                    | 0,8 %                              |
| Poulet              | 24,6 | 25,6 | 26,3 | 29,2 | 29,1 | 29,6 | 30,1 | 30,6 | 31,3 | 32,1 | 32,6 | 26,4                 | 23,2 %                                   | 1,9 %                              |
| Dindon              | 4,2  | 4,4  | 4,4  | 4,7  | 4,3  | 4,3  | 4,3  | 4,3  | 4,3  | 4,3  | 4,3  | 4,4                  | -2,7 %                                   | 0,1 %                              |
| Œufs (doz.)         | 11,8 | 12,2 | 12,0 | 11,2 | 11,4 | 11,4 | 11,4 | 11,3 | 11,3 | 11,2 | 11,1 | 11,8                 | -5,6 %                                   | -0,4 %                             |
| Lait entier (litre) | 15,0 | 15,0 | 14,2 | 14,1 | 14,1 | 14,0 | 13,9 | 13,5 | 13,2 | 13,0 | 12,9 | 14,6                 | -11,7 %                                  | -1,5 %                             |
| Lait allégé (litre) | 74,1 | 73,8 | 72,7 | 72,6 | 73,0 | 73,3 | 73,5 | 73,7 | 73,9 | 74,1 | 74,3 | 73,3                 | 1,4 %                                    | 0,3 %                              |
| Crème (litre)       | 21,1 | 22,5 | 23,9 | 23,2 | 23,7 | 23,3 | 22,8 | 22,5 | 22,3 | 21,9 | 21,5 | 22,7                 | -5,0 %                                   | -1,6 %                             |
| Beurre (kg)         | 2,6  | 2,8  | 2,9  | 2,9  | 2,9  | 2,9  | 2,8  | 2,8  | 2,8  | 2,8  | 2,8  | 2,8                  | -0,4 %                                   | -0,5 %                             |
| Fromage (kg)        | 10,5 | 10,9 | 10,8 | 10,9 | 11,1 | 11,1 | 11,2 | 11,2 | 11,2 | 11,3 | 11,3 | 10,8                 | 5,1 %                                    | 0,4 %                              |
| Crème glacée (kg)   | 7,1  | 7,3  | 6,6  | 6,6  | 6,6  | 6,5  | 6,3  | 6,1  | 6,1  | 5,9  | 5,8  | 6,9                  | -16,4 %                                  | -2,1 %                             |
| Yogourt (kg)        | 3,3  | 3,6  | 4,6  | 4,6  | 4,6  | 4,5  | 4,5  | 4,5  | 4,5  | 4,5  | 4,5  | 4,0                  | 11,0 %                                   | -0,3 %                             |

Sources des données historiques : Statistique Canada—CANSIM, Agriculture et Agroalimentaire Canada, calculs internes.



Tableau B.24 : Prix des aliments au Canada (année de référence = 1992) (suite)

|                                      | 1996             | 1997            | 1998             | 1999             | 2000              | 2001              | 2002             | 2003            | 2004            | 2005             | 2006             | Moyenne<br>1996-1999 | % de var. 2006 :<br>Moyenne 1996-1999 | Taux de<br>croissance<br>2000-2006 |
|--------------------------------------|------------------|-----------------|------------------|------------------|-------------------|-------------------|------------------|-----------------|-----------------|------------------|------------------|----------------------|---------------------------------------|------------------------------------|
| Céréales                             | 117,86<br>2,5 %  | 122,86<br>4,2 % | 124,47<br>1,3 %  | 125,25<br>0,6 %  | 125,82<br>0,5 %   | 127,16<br>1,1 %   | 128,44<br>1,0 %  | 129,56<br>0,9 % | 130,69<br>0,9 % | 132,01<br>1,0 %  | 133,50<br>1,1 %  | 122,6                | 8,9 %                                 | 1,0 %                              |
| Produits de boulangerie              | 108,28<br>3,9 %  | 109,98<br>1,6 % | 109,19<br>-0,7 % | 110,25<br>1,0 %  | 111,04<br>0,7 %   | 112,41<br>1,2 %   | 113,61<br>1,1 %  | 114,68<br>0,9 % | 115,75<br>0,9 % | 116,97<br>1,1 %  | 118,33<br>1,2 %  | 109,4                | 8,1 %                                 | 1,1 %                              |
| Fruits                               | 97,38<br>1,3 %   | 95,00<br>-2,4 % | 98,43<br>4,7 %   | 102,47<br>3,1 %  | 104,71<br>2,2 %   | 106,79<br>2,0 %   | 108,78<br>1,9 %  | 110,70<br>1,8 % | 112,63<br>1,7 % | 114,34<br>1,5 %  | 116,33<br>1,7 %  | 98,6                 | 18,0 %                                | 1,8 %                              |
| Légumes                              | 90,82<br>-11,3 % | 93,61<br>3,1 %  | 104,78<br>11,9 % | 102,25<br>-2,4 % | 107,01<br>4,7 %   | 108,45<br>1,4 %   | 107,77<br>-0,6 % | 107,80<br>0,0 % | 108,07<br>0,3 % | 107,95<br>-0,1 % | 107,81<br>-0,1 % | 97,9                 | 10,2 %                                | 0,1 %                              |
| Sucre et préparation à base de sucre | 137,66<br>4,4 %  | 147,74<br>7,3 % | 167,58<br>13,4 % | 166,61<br>-0,6 % | 129,53<br>-22,3 % | 111,65<br>-13,8 % | 125,12<br>12,1 % | 135,73<br>8,5 % | 136,27<br>0,4 % | 140,82<br>3,3 %  | 148,07<br>5,1 %  | 154,9                | -4,4 %                                | 2,3 %                              |
| Corps gras et huiles                 | 113,24<br>2,4 %  | 114,27<br>0,9 % | 117,21<br>2,6 %  | 122,08<br>4,2 %  | 114,61<br>-6,1 %  | 114,50<br>-0,1 %  | 116,52<br>1,8 %  | 119,53<br>2,6 % | 123,33<br>3,2 % | 127,63<br>3,5 %  | 131,70<br>3,2 %  | 116,7                | 12,9 %                                | 2,3 %                              |

Source des données historiques : Statistique Canada—CANSIM.

Tableau B.24 : Prix des aliments au Canada (année de référence = 1992)

|  | Indice des prix et variation en % |        |        |        |        |        |        |        |        |        |        | Moyenne<br>1996-1999 | % de var. 2006 :<br>Moyenne<br>1996-1999 | Taux de<br>croissance<br>2000-2006 |
|--|-----------------------------------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|----------------------|--|------------------------------------|
|  | 1996                              | 1997   | 1998   | 1999   | 2000   | 2001   | 2002   | 2003   | 2004   | 2005   | 2006   |                      |  |                                    |
| Ensemble des aliments                                      | 105,83                            | 107,55 | 109,30 | 110,73 | 111,51 | 112,61 | 114,51 | 116,53 | 118,26 | 120,07 | 121,61 | 108,4                | 12,2 %                                   | 1,5 %                              |
| Aliments consommés dans les restaurants                    | 1,3 %                             | 1,5 %  | 1,6 %  | 1,3 %  | 0,7 %  | 1,0 %  | 1,7 %  | 1,8 %  | 1,5 %  | 1,5 %  | 1,3 %  |                      |  |                                    |
|  | 106,33                            | 108,10 | 110,28 | 112,38 | 113,85 | 116,03 | 118,68 | 121,49 | 124,21 | 126,99 | 129,70 | 109,3                | 18,7 %                                   | 2,2 %                              |
| Aliments achetés au magasin                                | 1,6 %                             | 1,7 %  | 2,0 %  | 1,9 %  | 1,3 %  | 1,9 %  | 2,3 %  | 2,4 %  | 2,2 %  | 2,2 %  | 2,1 %  |                      |  |                                    |
|  | 105,85                            | 107,48 | 109,15 | 110,29 | 110,60 | 111,28 | 112,90 | 114,60 | 115,95 | 117,40 | 118,48 | 108,2                | 9,5 %                                    | 1,2 %                              |
| Viande   | 1,2 %                             | 1,5 %  | 1,6 %  | 1,0 %  | 0,3 %  | 0,6 %  | 1,5 %  | 1,2 %  | 1,2 %  | 0,9 %  |        |                      |  |                                    |
|  | 107,88                            | 111,17 | 109,42 | 110,15 | 111,02 | 110,78 | 111,39 | 112,53 | 113,25 | 113,87 | 112,78 | 109,7                | 2,9 %                                    | 0,3 %                              |
| Viande rouge   | 3,1 %                             | 3,0 %  | -1,6 % | 0,7 %  | 0,8 %  | -0,2 % | 0,6 %  | 1,0 %  | 0,6 %  | 0,5 %  | -1,0 % |                      |  |                                    |
|  | 105,88                            | 108,33 | 105,79 | 105,95 | 108,07 | 107,60 | 107,80 | 108,66 | 108,38 | 108,16 | 105,51 | 106,5                | -0,9 %                                   | -0,4 %                             |
| Porc fumé  | -1,1 %                            | 2,3 %  | -2,3 % | 0,1 %  | 2,0 %  | -0,4 % | 0,2 %  | 0,8 %  | -0,3 % | -0,2 % | -2,4 % |                      |  |                                    |
|  | 124,50                            | 132,63 | 127,23 | 125,92 | 128,19 | 123,75 | 121,24 | 120,56 | 123,85 | 126,44 | 126,73 | 127,6                | -0,7 %                                   | -0,2 %                             |
| Viande de volaille   | 15,7 %                            | 6,5 %  | -4,1 % | -1,0 % | 1,8 %  | -3,5 % | -2,0 % | -0,6 % | 2,7 %  | 2,1 %  | 0,2 %  |                      |  |                                    |
|  | 105,17                            | 108,26 | 107,91 | 111,08 | 107,30 | 109,61 | 112,82 | 115,53 | 118,33 | 120,76 | 124,16 | 108,1                | 14,8 %                                   | 2,5 %                              |
| Produits laitiers  | 7,9 %                             | 2,9 %  | -0,3 % | 2,9 %  | -3,4 % | 2,1 %  | 2,9 %  | 2,4 %  | 2,4 %  | 2,1 %  | 2,8 %  |                      |  |                                    |
|  | 103,38                            | 106,15 | 108,69 | 109,95 | 111,47 | 113,81 | 116,62 | 119,26 | 121,91 | 124,76 | 127,63 | 107,0                | 19,2 %                                   | 2,3 %                              |
| Lait entier  | 1,6 %                             | 2,7 %  | 2,4 %  | 1,2 %  | 1,4 %  | 2,1 %  | 2,5 %  | 2,3 %  | 2,2 %  | 2,3 %  | 2,3 %  |                      |  |                                    |
|  | 103,06                            | 105,94 | 108,55 | 109,21 | 109,72 | 110,82 | 113,03 | 114,96 | 116,56 | 118,63 | 120,99 | 106,7                | 13,4 %                                   | 1,6 %                              |
| Lait allégé  | 1,6 %                             | 2,8 %  | 2,5 %  | 0,6 %  | 0,5 %  | 1,0 %  | 2,0 %  | 1,7 %  | 1,4 %  | 1,8 %  | 2,0 %  |                      |  |                                    |
|  | 100,33                            | 103,17 | 105,62 | 106,26 | 106,95 | 108,24 | 110,28 | 112,01 | 113,80 | 116,25 | 118,42 | 103,8                | 14,0 %                                   | 1,7 %                              |
| Fromage  | 1,2 %                             | 2,8 %  | 2,4 %  | 0,6 %  | 0,6 %  | 1,2 %  | 1,9 %  | 1,6 %  | 2,2 %  | 2,2 %  | 1,9 %  |                      |  |                                    |
|  | 107,20                            | 110,14 | 113,23 | 114,51 | 116,44 | 119,75 | 123,57 | 127,27 | 130,98 | 134,61 | 138,41 | 111,3                | 24,4 %                                   | 2,9 %                              |
| Crème glacée   | 2,2 %                             | 2,7 %  | 2,8 %  | 1,1 %  | 1,7 %  | 2,8 %  | 3,2 %  | 3,0 %  | 2,9 %  | 2,8 %  | 2,8 %  |                      |  |                                    |
|  | 101,22                            | 102,67 | 105,11 | 106,17 | 112,80 | 119,07 | 124,72 | 130,32 | 135,86 | 141,59 | 147,54 | 104,4                | 41,4 %                                   | 4,6 %                              |
| Beurre   | 2,8 %                             | 1,7 %  | 2,1 %  | 2,9 %  | 4,3 %  | 5,6 %  | 4,7 %  | 4,5 %  | 4,3 %  | 4,2 %  | 4,2 %  |                      |  |                                    |
|  | 105,67                            | 108,96 | 111,54 | 113,98 | 116,55 | 118,82 | 120,24 | 121,89 | 123,76 | 124,90 | 126,05 | 110,0                | 14,6 %                                   | 1,3 %                              |
| Poudre de lait écrémé                                      | 1,4 %                             | 3,1 %  | 2,4 %  | 2,2 %  | 2,3 %  | 1,2 %  | 1,4 %  | 1,5 %  | 0,9 %  | 0,9 %  |        |                      |  |                                    |
|  | 104,08                            | 106,58 | 109,28 | 110,77 | 111,50 | 111,67 | 112,61 | 114,21 | 116,77 | 119,67 | 122,84 | 107,7                | 14,1 %                                   | 1,6 %                              |
| Source des données historiques : Statistique Canada—CANSIM |                                   |        |        |        |        |        |        |        |        |        |        |                      |  |                                    |

Tableau B.23 : Prix des intrants de production agricole au Canada (année de référence = 1986) (suite)

|  | 1996    | 1997   | 1998   | 1999   | 2000   | 2001   | 2002   | 2003   | 2004   | 2005  | 2006  | Moyenne<br>1996-1999 | % de var. 2006 :<br>Moyenne<br>1996-1999 | Taux de<br>croissance<br>2000-2006 |
|--|---------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|-------|-------|----------------------|--|------------------------------------|
| Électricité (Pondération = 1,68)                         | 154,2   | 154,3  | 151,5  | 152,3  | 158,7  | 156,7  | 153,2  | 153,7  | 156,0  | 157,5 | 160,1 | 153,1                | 4,6 %                                    | 0,1 %                              |
|  | 2,4 %   | 0,0 %  | -1,8 % | 0,5 %  | 4,2 %  | -1,9 % | -1,6 % | 0,3 %  | 1,5 %  | 0,9 % | 1,6 % |                      |  |                                    |
| Travail à forfait (Pondération = 0,85)                   | 133,7   | 137,9  | 139,3  | 138,3  | 140,9  | 143,6  | 146,2  | 148,9  | 151,8  | 154,7 | 157,7 | 137,3                | 14,9 %                                   | 1,9 %                              |
|  | 4,2 %   | 3,1 %  | 1,0 %  | -0,7 % | 1,9 %  | 1,9 %  | 1,8 %  | 1,8 %  | 1,9 %  | 1,9 % | 2,0 % |                      |  |                                    |
| Main-d'œuvre salariée<br>(Pondération = 8,49)            | 142,9   | 147,2  | 149,5  | 146,8  | 149,3  | 153,1  | 157,0  | 160,9  | 164,9  | 169,3 | 174,1 | 146,6                | 18,8 %                                   | 2,6 %                              |
|  | 3,7 %   | 3,0 %  | 1,6 %  | -1,8 % | 1,7 %  | 2,6 %  | 2,5 %  | 2,5 %  | 2,5 %  | 2,6 % | 2,9 % |                      |  |                                    |
| Impôts fonciers (Pondération = 1,53)                     | 146,6   | 150,8  | 148,6  | 150,8  | 149,5  | 148,5  | 148,8  | 149,4  | 150,4  | 150,7 | 151,3 | 149,2                | 1,4 %                                    | 0,2 %                              |
|  | 4,3 %   | 2,9 %  | -1,5 % | 1,5 %  | -0,8 % | -0,7 % | 0,2 %  | 0,4 %  | 0,7 %  | 0,2 % | 0,4 % |                      |  |                                    |
| Loyer de la terre (Pondération = 3,70)                   | 146,4   | 136,3  | 131,7  | 130,0  | 124,9  | 121,7  | 123,0  | 125,6  | 128,7  | 129,2 | 130,6 | 136,1                | -4,1 %                                   | 0,7 %                              |
|  | 14,2 %  | -6,9 % | -3,4 % | -1,3 % | -3,9 % | -2,6 % | 1,1 %  | 2,1 %  | 2,5 %  | 0,3 % | 1,1 % |                      |  |                                    |
| Intérêts autres qu'hypothécaires<br>(Pondération = 6,67) | 86,0    | 88,2   | 118,8  | 118,0  | 120,0  | 120,9  | 120,9  | 119,0  | 115,9  | 115,9 | 115,9 | 102,8                | 12,8 %                                   | -0,6 %                             |
|  | -12,3 % | 2,6 %  | 34,7 % | -0,7 % | 1,7 %  | 0,7 %  | 0,0 %  | -1,5 % | -2,6 % | 0,0 % | 0,0 % |                      |  |                                    |
| Intérêts hypothécaires<br>(Pondération = 2,89)           | 101,8   | 97,6   | 93,6   | 100,1  | 101,9  | 102,7  | 102,3  | 100,6  | 97,5   | 97,5  | 97,5  | 98,3                 | -0,8 %                                   | -0,7 %                             |
|  | -5,3 %  | -4,1 % | -4,1 % | 7,0 %  | 1,8 %  | 0,7 %  | -0,4 % | -1,6 % | -3,1 % | 0,0 % | 0,0 % |                      |  |                                    |
| Total (Pondération = 100)                                | 127,3   | 129,9  | 128,9  | 129,3  | 133,3  | 134,3  | 135,8  | 136,9  | 137,6  | 138,3 | 138,8 | 128,9                | 7,7 %                                    | 0,7 %                              |
|  | 4,6 %   | 2,0 %  | -0,7 % | 0,3 %  | 3,1 %  | 0,7 %  | 1,2 %  | 0,8 %  | 0,5 %  | 0,6 % | 0,4 % |                      |  |                                    |

Sources des données historiques : Statistique Canada—CANSIM, Agriculture et Agroalimentaire Canada, calculs internes.

Note : La pondération des indices des prix des intrants de production est celle dont Statistique Canada se sert pour calculer l'indice des prix des intrants de production agricole.



Tableau B.23 : Prix des intrants de production agricole au Canada (année de référence = 1986)

|  | 1996  | 1997  | 1998  | 1999  | 2000  | 2001  | 2002  | 2003  | 2004  | 2005  | 2006  | Moyenne<br>1986-1999 | % de var. 2006 :<br>Moyenne<br>1986-1999 | Taux de<br>croissance<br>2000-2006 |
|--|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|----------------------|--|------------------------------------|
| <b>Indices des prix et variation en %</b>              |       |       |       |       |       |       |       |       |       |       |       |                      |  |                                    |
| Bâtiments et clôtures (Pondération = 3,93)             | 134,6 | 138,7 | 136,1 | 143,2 | 142,4 | 143,8 | 145,4 | 147,1 | 149,0 | 150,9 | 152,9 | 138,1                | 10,7 %                                   | 1,2 %                              |
| Remplacement de la machinerie<br>(Pondération = 10,01) | 111,9 | 117,2 | 182,3 | 182,8 | 186,8 | 189,9 | 192,8 | 195,9 | 199,3 | 202,8 | 206,3 | 178,5                | 15,5 %                                   | 1,7 %                              |
| Produits pétroliers (Pondération = 5,35)               | 114,1 | 117,5 | 105,8 | 114,8 | 132,9 | 128,1 | 125,3 | 125,8 | 127,3 | 128,9 | 130,5 | 113,1                | 15,4 %                                   | -0,3 %                             |
| Réparation de la machinerie<br>(Pondération = 5,95)    | 141,6 | 144,7 | 149,6 | 152,1 | 153,3 | 156,9 | 161,7 | 165,8 | 170,1 | 174,7 | 180,1 | 147,0                | 22,5 %                                   | 2,7 %                              |
| Semences (Pondération = 2,61)                          | 124,8 | 125,4 | 128,9 | 127,4 | 123,5 | 120,7 | 127,2 | 129,1 | 132,5 | 134,8 | 138,8 | 126,6                | 9,6 %                                    | 2,0 %                              |
| Engrais (Pondération = 6,76)                           | 136,4 | 128,7 | 121,9 | 113,8 | 114,1 | 113,7 | 114,4 | 115,7 | 117,5 | 120,1 | 123,3 | 125,2                | -1,5 %                                   | 1,3 %                              |
| Produits antiparasitaires<br>(Pondération = 3,55)      | 124,8 | 127,4 | 130,2 | 133,0 | 133,8 | 135,0 | 136,2 | 137,3 | 138,5 | 139,7 | 141,1 | 128,8                | 9,5 %                                    | 0,8 %                              |
| Ficelle (Pondération = 0,60)                           | 134,6 | 137,5 | 139,4 | 140,6 | 142,4 | 144,9 | 147,3 | 149,8 | 152,4 | 155,1 | 158,1 | 136,0                | 14,6 %                                   | 1,8 %                              |
| Bovins d'engraissement<br>(Pondération = 0,60)         | 89,7  | 116,8 | 126,4 | 134,9 | 148,0 | 144,9 | 143,4 | 140,4 | 130,8 | 122,8 | 110,0 | 116,9                | -5,9 %                                   | -4,8 %                             |
| Porcelets (Pondération = 2,83)                         | 116,6 | 119,3 | 82,4  | 88,6  | 129,5 | 120,0 | 113,1 | 108,7 | 112,9 | 112,9 | 107,0 | 102,0                | 4,9 %                                    | -3,1 %                             |
| Aliments pour animaux<br>(Pondération = 13,97)         | 143,6 | 134,8 | 116,8 | 105,7 | 101,0 | 107,0 | 111,0 | 113,2 | 115,1 | 115,9 | 118,5 | 125,2                | -5,4 %                                   | 2,7 %                              |
| Soins vétérinaires (Pondération = 0,94)                | 165,6 | 168,9 | 169,3 | 170,0 | 174,8 | 180,6 | 187,0 | 192,9 | 198,8 | 205,1 | 212,4 | 168,5                | 26,1 %                                   | 3,3 %                              |
| Petits outils (Pondération = 0,63)                     | 115,8 | 115,5 | 116,3 | 117,3 | 115,1 | 115,7 | 116,3 | 117,0 | 117,6 | 118,3 | 118,9 | 116,2                | 2,3 %                                    | 0,6 %                              |

Sources des données historiques : Statistique Canada—CANSIM, Agriculture et Agroalimentaire Canada, calculs internes.

Note : La pondération des indices des prix des intrants de production est celle dont Statistique Canada se sert pour calculer l'indice des prix des intrants de production agricole.



Tableau B.22 : Secteur laitier du Canada (campagne laitière) (suite)

|   | 1996  | 1997  | 1998  | 1999  | 2000  | 2001  | 2002  | 2003  | 2004  | 2005  | 2006  | Moyenne<br>1996-1999 | % de var. 2006 :<br>Moyenne<br>1996-1999 | Taux de<br>croissance<br>2000-2006 |
|---|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|----------------------|--|------------------------------------|
| <b>Offre et utilisation de cheddar (kt)</b>   |       |       |       |       |       |       |       |       |       |       |       |                      |  |                                    |
| Production  | 124,1 | 127,4 | 127,8 | 139,3 | 134,8 | 137,0 | 139,2 | 140,7 | 142,1 | 143,9 | 146,2 | 129,6                | 12,8 %                                   | 1,4 %                              |
| Importations  | 2,6   | 1,6   | 2,1   | 1,7   | 1,9   | 2,0   | 2,1   | 2,2   | 2,3   | 2,4   | 2,5   | 2,0                  | 23,8 %                                   | 5,0 %                              |
| Consommation  | 111,4 | 116,8 | 119,6 | 129,0 | 125,5 | 127,4 | 129,5 | 131,2 | 132,7 | 134,5 | 136,6 | 117,7                | 16,1 %                                   | 1,4 %                              |
| Exportations  | 9,0   | 11,4  | 11,6  | 12,2  | 10,4  | 11,0  | 11,0  | 11,1  | 11,1  | 11,2  | 11,4  | 11,0                 | 3,3 %                                    | 1,6 %                              |
| Stock de fermeure   | 34,6  | 35,5  | 34,1  | 40,0  | 40,8  | 41,4  | 42,1  | 42,6  | 43,1  | 43,7  | 44,4  | 36,0                 | 23,2 %                                   | 1,4 %                              |
| Prix de gros (\$/kg)  | 6,88  | 7,07  | 7,26  | 7,23  | 7,44  | 7,74  | 8,01  | 8,29  | 8,55  | 8,81  | 9,10  | 7,1                  | 28,0 %                                   | 3,4 %                              |
| <b>Offre et utilisation de fromages fins (kt)</b>   |       |       |       |       |       |       |       |       |       |       |       |                      |  |                                    |
| Production  | 194,4 | 204,2 | 201,7 | 208,3 | 209,7 | 213,5 | 215,7 | 218,3 | 221,0 | 223,6 | 226,2 | 202,1                | 11,9 %                                   | 1,3 %                              |
| Importations  | 17,9  | 18,2  | 19,3  | 18,7  | 18,5  | 18,4  | 18,3  | 18,2  | 18,1  | 18,0  | 17,9  | 18,5                 | -3,1 %                                   | -0,6 %                             |
| Consommation  | 202,2 | 210,0 | 207,1 | 210,4 | 215,8 | 218,1 | 220,1 | 222,3 | 225,0 | 227,3 | 229,3 | 207,4                | 10,5 %                                   | 1,0 %                              |
| Exportations  | 8,4   | 11,6  | 12,7  | 16,6  | 12,4  | 13,8  | 14,0  | 14,2  | 14,2  | 14,4  | 14,8  | 12,3                 | 20,2 %                                   | 3,0 %                              |
| Stock de fermeure   | 12,6  | 13,3  | 14,4  | 14,4  | 14,4  | 14,4  | 14,4  | 14,4  | 14,4  | 14,4  | 14,4  | 13,7                 | 5,4 %                                    | 0,0 %                              |
| <b>Offre et utilisation de crème glacée (kt)</b>  |       |       |       |       |       |       |       |       |       |       |       |                      |  |                                    |
| Production  | 216,2 | 223,4 | 208,7 | 205,5 | 207,4 | 205,4 | 201,4 | 198,6 | 197,2 | 194,3 | 191,3 | 213,5                | -10,4 %                                  | -1,3 %                             |
| Importations  | 0,5   | 0,4   | 0,7   | 0,7   | 0,7   | 0,8   | 0,8   | 0,8   | 0,9   | 0,9   | 1,0   | 0,6                  | 70,0 %                                   | 5,0 %                              |
| Consommation  | 211,7 | 220,5 | 201,0 | 200,7 | 202,6 | 200,6 | 196,7 | 193,9 | 192,5 | 189,7 | 186,7 | 208,5                | -10,5 %                                  | -1,4 %                             |
| Exportations  | 5,0   | 3,3   | 8,4   | 5,6   | 5,6   | 5,6   | 5,6   | 5,6   | 5,6   | 5,6   | 5,6   | 5,5                  | 0,1 %                                    | 0,0 %                              |
| Prix de gros (\$/kg)  | 2,83  | 2,84  | 2,87  | 2,76  | 2,81  | 2,96  | 3,10  | 3,23  | 3,37  | 3,52  | 3,67  | 2,8                  | 30,0 %                                   | 4,5 %                              |
| <b>Offre et utilisation de yogourt (kt)</b>   |       |       |       |       |       |       |       |       |       |       |       |                      |  |                                    |
| Production  | 98,2  | 108,7 | 138,0 | 141,6 | 140,1 | 140,4 | 140,8 | 141,6 | 142,4 | 143,4 | 144,4 | 121,6                | 18,7 %                                   | 0,5 %                              |
| Importations  | 0,3   | 0,3   | 0,5   | 0,3   | 0,3   | 0,3   | 0,3   | 0,3   | 0,3   | 0,3   | 0,3   | 0,3                  | -2,4 %                                   | 0,0 %                              |
| Consommation  | 98,3  | 108,9 | 138,4 | 141,8 | 140,4 | 140,6 | 141,0 | 141,9 | 142,6 | 143,6 | 144,6 | 121,9                | 18,7 %                                   | 0,5 %                              |
| Exportations  | 0,1   | 0,1   | 0,1   | 0,1   | 0,1   | 0,1   | 0,1   | 0,1   | 0,1   | 0,1   | 0,1   | 0,1                  | 11,7 %                                   | 0,0 %                              |
| <b>Sources des données historiques : Statistique Canada—CANSIM, Commission canadienne du lait, Agriculture et Agroalimentaire Canada—Revue du marché des produits laitiers, calculs internes.</b> |       |       |       |       |       |       |       |       |       |       |       |                      |  |                                    |
| <b>Note :</b>   |       |       |       |       |       |       |       |       |       |       |       |                      |  |                                    |
| 1. Le lait allégé comprend le lait 2 %, 1 %, le lait écrémé, le babeurre et le lait aromatisé au chocolat.  |       |       |       |       |       |       |       |       |       |       |       |                      |  |                                    |
| 2. La crème comprend la crème de table, la crème à fouetter, la crème sure et la crème cernée.  |       |       |       |       |       |       |       |       |       |       |       |                      |  |                                    |

Tableau B.22 : Secteur laitier du Canada (campagne laitière)

|   | 1996 | 1997 | 1998 | 1999 | 2000 | 2001 | 2002 | 2003 | 2004 | 2005 | 2006 | Moyenne<br>1996-1999 | % de var. 2006 :<br>Moyenne<br>1996-1999 | Taux de<br>croissance<br>2000-2006 |
|---|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|----------------------|--|------------------------------------|
| <b>Production totale de lait (Mhl)</b>                    | 77,8 | 79,4 | 79,9 | 80,1 | 80,5 | 80,7 | 81,2 | 81,7 | 82,2 | 82,5 | 82,9 | 79,3                 | 4,5 %                                    | 0,5 %                              |
| Prix du lait P9 (\$/hl)                                   | 56,9 | 54,1 | 55,5 | 57,9 | 58,2 | 59,2 | 60,0 | 60,7 | 61,3 | 62,0 | 62,8 | 56,1                 | 11,9 %                                   | 1,3 %                              |
| <b>Offre et utilisation de lait de consommation (Mhl)</b> |      |      |      |      |      |      |      |      |      |      |      |                      |  |                                    |
| Production  | 31,7 | 31,0 | 31,3 | 31,3 | 31,8 | 32,0 | 32,1 | 32,3 | 32,4 | 32,6 | 32,7 | 31,3                 | 4,5 %                                    | 0,5 %                              |
| Ventes de lait ordinaire                                  | 4,5  | 4,5  | 4,3  | 4,3  | 4,3  | 4,3  | 4,3  | 4,3  | 4,2  | 4,2  | 4,2  | 4,4                  | -5,5 %                                   | -0,7 %                             |
| Ventes de lait allégé <sup>1</sup>                        | 22,1 | 22,2 | 22,0 | 22,2 | 22,5 | 22,8 | 23,0 | 23,2 | 23,5 | 23,8 | 24,0 | 22,1                 | 8,5 %                                    | 1,1 %                              |
| Ventes de crème <sup>2</sup>                              | 6,3  | 6,8  | 7,3  | 7,1  | 7,3  | 7,2  | 7,1  | 7,1  | 7,1  | 7,0  | 7,0  | 6,8                  | 1,6 %                                    | -0,8 %                             |
| Ventes de l'écoulement au secteur industriel              | 8,1  | 9,4  | 9,2  | 9,5  | 9,7  | 9,9  | 10,1 | 10,3 | 10,5 | 10,6 | 10,8 | 9,3                  | 16,5 %                                   | 1,8 %                              |
| Prix du lait de consommation—Ontario (\$/hl)              | 60,7 | 61,0 | 62,8 | 63,1 | 63,1 | 64,0 | 64,6 | 65,4 | 66,0 | 66,6 | 67,5 | 61,9                 | 9,0 %                                    | 1,1 %                              |
| <b>Offre de lait de transformation (Mhl)</b>              |      |      |      |      |      |      |      |      |      |      |      |                      |  |                                    |
| Contingent de mise en marché                              | 46,1 | 48,4 | 49,6 | 48,8 | 48,7 | 48,6 | 49,0 | 49,5 | 49,8 | 49,9 | 50,1 | 48,0                 | 4,4 %                                    | 0,5 %                              |
| Matière grasse  | 43,9 | 42,9 | 44,7 | 45,0 | 45,7 | 45,5 | 45,8 | 46,3 | 46,5 | 46,7 | 46,8 | 44,1                 | 6,1 %                                    | 0,4 %                              |
| Extraits solides dégraissés                               | 40,2 | 42,5 | 43,1 | 43,0 | 43,3 | 43,7 | 44,0 | 44,2 | 44,6 | 44,9 | 45,1 | 42,2                 | 6,9 %                                    | 0,7 %                              |
| Lait pour exportation                                     | 2,3  | 5,5  | 3,9  | 3,8  | 3,0  | 3,2  | 3,2  | 3,2  | 3,2  | 3,2  | 3,3  | 3,9                  | -14,9 %                                  | 1,4 %                              |
| Exportations subventionnées (SD)                          | —    | —    | —    | 2,2  | 1,9  | 1,9  | 1,9  | 1,9  | 1,9  | 1,9  | 1,9  | 0,6                  | 241,2 %                                  | 0,0 %                              |
| Exportations non-subsventonnées                           | —    | —    | —    | 1,5  | 1,1  | 1,3  | 1,3  | 1,3  | 1,3  | 1,3  | 1,4  | 0,4                  | 280,7 %                                  | 3,2 %                              |
| Prix brut d'objectif (\$/hl)                              | 54,4 | 55,0 | 55,7 | 56,2 | 56,5 | 57,4 | 58,2 | 59,0 | 59,8 | 60,6 | 61,5 | 55,3                 | 11,3 %                                   | 1,4 %                              |
| Subvention directe (\$/hl)                                | 3,8  | 3,4  | 2,7  | 1,9  | 1,1  | 0,4  | 0,0  | 0,0  | 0,0  | 0,0  | 0,0  | 2,9                  | -100,0 %                                 | -100,0 %                           |
| Maigre bénéficiaire présumée à la transf. (\$/hl)         | 8,1  | 8,2  | 8,3  | 8,3  | 8,3  | 8,4  | 8,4  | 8,4  | 8,4  | 8,4  | 8,5  | 8,2                  | 2,6 %                                    | 0,2 %                              |
| <b>Offre et utilisation de beurre (kt)</b>                |      |      |      |      |      |      |      |      |      |      |      |                      |  |                                    |
| Production  | 90,2 | 86,2 | 91,6 | 89,2 | 91,2 | 87,7 | 88,9 | 90,2 | 90,5 | 90,2 | 89,3 | 89,3                 | 1,0 %                                    | -0,2 %                             |
| Importations  | 2,8  | 2,9  | 3,2  | 3,0  | 3,3  | 3,3  | 3,3  | 3,3  | 3,3  | 3,3  | 3,3  | 3,0                  | 10,4 %                                   | 0,0 %                              |
| Consommation  | 77,7 | 85,6 | 87,1 | 87,4 | 88,7 | 88,7 | 88,2 | 89,5 | 88,9 | 89,9 | 90,0 | 84,5                 | 6,6 %                                    | 0,2 %                              |
| Exportations  | 11,0 | 11,0 | 4,3  | 4,7  | 3,5  | 3,5  | 3,5  | 3,5  | 3,5  | 3,5  | 3,5  | 7,7                  | -54,8 %                                  | 0,0 %                              |
| Stock de fermeture  | 24,6 | 17,1 | 20,4 | 20,5 | 22,8 | 21,7 | 21,2 | 21,6 | 22,0 | 22,1 | 22,1 | 20,7                 | 6,8 %                                    | -0,6 %                             |
| Prix-plancher de gros (\$/kg)                             | 5,32 | 5,36 | 5,43 | 5,50 | 5,57 | 5,65 | 5,70 | 5,82 | 5,87 | 5,92 | 5,97 | 5,4                  | 10,5 %                                   | 1,2 %                              |
| <b>Offre et utilisation de poudre de lait écrémé (kt)</b> |      |      |      |      |      |      |      |      |      |      |      |                      |  |                                    |
| Production  | 62,0 | 66,0 | 80,3 | 68,5 | 68,8 | 61,7 | 62,6 | 62,6 | 61,6 | 59,5 | 58,2 | 66,2                 | -15,9 %                                  | -2,8 %                             |
| Consommation  | 31,5 | 32,9 | 44,7 | 33,4 | 40,9 | 36,3 | 35,0 | 35,1 | 35,7 | 36,0 | 36,3 | 35,6                 | 2,0 %                                    | -1,9 %                             |
| classe 4M   | 0,0  | 0,0  | 0,0  | 0,0  | 7,0  | 2,1  | 0,5  | 0,4  | 0,7  | 0,7  | 0,9  | 0,0                  | —  | -29,7 %                            |
| Exportations  | 23,7 | 29,8 | 40,4 | 35,1 | 27,9 | 30,8 | 30,2 | 27,5 | 25,3 | 23,4 | 21,3 | 32,3                 | -33,9 %                                  | -4,4 %                             |
| Stock de fermeture  | 22,9 | 26,2 | 21,3 | 21,3 | 21,3 | 16,0 | 13,5 | 14,1 | 14,3 | 14,8 | 22,9 | 22,9                 | -35,4 %                                  | -5,9 %                             |
| Prix-plancher de gros (\$/kg)                             | 4,20 | 4,32 | 4,48 | 4,60 | 4,62 | 4,78 | 4,90 | 4,94 | 5,00 | 5,07 | 5,16 | 4,4                  | 17,3 %                                   | 1,9 %                              |

Sources des données historiques : Statistique Canada—CANSIM, Commission canadienne du lait, Agriculture et Agroalimentaire Canada—Fevue du marché des produits laitiers, calculs internes.

Note : 1. Le lait allégé comprend le lait 2 %, 1 %, le lait écrémé, le babeurre et le lait aromatisé au chocolat.  
2. La crème comprend la crème de table, la crème à fouetter, la crème sure et la crème cérolée.

Tableau B.21 : Volaille et œufs du Canada

|   | 1996  | 1997  | 1998  | 1999  | 2000  | 2001  | 2002  | 2003  | 2004  | 2005  | 2006  | Moyenne<br>1996-1999 | % de var. 2006 :<br>Moyenne 1996-1999 | Taux de<br>croissance<br>2000-2006 |
|---|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|----------------------|---------------------------------------|------------------------------------|
| <b>Offre et utilisation de poulet (kt)</b>  |       |       |       |       |       |       |       |       |       |       |       |                      |                                       |                                    |
| Production  | 714   | 749   | 788   | 864   | 900   | 925   | 950   | 976   | 1008  | 1041  | 1067  | 779,7                | 36,9 %                                | 2,9 %                              |
| Importations  | 57    | 67    | 89    | 85    | 65    | 67    | 69    | 71    | 73    | 76    | 78    | 64,5                 | 21,1 %                                | 3,2 %                              |
| Consommation  | 733   | 771   | 787   | 893   | 896   | 920   | 943   | 966   | 997   | 1028  | 1052  | 798,4                | 31,8 %                                | 2,7 %                              |
| Exportations  | 33    | 45    | 58    | 65    | 68    | 72    | 76    | 80    | 84    | 88    | 92    | 50,3                 | 82,8 %                                | 5,2 %                              |
| Stock de fermeture  | 19    | 20    | 26    | 22    | 23    | 23    | 24    | 25    | 26    | 27    | 28    | 21,7                 | 27,7 %                                | 3,4 %                              |
| Prix à la production, poulets à griller vivants,<br>Ont. (\$/kg)                          | 125   | 126   | 122   | 114   | 116   | 118   | 123   | 126   | 129   | 131   | 135   | 121,5                | 11,1 %                                | 2,6 %                              |
| Prix de gros, Ontario (\$/kg)   | 283   | 257   | 256   | 236   | 241   | 246   | 254   | 260   | 266   | 271   | 279   | 253,0                | 10,2 %                                | 2,4 %                              |
| Prix de détail, Ontario (\$/kg)   | 384   | 382   | 377   | 380   | 362   | 370   | 382   | 391   | 401   | 409   | 421   | 380,5                | 10,6 %                                | 2,5 %                              |
| <b>Offre et utilisation de dindon (kt)</b>  |       |       |       |       |       |       |       |       |       |       |       |                      |                                       |                                    |
| Production  | 147   | 144   | 139   | 139   | 146   | 147   | 148   | 145   | 147   | 149   | 153   | 142,1                | 7,6 %                                 | 0,8 %                              |
| Consommation  | 124   | 134   | 132   | 128   | 132   | 133   | 134   | 135   | 137   | 138   | 139   | 129,6                | 7,2 %                                 | 0,9 %                              |
| Exportations  | 21    | 20    | 18    | 17    | 17    | 17    | 17    | 17    | 18    | 18    | 18    | 19,1                 | -8,5 %                                | 0,5 %                              |
| Stock de fermeture  | 20    | 16    | 11    | 10    | 12    | 14    | 16    | 14    | 12    | 10    | 12    | 13,9                 | -13,9 %                               | 0,0 %                              |
| Prix à la production, dindons à griller vivants,<br>Ont. (\$/kg)                          | 159   | 158   | 153   | 140   | 143   | 146   | 151   | 155   | 159   | 162   | 167   | 152,7                | 9,4 %                                 | 2,6 %                              |
| Prix de gros, Ontario (\$/kg)   | 255   | 269   | 272   | 301   | 272   | 273   | 277   | 279   | 282   | 283   | 287   | 274,2                | 4,6 %                                 | 0,9 %                              |
| Prix de détail, Ontario (\$/kg)   | 389   | 380   | 395   | 371   | 390   | 395   | 404   | 412   | 420   | 427   | 438   | 386,5                | 13,3 %                                | 2,0 %                              |
| <b>Offre et utilisation d'œufs en coquille (milliers de boîtes de 15 douzaines)</b>       |       |       |       |       |       |       |       |       |       |       |       |                      |                                       |                                    |
| Production  | 28237 | 29143 | 29248 | 29306 | 29941 | 30464 | 30833 | 31221 | 31628 | 32028 | 32434 | 28983,5              | 11,9 %                                | 1,3 %                              |
| Importations  | 596   | 946   | 1266  | 1263  | 1055  | 1057  | 1051  | 1051  | 1052  | 1057  | 1053  | 1017,5               | 3,5 %                                 | 0,0 %                              |
| Consommation  | 23364 | 24571 | 24174 | 22898 | 23342 | 23710 | 23784 | 23844 | 23886 | 23921 | 23955 | 23701,9              | 1,1 %                                 | 0,4 %                              |
| Œufs destinés à la transformation   | 5463  | 5717  | 6339  | 7671  | 7654  | 7811  | 8100  | 8428  | 8793  | 9164  | 9532  | 6297,6               | 51,4 %                                | 3,7 %                              |
| Prix à la production, œufs catégorie A gros,<br>Ont. (\$/douz.)                           | 139   | 131   | 127   | 125   | 127   | 130   | 134   | 137   | 141   | 144   | 149   | 130,5                | 13,8 %                                | 2,6 %                              |
| Prix de gros, Ontario (\$/douz.)  | 183   | 156   | 153   | 151   | 156   | 159   | 164   | 168   | 172   | 175   | 180   | 155,8                | 15,7 %                                | 2,4 %                              |
| Prix de détail, Ontario (\$/douz.)  | 169   | 176   | 177   | 174   | 176   | 179   | 182   | 186   | 190   | 193   | 198   | 174,1                | 13,7 %                                | 1,9 %                              |
| <b>Offre et utilisation d'œufs de transformation (milliers de boîtes de 15 douzaines)</b> |       |       |       |       |       |       |       |       |       |       |       |                      |                                       |                                    |
| Production  | 5463  | 5717  | 6339  | 7671  | 7654  | 7811  | 8100  | 8428  | 8793  | 9164  | 9532  | 6297,6               | 51,4 %                                | 3,7 %                              |
| Importations  | 980   | 1203  | 1107  | 934   | 994   | 994   | 994   | 994   | 994   | 994   | 994   | 1088,2               | -5,1 %                                | 0,0 %                              |
| Consommation  | 4790  | 5256  | 5870  | 6328  | 6743  | 6933  | 7182  | 7470  | 7796  | 8126  | 8454  | 5560,7               | 52,0 %                                | 3,8 %                              |
| Exportations  | 1646  | 1727  | 1672  | 2251  | 1832  | 1872  | 1912  | 1952  | 1992  | 2032  | 2072  | 1824,2               | 13,6 %                                | 2,1 %                              |
| Stock de fermeture  | 402   | 339   | 243   | 269   | 342   | 342   | 342   | 342   | 342   | 342   | 342   | 313,2                | 9,3 %                                 | 0,0 %                              |
| Prix des œufs de transformation, Ontario<br>(\$/douz.)                                    | 84    | 72    | 67    | 62    | 57    | 60    | 61    | 62    | 62    | 62    | 63    | 71,1                 | -10,7 %                               | 1,9 %                              |
| Prix à la ferme des œufs, États-Unis<br>(\$/US/douz.)                                     | 65,2  | 57,7  | 51,1  | 44,4  | 41,6  | 45,5  | 47,9  | 49,3  | 50,3  | 51,5  | 53,1  | 54,6                 | -2,8 %                                | 4,2 %                              |
| Redevance pour d'œufs de transformation<br>(\$/douz.)                                     | 16,2  | 14,2  | 15,5  | 16,9  | 17,1  | 17,5  | 17,8  | 18,3  | 19,0  | 19,7  | 20,5  | 15,7                 | 30,6 %                                | 3,1 %                              |

Sources des données historiques : Offices de commercialisation, Agriculture et Agroalimentaire Canada - Rapport sur le marché des volailles.



**Tableau B.20 : Porcs du Canada**

|  | 1996  | 1997  | 1998  | 1999  | 2000  | 2001  | 2002  | 2003  | 2004  | 2005  | 2006  | Moyenne<br>1996-1999 | % de var. 2006 :<br>Moyenne<br>1996-1999 | Taux de<br>croissance<br>2000-2006 |
|--|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|----------------------|--|------------------------------------|
| <b>Effectif de porcs (31 décembre) (milliers de têtes)</b>                   |       |       |       |       |       |       |       |       |       |       |       |                      |  |                                    |
| Total  | 11548 | 11672 | 12357 | 12396 | 12568 | 13101 | 13512 | 13766 | 13797 | 13715 | 13731 | 11993,4              | 14,5 %                                   | 1,5 %                              |
| <b>Offre et utilisation du porc (milliers de têtes)</b>                      |       |       |       |       |       |       |       |       |       |       |       |                      |  |                                    |
| Mise en marché   | 17189 | 17573 | 19647 | 20984 | 21743 | 22396 | 23665 | 24461 | 24495 | 24177 | 24188 | 18948,2              | 28,3 %                                   | 1,8 %                              |
| Abattage   | 15178 | 15385 | 16891 | 18931 | 19967 | 20938 | 22383 | 23301 | 23269 | 22831 | 22830 | 16621,2              | 37,4 %                                   | 2,3 %                              |
| Exportations (porcs d'abattage)  | 2011  | 2189  | 2856  | 2052  | 1776  | 1458  | 1282  | 1160  | 1226  | 1346  | 1358  | 2227,0               | -39,0 %                                  | -4,4 %                             |
| Exportations (porcelets sevrés)  | 767   | 987   | 1461  | 2082  | 2090  | 2139  | 2133  | 2128  | 2191  | 2253  | 2290  | 1324,4               | 72,9 %                                   | 1,5 %                              |
| <b>Offre et utilisation du porc de l'ouest du Canada (milliers de têtes)</b> |       |       |       |       |       |       |       |       |       |       |       |                      |  |                                    |
| Mise en marché   | 6951  | 6794  | 7762  | 8400  | 8959  | 9147  | 10331 | 10931 | 11102 | 11020 | 11229 | 7451,9               | 50,7 %                                   | 3,8 %                              |
| Abattage   | 5611  | 5589  | 6118  | 6825  | 7626  | 8082  | 9471  | 10270 | 10428 | 10254 | 10494 | 6035,7               | 73,9 %                                   | 5,5 %                              |
| Exportations (porcs d'abattage)  | 1296  | 1208  | 1644  | 1564  | 1333  | 1066  | 860   | 661   | 674   | 766   | 795   | 1427,9               | -48,5 %                                  | -9,4 %                             |
| Exportations (porcelets sevrés)  | 507   | 620   | 873   | 1451  | 1525  | 1691  | 1669  | 1648  | 1663  | 1678  | 1689  | 862,7                | 95,8 %                                   | 1,7 %                              |
| <b>Offre et utilisation du porc de l'est du Canada (milliers de têtes)</b>   |       |       |       |       |       |       |       |       |       |       |       |                      |  |                                    |
| Mise en marché   | 10338 | 10779 | 11885 | 12584 | 12784 | 13249 | 13334 | 13529 | 13394 | 13157 | 12960 | 11396,3              | 13,7 %                                   | 0,2 %                              |
| Abattage   | 8567  | 9795  | 10873 | 12106 | 12341 | 12856 | 12912 | 13030 | 12842 | 12577 | 12337 | 10585,5              | 16,5 %                                   | 0,0 %                              |
| Exportations (porcs d'abattage)  | 715   | 981   | 1012  | 498   | 443   | 393   | 422   | 499   | 552   | 580   | 623   | 799,0                | -22,0 %                                  | 5,8 %                              |
| Exportations (porcelets sevrés)  | 280   | 367   | 589   | 631   | 565   | 449   | 464   | 480   | 528   | 575   | 601   | 461,6                | 30,2 %                                   | 1,0 %                              |
| Prix du porc, indice 100, Ontario (\$/100 kg)                                | 189   | 187   | 122   | 120   | 173   | 160   | 151   | 144   | 150   | 150   | 142   | 154,6                | -8,1 %                                   | -3,2 %                             |
| <b>Offre et utilisation du porc (kt)</b>                                     |       |       |       |       |       |       |       |       |       |       |       |                      |  |                                    |
| Production   | 1228  | 1257  | 1399  | 1553  | 1644  | 1732  | 1861  | 1947  | 1956  | 1930  | 1942  | 1359,0               | 42,9 %                                   | 2,8 %                              |
| Importations   | 45    | 61    | 62    | 59    | 52    | 54    | 56    | 58    | 60    | 62    | 64    | 56,9                 | 12,5 %                                   | 3,5 %                              |
| Consommation   | 776   | 760   | 824   | 830   | 836   | 864   | 888   | 907   | 907   | 910   | 917   | 797,4                | 15,0 %                                   | 1,6 %                              |
| Déchets et transformation  | 126   | 129   | 144   | 160   | 189   | 178   | 192   | 201   | 201   | 199   | 200   | 140,0                | 42,9 %                                   | 2,8 %                              |
| Exportations   | 373   | 421   | 479   | 631   | 697   | 742   | 830   | 889   | 908   | 886   | 888   | 476,1                | 86,6 %                                   | 4,1 %                              |
| Stock de fermeture   | 13    | 20    | 34    | 30    | 24    | 27    | 34    | 42    | 42    | 39    | 39    | 24,2                 | 60,1 %                                   | 8,1 %                              |
| Prix de gros du porc (\$/kg)   | 3,57  | 3,65  | 2,86  | 2,97  | 3,02  | 2,71  | 2,50  | 2,38  | 2,43  | 2,44  | 2,36  | 3,3                  | -27,8 %                                  | -4,1 %                             |
| Prix de détail du porc (\$/kg)   | 6,59  | 6,94  | 8,43  | 8,18  | 6,33  | 6,13  | 6,00  | 5,95  | 6,10  | 6,20  | 6,18  | 6,5                  | -5,4 %                                   | -0,4 %                             |

Sources des données historiques : Statistique Canada—CANSIM; Statistique Canada—Statistiques du bétail, n° 23-603 au catalogue; Agriculture et Agroalimentaire Canada—Rapport sur le commerce des bestiaux et de la viande, calculs internes



Tableau B.19 : Bovins du Canada (suite)

|  | 1996 | 1997 | 1998 | 1999 | 2000 | 2001 | 2002 | 2003 | 2004 | 2005 | 2006 | Moyenne<br>1996-1999 | % de var.<br>2006 :<br>Moyenne<br>1996-1999 | Taux de<br>croissance<br>2000-2006 |
|--|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|----------------------|---|------------------------------------|
| <b>Offre et utilisation du bétail de l'est du Canada (milliers de têtes)</b> |      |      |      |      |      |      |      |      |      |      |      |                      |   |                                    |
| Mise en marché   | 1175 | 1176 | 1167 | 1123 | 1056 | 1018 | 1040 | 1072 | 1090 | 1108 | 1137 | 1160,1               | -2,0 %                                      | 1,2 %                              |
| Abatage  | 1050 | 1069 | 1021 | 978  | 974  | 963  | 1021 | 1045 | 1022 | 1007 | 1113 | 1029,6               | 8,1 %                                       | 2,3 %                              |
| <b>Exportations nettes<sup>1</sup></b>                                       |      |      |      |      |      |      |      |      |      |      |      |                      |   |                                    |
| Bovins d'abattage  | 125  | 106  | 146  | 145  | 82   | 55   | 19   | 27   | 68   | 101  | 23   | 130,5                | -82,1 %                                     | -18,9 %                            |
| Bovins d'engraissement   | -111 | -51  | -57  | -60  | -181 | -101 | -95  | -79  | -61  | -54  | -46  | -69,9                | -34,0 %                                     | -20,3 %                            |
| Prix, bovillons A1 et A2, Edmonton<br>(\$/100 lbs)                           | 79   | 84   | 84   | 89   | 97   | 98   | 98   | 97   | 94   | 91   | 87   | 83,9                 | 3,1 %                                       | -1,9 %                             |
| Prix, veaux d'engraissement 500-600 lbs,<br>Edmonton (\$/100 lbs)            | 80   | 110  | 120  | 130  | 142  | 140  | 139  | 137  | 127  | 120  | 107  | 110,0                | -2,6 %                                      | -4,6 %                             |

**Offre et utilisation du bœuf (kt)**

|                                   |        |        |        |        |        |        |        |        |        |        |        |        |        |        |
|-----------------------------------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|
| Production                        | 976    | 1034   | 1104   | 1232   | 1251   | 1256   | 1363   | 1394   | 1400   | 1418   | 1471   | 1086,4 | 35,4 % | 2,7 %  |
| Importations                      | 234    | 249    | 232    | 258    | 268    | 264    | 262    | 267    | 270    | 272    | 271    | 243,3  | 11,4 % | 0,2 %  |
| Consommation                      | 929    | 925    | 922    | 993    | 962    | 952    | 964    | 976    | 992    | 1010   | 1034   | 942,2  | 9,8 %  | 1,2 %  |
| Exportations                      | 283    | 357    | 412    | 503    | 553    | 569    | 661    | 674    | 677    | 679    | 707    | 388,7  | 81,9 % | 4,2 %  |
| Stock de fermeture                | 22     | 23     | 25     | 19     | 23     | 22     | 21     | 21     | 22     | 22     | 23     | 22,3   | 3,4 %  | 0,0 %  |
| Prix de gros du bœuf (\$/100 lbs) | 148,91 | 154,27 | 161,98 | 170,42 | 180,67 | 178,21 | 176,51 | 176,61 | 172,55 | 168,99 | 160,19 | 159,9  | 0,8 %  | -2,0 % |
| Prix de détail du bœuf (\$/kg)    | 6,18   | 6,25   | 6,24   | 6,37   | 6,48   | 6,51   | 6,56   | 6,64   | 6,58   | 6,54   | 6,34   | 6,3    | 1,3 %  | -0,4 % |

Sources des données historiques : Statistique Canada—CANSIM, Statistique Canada—Statistiques du bétail, n° 23-603 au catalogue, Agriculture et Agroalimentaire Canada—Rapport sur le commerce des bestiaux et de la viande, calculs internes.

Note : 1. Le commerce interrégional de bœuf est inclut dans les exportations nettes de l'est et de l'ouest du Canada.

Tableau B.19 : Bovins du Canada

|  | 1996  | 1997  | 1998  | 1999  | 2000  | 2001  | 2002  | 2003  | 2004  | 2005  | 2006  | Moyenne<br>1996-1999 | % de var.<br>2006 :<br>croissance<br>Moyenne<br>1996-1999 | Taux de<br>croissance<br>2000-2006 |
|--|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|----------------------|---|------------------------------------|
| <b>Bovins—Stock de fermeture<br/>(milliers de têtes)</b>                       | 13409 | 13209 | 12870 | 12655 | 12803 | 13314 | 13885 | 14483 | 14930 | 15196 | 15265 | 13035,5              | 17,1 %  | 3,0 %                              |
| Vaches laitières   | 1235  | 1202  | 1180  | 1142  | 1139  | 1127  | 1122  | 1115  | 1111  | 1105  | 1110  | 1189,6               | -6,7 %  | -0,4 %                             |
| Génisses laitières   | 531   | 514   | 491   | 468   | 475   | 474   | 469   | 467   | 464   | 462   | 460   | 501,2                | -8,2 %  | -0,5 %                             |
| Vaches de boucherie et taureaux  | 4582  | 4500  | 4416  | 4361  | 4465  | 4661  | 4930  | 5219  | 5441  | 5571  | 5566  | 4469,7               | 24,5 %  | 3,7 %                              |
| Génisses de boucherie  | 1388  | 1457  | 1270  | 1232  | 1276  | 1388  | 1523  | 1619  | 1703  | 1737  | 1778  | 1336,6               | 33,0 %  | 5,7 %                              |
| Bovillons  | 981   | 1083  | 1101  | 1122  | 1163  | 1224  | 1285  | 1326  | 1376  | 1421  | 1444  | 1071,4               | 34,8 %  | 3,7 %                              |
| Veaux  | 4692  | 4453  | 4412  | 4311  | 4285  | 4440  | 4555  | 4737  | 4835  | 4899  | 4907  | 4467,1               | 9,9 %   | 2,3 %                              |
| <b>Offre et utilisation du bétail (milliers de têtes)</b>                      |       |       |       |       |       |       |       |       |       |       |       |                      |   |                                    |
| Mise en marché   | 4416  | 4361  | 4509  | 4433  | 4279  | 4227  | 4396  | 4569  | 4820  | 5063  | 5275  | 4429,9               | 19,1 %  | 3,5 %                              |
| Abatage  | 3143  | 3257  | 3398  | 3615  | 3584  | 3552  | 3794  | 3807  | 3814  | 3826  | 3932  | 3353,3               | 17,3 %  | 1,6 %                              |
| Exportations nettes  |       |       |       |       |       |       |       |       |       |       |       |                      |   |                                    |
| Bovins d'abatage   | 1273  | 1104  | 1111  | 818   | 695   | 675   | 602   | 762   | 1006  | 1238  | 1343  | 1076,6               | 24,8 %  | 11,6 %                             |
| Bovins d'engraissement   | 162   | 189   | 110   | -42   | -93   | -176  | -163  | -107  | -20   | 32    | 60    | 104,9                | -42,4 %   | —                                  |
| <b>Offre et utilisation du bétail de l'ouest du Canada (milliers de têtes)</b> |       |       |       |       |       |       |       |       |       |       |       |                      |   |                                    |
| Mise en marché   | 3241  | 3186  | 3342  | 3310  | 3224  | 3209  | 3356  | 3498  | 3731  | 3955  | 4138  | 3269,8               | 26,6 %  | 4,3 %                              |
| Abatage  | 2093  | 2188  | 2376  | 2637  | 2611  | 2690  | 2773  | 2762  | 2792  | 2818  | 2819  | 2323,7               | 21,3 %  | 1,3 %                              |
| Exportations nettes <sup>1</sup>   |       |       |       |       |       |       |       |       |       |       |       |                      |   |                                    |
| Bovins d'abatage   | 1148  | 998   | 966   | 673   | 613   | 619   | 583   | 735   | 939   | 1136  | 1320  | 946,1                | 39,5 %  | 13,6 %                             |
| Bovins d'engraissement   | 273   | 240   | 167   | 19    | 88    | -76   | -68   | -28   | 41    | 86    | 107   | 174,7                | -39,0 %   | 3,3 %                              |

Sources des données historiques : Statistique Canada—CANSIM, Statistique Canada—Statistiques du bétail, n° 23-603 au catalogue, Agriculture et Agroalimentaire Canada—Rapport sur le commerce des bestiaux et de la viande, calculs internes.

Note : 1. Le commerce interrégional de bovin est inclut dans les exportations nettes de l'est et de l'ouest du Canada.

Tableau B.18 : Aliments pour bétail du Canada (campagne agricole)

|   | 1996  | 1997  | 1998  | 1999  | 2000  | 2001  | 2002  | 2003  | 2004  | 2005  | 2006  | Moyenne<br>1996-1999 | % de var. 2006 :<br>Moyenne<br>1996-1999 | Taux de<br>croissance<br>2000-2006 |
|---|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|----------------------|--|------------------------------------|
| Unités animales—Céréales<br>(Équivalent par millions de porc) | 49584 | 50489 | 52861 | 54422 | 56199 | 57180 | 60080 | 62449 | 64387 | 65544 | 66718 | 51838,8              | 28,7 %                                   | 2,9 %                              |
| Consommation totale—Céréales<br>fourragères (Mt)              | 22,64 | 23,31 | 23,99 | 24,20 | 24,33 | 24,58 | 25,58 | 26,50 | 27,20 | 27,64 | 28,11 | 23,5                 | 19,4 %                                   | 2,4 %                              |
| Blé   | 4,41  | 3,53  | 4,27  | 4,31  | 4,27  | 4,15  | 4,29  | 4,31  | 4,36  | 4,38  | 4,48  | 4,1                  | 8,5 %                                    | 0,8 %                              |
| Orge  | 9,57  | 10,54 | 10,10 | 10,20 | 10,48 | 10,82 | 11,30 | 11,81 | 12,18 | 12,42 | 12,62 | 10,1                 | 24,9 %                                   | 3,2 %                              |
| Avoine  | 1,82  | 1,68  | 1,84  | 1,80  | 1,82  | 1,79  | 1,86  | 1,92  | 1,97  | 2,00  | 2,03  | 1,8                  | 13,6 %                                   | 1,8 %                              |
| Mais  | 6,19  | 6,86  | 7,09  | 7,25  | 7,16  | 7,15  | 7,45  | 7,78  | 8,01  | 8,16  | 8,30  | 6,8                  | 21,2 %                                   | 2,5 %                              |
| Consommation totale—Aliments<br>azotés (Mt)                   | 2,44  | 2,86  | 3,29  | 3,68  | 3,78  | 3,96  | 4,17  | 4,28  | 4,38  | 4,43  | 4,47  | 3,1                  | 45,6 %                                   | 2,8 %                              |
| Tourteau de soja  | 1,67  | 1,90  | 1,95  | 2,20  | 2,20  | 2,28  | 2,37  | 2,40  | 2,43  | 2,40  | 2,37  | 1,9                  | 23,0 %                                   | 1,2 %                              |
| Tourteau de canola  | 0,55  | 0,61  | 0,69  | 0,68  | 0,70  | 0,80  | 0,86  | 0,90  | 0,93  | 0,95  | 0,96  | 0,6                  | 51,6 %                                   | 5,4 %                              |
| Pois fourrager  | 0,23  | 0,35  | 0,65  | 0,90  | 0,88  | 0,88  | 0,93  | 0,98  | 1,02  | 1,08  | 1,14  | 0,5                  | 124,4 %                                  | 4,4 %                              |

Sources des données historiques : Statistique Canada—La revue des céréales et des graines oléagineuses, n° 22-007 au catalogue; Statistique Canada—CANSIM; Statistique Canada—Canadian Livestock Feed Usage Study, Agriculture et Agroalimentaire Canada, calculs internes.

Tableau B.17 : Cultures spéciales du Canada (campagne agricole)

|   | 1996 | 1997 | 1998 | 1999 | 2000 | 2001 | 2002 | 2003 | 2004 | 2005 | 2006 | Moyenne<br>1996-1999 | % de var. 2006 :<br>Moyenne<br>1996-1999 | Taux de<br>croissance<br>2000-2006 |
|---|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|----------------------|--|------------------------------------|
| Superficies cultivées (en milliers d'ha)    |      |      |      |      |      |      |      |      |      |      |      |                      |  |                                    |
| Alpiste des Canaries                        |      |      |      |      |      |      |      |      |      |      |      |                      |  |                                    |
|   | 1326 | 1633 | 2013 | 1830 | 2419 | 2397 | 2488 | 2562 | 2684 | 2762 | 2874 | 1700,6               | 69,0 %                                   | 2,9 %                              |
|   | 235  | 113  | 208  | 146  | 173  | 197  | 201  | 204  | 208  | 210  | 211  | 175,6                | 20,1 %                                   | 3,3 %                              |
| Pois fourrager                              |      |      |      |      |      |      |      |      |      |      |      |                      |  |                                    |
|   | 520  | 848  | 1078 | 835  | 1237 | 1074 | 1142 | 1202 | 1269 | 1333 | 1407 | 820,3                | 71,5 %                                   | 2,2 %                              |
|   | 304  | 329  | 378  | 497  | 730  | 757  | 757  | 768  | 781  | 792  | 802  | 377,0                | 112,8 %                                  | 1,6 %                              |
| Lentilles                                   |      |      |      |      |      |      |      |      |      |      |      |                      |  |                                    |
|   | 233  | 292  | 279  | 273  | 208  | 272  | 288  | 304  | 320  | 335  | 339  | 269,4                | 26,0 %                                   | 8,5 %                              |
| Graines de moutarde                         |      |      |      |      |      |      |      |      |      |      |      |                      |  |                                    |
|   | 35   | 51   | 69   | 79   | 70   | 96   | 100  | 103  | 107  | 111  | 115  | 58,4                 | 96,9 %                                   | 8,6 %                              |
| Graines de tournesol                        |      |      |      |      |      |      |      |      |      |      |      |                      |  |                                    |
| Alpiste des Canaries                        |      |      |      |      |      |      |      |      |      |      |      |                      |  |                                    |
|   | 285  | 115  | 235  | 166  | 195  | 230  | 236  | 241  | 246  | 250  | 253  | 200,2                | 26,4 %                                   | 4,5 %                              |
|   | 300  | 322  | 248  | 240  | 240  | 240  | 240  | 240  | 240  | 240  | 240  | 277,5                | -13,5 %                                  | 0,0 %                              |
| Pois à la production, Ouest canadien (\$/t) |      |      |      |      |      |      |      |      |      |      |      |                      |  |                                    |
| Pois Fourrager                              |      |      |      |      |      |      |      |      |      |      |      |                      |  |                                    |
|   | 1169 | 1758 | 2328 | 2252 | 2780 | 2450 | 2638 | 2812 | 3003 | 3196 | 3413 | 1876,7               | 81,9 %                                   | 3,5 %                              |
|   | 209  | 177  | 132  | 135  | 135  | 135  | 133  | 133  | 134  | 137  | 141  | 163,3                | -13,5 %                                  | 0,7 %                              |
| Pois à la production, Ouest canadien (\$/t) |      |      |      |      |      |      |      |      |      |      |      |                      |  |                                    |
| Lentilles                                   |      |      |      |      |      |      |      |      |      |      |      |                      |  |                                    |
|   | 403  | 379  | 480  | 724  | 980  | 1011 | 1028 | 1060 | 1096 | 1130 | 1164 | 496,2                | 134,5 %                                  | 2,9 %                              |
|   | 470  | 324  | 381  | 380  | 345  | 345  | 345  | 345  | 345  | 345  | 345  | 388,8                | -11,3 %                                  | 0,0 %                              |
| Pois à la production, Ouest canadien (\$/t) |      |      |      |      |      |      |      |      |      |      |      |                      |  |                                    |
| Graines de moutarde                         |      |      |      |      |      |      |      |      |      |      |      |                      |  |                                    |
|   | 231  | 243  | 239  | 306  | 200  | 265  | 280  | 294  | 310  | 323  | 326  | 254,7                | 26,2 %                                   | 8,5 %                              |
|   | 363  | 398  | 348  | 285  | 285  | 285  | 285  | 285  | 285  | 285  | 285  | 346,5                | -16,2 %                                  | 0,0 %                              |
| Pois à la production, Ouest canadien (\$/t) |      |      |      |      |      |      |      |      |      |      |      |                      |  |                                    |
| Graines de tournesol                        |      |      |      |      |      |      |      |      |      |      |      |                      |  |                                    |
|   | 55   | 65   | 112  | 122  | 105  | 147  | 154  | 162  | 170  | 178  | 185  | 88,5                 | 109,4 %                                  | 9,9 %                              |
|   | 345  | 344  | 388  | 305  | 305  | 305  | 305  | 305  | 305  | 305  | 305  | 345,5                | -11,7 %                                  | 0,0 %                              |
| Pois à la production, Ouest canadien (\$/t) |      |      |      |      |      |      |      |      |      |      |      |                      |  |                                    |

Source des données historiques : Statistique Canada—CANSIM.



Tableau B.16 : Oléagineux du Canada (campagne agricole)

|  | 1996  | 1997  | 1998  | 1999  | 2000  | 2001  | 2002  | 2003  | 2004  | 2005  | 2006  | Moyenne<br>1996-1999 | % de var. 2006 :<br>Moyenne<br>1996-1999 | Taux de<br>croissance<br>2000-2006 |
|--|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|----------------------|--|------------------------------------|
| <b>Offre et utilisation de canola (Mt)</b>         |       |       |       |       |       |       |       |       |       |       |       |                      |  |                                    |
| Superficies cultivées (Mha)                        | 3,45  | 4,87  | 5,43  | 5,56  | 4,89  | 4,45  | 4,23  | 4,26  | 4,45  | 4,91  | 5,22  | 4,8                  | 8,0 %                                    | 1,1 %                              |
| Rendement (t/ha)                                   | 1,47  | 1,31  | 1,41  | 1,58  | 1,45  | 1,46  | 1,46  | 1,48  | 1,49  | 1,50  | 1,52  | 1,4                  | 5,1 %                                    | 0,7 %                              |
| Production   | 5,06  | 6,39  | 7,64  | 8,80  | 7,10  | 6,48  | 6,18  | 6,31  | 6,64  | 7,39  | 7,91  | 7,0                  | 13,4 %                                   | 1,8 %                              |
| Trifurcation (Mt)                                  | 2,71  | 3,24  | 3,06  | 2,90  | 3,10  | 3,14  | 3,26  | 3,38  | 3,46  | 3,51  | 3,58  | 3,0                  | 20,3 %                                   | 2,5 %                              |
| Production de tourteau                             | 1,65  | 2,00  | 1,94  | 1,80  | 1,92  | 1,95  | 2,03  | 2,10  | 2,15  | 2,18  | 2,23  | 1,8                  | 20,5 %                                   | 2,5 %                              |
| Production d'huile                                 | 1,14  | 1,36  | 1,28  | 1,22  | 1,35  | 1,32  | 1,37  | 1,42  | 1,45  | 1,47  | 1,50  | 1,3                  | 20,3 %                                   | 1,8 %                              |
| Exportations de semences                           | 0,56  | 2,96  | 3,90  | 3,80  | 3,80  | 3,81  | 2,91  | 2,61  | 2,91  | 3,44  | 3,79  | 3,3                  | 14,9 %                                   | -0,1 %                             |
| Stock de fmeiture                                  | 0,56  | 0,36  | 0,61  | 2,20  | 2,10  | 1,23  | 0,81  | 0,67  | 0,67  | 0,65  | 0,68  | 0,9                  | -27,2 %                                  | -17,1 %                            |
| Utilisations d'huile de canola, marché<br>canadien | 0,53  | 0,73  | 0,72  | 0,52  | 0,52  | 0,61  | 0,64  | 0,66  | 0,69  | 0,72  | 0,74  | 0,6                  | 19,3 %                                   | 6,2 %                              |
| Exportations d'huile de canola                     | 0,64  | 0,73  | 0,58  | 0,71  | 0,84  | 0,71  | 0,74  | 0,77  | 0,77  | 0,76  | 0,77  | 0,7                  | 15,7 %                                   | -1,5 %                             |
| Utilisations fourragères de tourteau de<br>canola  | 0,55  | 0,61  | 0,69  | 0,68  | 0,70  | 0,80  | 0,86  | 0,90  | 0,93  | 0,95  | 0,96  | 0,6                  | 51,6 %                                   | 5,4 %                              |
| Exportations de tourteau de canola                 | 1,09  | 1,42  | 1,26  | 1,13  | 1,23  | 1,17  | 1,17  | 1,21  | 1,22  | 1,24  | 1,27  | 1,2                  | 4,1 %                                    | 0,6 %                              |
| Prix au comptant, n° 1, Vancouver (\$/t)           | 440   | 420   | 376   | 290   | 275   | 265   | 275   | 287   | 317   | 341   | 353   | 381,5                | -7,6 %                                   | 4,2 %                              |
| Prix à la production, Prairies (\$/t)              | 388   | 380   | 346   | 240   | 238   | 227   | 236   | 248   | 277   | 300   | 310   | 338,3                | -8,3 %                                   | 4,5 %                              |
| Prix du tourteau de canola, FAB usine (\$/t)       | 244   | 179   | 141   | 158   | 152   | 148   | 144   | 144   | 146   | 155   | 166   | 180,6                | -7,9 %                                   | 1,5 %                              |
| Prix de l'huile de canola, FAB usine (\$/t)        | 726   | 819   | 744   | 570   | 507   | 524   | 546   | 571   | 617   | 649   | 671   | 714,8                | -6,1 %                                   | 4,8 %                              |
| Marge effective de titration (\$/t)                | 65,09 | 75,70 | 55,44 | 97,36 | 76,73 | 84,69 | 81,97 | 81,46 | 73,05 | 69,31 | 75,10 | 73,4                 | 2,3 %                                    | -0,4 %                             |
| <b>Offre et utilisation de soja (Mt)</b>           |       |       |       |       |       |       |       |       |       |       |       |                      |  |                                    |
| Superficies cultivées (Mha)                        | 0,86  | 1,06  | 0,98  | 1,00  | 1,08  | 0,98  | 0,95  | 0,95  | 0,95  | 0,99  | 1,03  | 1,0                  | 5,5 %                                    | -0,8 %                             |
| Rendement (t/ha)                                   | 2,52  | 2,58  | 2,79  | 2,77  | 2,55  | 2,74  | 2,76  | 2,78  | 2,80  | 2,83  | 2,85  | 2,7                  | 7,0 %                                    | 1,9 %                              |
| Production   | 2,17  | 2,74  | 2,74  | 2,77  | 2,75  | 2,68  | 2,62  | 2,65  | 2,67  | 2,80  | 2,93  | 2,6                  | 12,7 %                                   | 1,1 %                              |
| Importations                                       | 0,23  | 0,15  | 0,25  | 0,45  | 0,45  | 0,45  | 0,45  | 0,45  | 0,45  | 0,45  | 0,45  | 0,3                  | 66,3 %                                   | 0,0 %                              |
| Exportations                                       | 0,48  | 0,77  | 0,89  | 0,80  | 0,90  | 0,87  | 0,75  | 0,80  | 0,83  | 0,85  | 1,06  | 0,8                  | 39,8 %                                   | 2,8 %                              |
| Importations de tourteau de soja                   | 0,63  | 0,65  | 0,77  | 0,85  | 0,85  | 0,75  | 0,75  | 0,75  | 0,75  | 0,75  | 0,75  | 0,7                  | 3,3 %                                    | -2,1 %                             |
| Utilisations fourragères de tourteau de soja       | 1,67  | 1,90  | 1,95  | 2,20  | 2,20  | 2,28  | 2,37  | 2,40  | 2,43  | 2,40  | 2,37  | 1,9                  | 22,0 %                                   | 1,2 %                              |
| Prix au comptant, n° 2, Chatham (\$/t)             | 383   | 334   | 265   | 265   | 240   | 234   | 236   | 242   | 263   | 284   | 289   | 311,8                | -4,2 %                                   | 3,7 %                              |
| <b>Offre et utilisation de graines de lin (Mt)</b> |       |       |       |       |       |       |       |       |       |       |       |                      |  |                                    |
| Superficies cultivées (Mha)                        | 0,57  | 0,74  | 0,86  | 0,79  | 0,58  | 0,68  | 0,62  | 0,65  | 0,65  | 0,73  | 0,78  | 0,7                  | 6,0 %                                    | 5,3 %                              |
| Rendement (t/ha)                                   | 1,48  | 1,22  | 1,26  | 1,32  | 1,35  | 1,40  | 1,42  | 1,43  | 1,45  | 1,47  | 1,49  | 1,3                  | 13,3 %                                   | 1,7 %                              |
| Production   | 0,85  | 0,90  | 1,08  | 1,05  | 0,78  | 0,94  | 0,88  | 0,94  | 0,95  | 1,07  | 1,17  | 1,0                  | 21,1 %                                   | 7,2 %                              |
| Exportations                                       | 0,68  | 0,78  | 0,72  | 0,45  | 0,60  | 0,71  | 0,73  | 0,68  | 0,69  | 0,81  | 0,91  | 0,7                  | 37,8 %                                   | 7,1 %                              |
| Prix au comptant, n° 1, OC, Thunder Bay (\$/t)     | 368   | 389   | 317   | 240   | 225   | 232   | 240   | 251   | 277   | 298   | 308   | 328,5                | -6,1 %                                   | 5,4 %                              |
| Prix à la production, Prairies (\$/t)              | 328   | 349   | 297   | 201   | 198   | 195   | 203   | 213   | 238   | 258   | 267   | 293,8                | -9,1 %                                   | 5,1 %                              |

Sources des données historiques : Statistique Canada—La revue des céréales et des grains oléagineux, n° 22-007 au catalogue; Statistique Canada—CANSIM; Statistique Canada—Livres des prix des produits agricoles; Commission canadienne du blé—Rapport annuel; Conseil des grains du Canada—Statistical Handbook; calculs du RABP.

Tableau B.15 : Céréales secondaires du Canada (campagne agricole)

|   | 1996  | 1997  | 1998  | 1999  | 2000  | 2001  | 2002  | 2003  | 2004  | 2005  | 2006  | Moyenne<br>1996-1999 | % de var. 2006 :<br>Moyenne<br>1996-1999 | Taux de<br>croissance<br>2000-2006 |
|---|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|----------------------|--|------------------------------------|
| <b>Offre et utilisation d'orge (Mt)</b>                                   |       |       |       |       |       |       |       |       |       |       |       |                      |  |                                    |
| Superficies cultivées (Mha)   | 4,89  | 4,70  | 4,27  | 4,07  | 4,68  | 4,59  | 4,64  | 4,66  | 4,84  | 4,82  | 4,84  | 4,5                  | 8,1 %                                    | 0,6 %                              |
| Rendement (t/ha)  | 3,18  | 2,88  | 2,97  | 3,24  | 3,09  | 3,10  | 3,13  | 3,17  | 3,21  | 3,24  | 3,28  | 3,1                  | 6,8 %                                    | 1,0 %                              |
| Production  | 15,56 | 13,53 | 12,71 | 13,20 | 14,48 | 14,23 | 14,52 | 14,77 | 15,52 | 15,64 | 15,89 | 13,7                 | 15,5 %                                   | 1,6 %                              |
| Utilisations fourragères  | 9,57  | 10,54 | 10,10 | 10,20 | 10,48 | 10,82 | 11,30 | 11,81 | 12,18 | 12,42 | 12,62 | 10,1                 | 24,9 %                                   | 3,2 %                              |
| Autres utilisations, marché canadien                                      | 0,83  | 0,68  | 0,76  | 0,87  | 0,87  | 0,86  | 0,88  | 0,88  | 0,89  | 0,90  | 0,91  | 0,8                  | 16,2 %                                   | 0,9 %                              |
| Exportations  | 4,01  | 2,78  | 1,88  | 2,55  | 3,00  | 2,63  | 2,30  | 2,16  | 2,35  | 2,35  | 2,46  | 2,8                  | -10,6 %                                  | -3,2 %                             |
| Stock de fermeture  | 2,92  | 2,46  | 2,69  | 2,35  | 2,50  | 2,45  | 2,51  | 2,44  | 2,56  | 2,55  | 2,46  | 2,6                  | -5,7 %                                   | -0,3 %                             |
| Prix à la production, Prairies (\$/t)                                     | 112   | 110   | 96    | 83    | 83    | 89    | 91    | 98    | 100   | 102   | 108   | 100,3                | 8,0 %                                    | 4,5 %                              |
| Prix hors-Commission, Lethbridge (\$/t)                                   | 137   | 133   | 116   | 110   | 110   | 114   | 116   | 123   | 125   | 127   | 133   | 123,8                | 7,7 %                                    | 3,3 %                              |
| Orge Extra à deux rangs, OC,<br>prix final de la CCB, (\$/t) <sup>1</sup> | 229   | 196   | 172   | 189   | 175   | 181   | 185   | 193   | 195   | 198   | 206   | 196,6                | 4,7 %                                    | 2,8 %                              |
| <b>Offre et utilisation de maïs (Mt)</b>                                  |       |       |       |       |       |       |       |       |       |       |       |                      |  |                                    |
| Superficies cultivées (Mha)   | 1,09  | 1,05  | 1,12  | 1,14  | 1,17  | 1,20  | 1,21  | 1,22  | 1,25  | 1,24  | 1,23  | 1,1                  | 11,9 %                                   | 0,8 %                              |
| Rendement (t/ha)  | 6,92  | 6,87  | 8,01  | 7,97  | 6,90  | 7,54  | 7,64  | 7,73  | 7,82  | 7,92  | 8,01  | 7,4                  | 7,6 %                                    | 2,5 %                              |
| Production  | 7,54  | 7,18  | 8,95  | 9,10  | 8,09  | 9,08  | 9,25  | 9,41  | 9,74  | 9,79  | 9,84  | 8,2                  | 20,2 %                                   | 3,3 %                              |
| Importations  | 0,80  | 1,47  | 0,80  | 1,00  | 1,20  | 0,65  | 0,62  | 0,80  | 0,75  | 0,85  | 0,92  | 1,0                  | -8,4 %                                   | -4,3 %                             |
| Utilisations fourragères  | 6,19  | 6,86  | 7,09  | 7,25  | 7,16  | 7,15  | 7,45  | 7,78  | 8,01  | 8,16  | 8,30  | 6,8                  | 21,2 %                                   | 2,5 %                              |
| Autres utilisations, marché canadien                                      | 1,61  | 1,78  | 1,86  | 2,06  | 2,16  | 2,06  | 2,10  | 2,14  | 2,15  | 2,17  | 2,20  | 1,8                  | 0,3 %                                    | 0,3 %                              |
| Exportations  | 0,32  | 0,12  | 0,83  | 0,70  | 0,20  | 0,50  | 0,30  | 0,30  | 0,30  | 0,30  | 0,30  | 0,5                  | -38,9 %                                  | 7,0 %                              |
| Stock de fermeture  | 0,97  | 0,89  | 0,86  | 1,00  | 0,80  | 0,86  | 0,90  | 0,92  | 0,98  | 1,02  | 1,03  | 0,9                  | 10,2 %                                   | 4,2 %                              |
| Prix au silo, éleveur Chatham (\$/t)                                      | 149   | 137   | 110   | 110   | 105   | 118   | 122   | 129   | 129   | 129   | 136   | 128,5                | 7,5 %                                    | 4,4 %                              |
| <b>Offre et utilisation d'avoine (Mt)</b>                                 |       |       |       |       |       |       |       |       |       |       |       |                      |  |                                    |
| Superficies cultivées (Mha)   | 1,68  | 1,50  | 1,59  | 1,40  | 1,40  | 1,27  | 1,44  | 1,48  | 1,55  | 1,48  | 1,40  | 1,5                  | -9,0 %                                   | 0,0 %                              |
| Rendement (t/ha)  | 2,59  | 2,33  | 2,48  | 2,60  | 2,58  | 2,59  | 2,62  | 2,64  | 2,67  | 2,69  | 2,72  | 2,5                  | 6,8 %                                    | 0,9 %                              |
| Production  | 4,36  | 3,48  | 3,96  | 3,64  | 3,61  | 3,28  | 3,76  | 3,91  | 4,14  | 3,99  | 3,82  | 3,9                  | -1,1 %                                   | 1,0 %                              |
| Utilisations fourragères  | 1,82  | 1,68  | 1,84  | 1,80  | 1,82  | 1,79  | 1,86  | 1,92  | 1,97  | 2,00  | 2,03  | 1,8                  | 13,6 %                                   | 1,8 %                              |
| Exportations  | 1,74  | 1,38  | 1,49  | 1,50  | 1,50  | 1,44  | 1,47  | 1,61  | 1,70  | 1,57  | 1,44  | 1,5                  | -5,9 %                                   | -0,7 %                             |
| Prix à la production, Prairies (\$/t)                                     | 126   | 118   | 107   | 79    | 77    | 89    | 83    | 102   | 102   | 101   | 105   | 107,6                | -2,3 %                                   | 5,3 %                              |
| <b>Offre et utilisation de seigle (Mt)</b>                                |       |       |       |       |       |       |       |       |       |       |       |                      |  |                                    |
| Superficies cultivées (Mha)   | 0,16  | 0,16  | 0,20  | 0,17  | 0,10  | 0,17  | 0,17  | 0,17  | 0,17  | 0,17  | 0,17  | 0,2                  | -5,2 %                                   | 8,0 %                              |
| Rendement (t/ha)  | 1,81  | 1,98  | 1,96  | 2,29  | 2,16  | 2,18  | 2,18  | 2,21  | 2,21  | 2,23  | 2,25  | 2,0                  | 10,5 %                                   | 0,6 %                              |
| Production  | 0,31  | 0,32  | 0,40  | 0,38  | 0,23  | 0,36  | 0,36  | 0,36  | 0,37  | 0,37  | 0,37  | 0,4                  | 4,9 %                                    | 8,7 %                              |
| Exportations  | 0,15  | 0,14  | 0,08  | 0,08  | 0,08  | 0,13  | 0,14  | 0,14  | 0,14  | 0,14  | 0,15  | 0,1                  | 29,4 %                                   | 11,8 %                             |

Sources des données historiques : Statistique Canada—La revue des céréales et des graines oléagineuses, n° 22-007 au catalogue; Statistique Canada—CAANSIM; Statistique Canada—Livre des prix des produits agricoles, Commission canadienne du blé—Rapport annuel, Conseil des grains du Canada—Statistical Handbook, calculs du RABP.

Note : 1. Avant 1995, prix final de la CCB avec livraison à Thunder Bay, par la suite aux ports du Saint-Laurent.

Tableau B.14 : Blé du Canada (campagne agricole)

|  | 1996  | 1997  | 1998  | 1999  | 2000  | 2001  | 2002  | 2003  | 2004  | 2005  | 2006  | Moyenne<br>1996-1999 | % de var. 2006 :<br>Moyenne<br>1996-1999 | Taux de<br>croissance<br>2000-2006 |
|--|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|----------------------|--|------------------------------------|
| <b>Offre et utilisation de blé, toutes catégories (Mt)</b> |       |       |       |       |       |       |       |       |       |       |       |                      |  |                                    |
| Superficies cultivées (Mha)                                | 12,26 | 11,41 | 10,68 | 10,36 | 10,87 | 11,47 | 11,78 | 11,86 | 11,54 | 11,18 | 10,92 | 11,2                 | -2,3 %                                   | 0,1 %                              |
| Rendement (t/ha)   | 2,43  | 2,13  | 2,25  | 2,59  | 2,37  | 2,39  | 2,42  | 2,46  | 2,49  | 2,51  | 2,54  | 2,4                  | 8,2 %                                    | 1,2 %                              |
| Production   | 29,80 | 24,28 | 24,08 | 26,85 | 25,81 | 27,37 | 28,55 | 29,13 | 28,69 | 28,12 | 27,80 | 26,3                 | 5,9 %                                    | 1,2 %                              |
| Utilisations alimentaires et industrielles                 | 2,70  | 2,79  | 2,78  | 2,84  | 2,89  | 2,91  | 2,95  | 2,98  | 3,03  | 3,06  | 3,09  | 2,8                  | 11,3 %                                   | 1,1 %                              |
| Utilisations fourragères                                   | 4,41  | 3,53  | 4,27  | 4,31  | 4,27  | 4,15  | 4,29  | 4,31  | 4,36  | 4,38  | 4,48  | 4,1                  | 8,5 %                                    | 0,8 %                              |
| Autres utilisations, marché canadien                       | 1,12  | 1,05  | 1,02  | 1,07  | 1,07  | 1,07  | 1,11  | 1,15  | 1,15  | 1,13  | 1,10  | 1,1                  | 3,1 %                                    | 0,5 %                              |
| Exportations   | 19,37 | 20,00 | 14,72 | 18,50 | 17,80 | 19,18 | 20,02 | 20,53 | 20,22 | 19,82 | 19,16 | 18,1                 | 5,6 %                                    | 1,2 %                              |
| Stock de fermeture   | 9,05  | 6,01  | 7,36  | 7,70  | 7,50  | 7,57  | 7,75  | 7,92  | 7,87  | 7,81  | 7,78  | 7,5                  | 3,3 %                                    | 0,6 %                              |
| Blé RPOC n° 1, prix final de la CCB (\$/t) <sup>1</sup>    | 208   | 191   | 184   | 166   | 184   | 193   | 199   | 197   | 198   | 201   | 205   | 187,3                | 9,3 %                                    | 1,8 %                              |
| Prix à la production, Prairies (\$/t)                      | 165   | 147   | 141   | 123   | 146   | 155   | 159   | 156   | 157   | 159   | 161   | 144,2                | 11,7 %                                   | 1,6 %                              |
| Prix de mouture (\$/t)                                     | 250   | 217   | 204   | 193   | 212   | 223   | 227   | 221   | 222   | 227   | 233   | 216,1                | 7,6 %                                    | 1,6 %                              |
| <b>Offre et utilisation de blé dur (Mt)</b>                |       |       |       |       |       |       |       |       |       |       |       |                      |  |                                    |
| Superficies cultivées (Mha)                                | 2,06  | 2,21  | 2,91  | 1,76  | 2,59  | 2,15  | 2,21  | 2,19  | 2,20  | 2,22  | 2,23  | 2,2                  | -0,4 %                                   | -2,4 %                             |
| Rendement (t/ha)   | 2,24  | 1,97  | 2,07  | 2,42  | 2,11  | 2,14  | 2,18  | 2,21  | 2,25  | 2,29  | 2,32  | 2,2                  | 6,8 %                                    | 1,6 %                              |
| Production   | 4,63  | 4,35  | 6,04  | 4,26  | 5,46  | 4,61  | 4,82  | 4,84  | 4,95  | 5,07  | 5,18  | 4,8                  | 7,4 %                                    | -0,9 %                             |
| Utilisations alimentaires et industrielles                 | 0,19  | 0,19  | 0,18  | 0,19  | 0,19  | 0,19  | 0,19  | 0,19  | 0,20  | 0,20  | 0,20  | 0,2                  | 9,3 %                                    | 1,1 %                              |
| Autres utilisations, marché canadien                       | 0,82  | 0,68  | 0,82  | 0,83  | 0,87  | 0,72  | 0,76  | 0,75  | 0,76  | 0,77  | 0,79  | 0,8                  | -0,1 %                                   | -1,7 %                             |
| Exportations   | 4,09  | 4,23  | 3,95  | 3,60  | 4,00  | 4,18  | 3,87  | 3,87  | 3,96  | 4,06  | 4,16  | 3,9                  | 5,4 %                                    | 0,8 %                              |
| Stock de fermeture   | 1,50  | 0,76  | 1,95  | 1,80  | 2,00  | 1,53  | 1,53  | 1,56  | 1,59  | 1,63  | 1,67  | 1,5                  | 14,7 %                                   | -3,0 %                             |
| Blé DAOC n° 1, prix final de la CCB (\$/t) <sup>1</sup>    | 250   | 278   | 201   | 198   | 195   | 211   | 216   | 214   | 215   | 218   | 222   | 231,8                | -4,4 %                                   | 2,2 %                              |
| Prix à la production, Prairies (\$/t)                      | 208   | 235   | 158   | 155   | 157   | 172   | 177   | 174   | 174   | 176   | 178   | 189,0                | -5,8 %                                   | 2,1 %                              |

CAWSIM:

Sources des données historiques : Statistique Canada—La revue des céréales et des graines oléagineuses, n° 22-007 au catalogue; Statistique Canada—CAWSIM; Statistique Canada—Livres des prix des produits agricoles; Commission canadienne du blé—Rapport annuel; Conseil des grains du Canada—Statistical Handbook, calculs du RAR.

Note : 1. Avant 1995, prix final de la CCB avec livraison à Thunder Bay, par la suite aux ports du Saint-Laurent.



**Tableau B.13 : Résumé de la situation au Canada pour les céréales et les oléagineux (campagne agricole)**

|  | 1996  | 1997  | 1998  | 1999  | 2000  | 2001  | 2002  | 2003  | 2004  | 2005  | 2006  | Moyenne<br>1996-1999 | % de var. 2006 :<br>Moyenne<br>1896-1999 | Taux de<br>croissance<br>2000-2006 |
|--|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|----------------------|--|------------------------------------|
| <b>Superficies cultivées (Mha)</b>   | 39,10 | 39,28 | 39,19 | 39,28 | 38,79 | 38,93 | 39,03 | 39,13 | 39,23 | 39,33 | 39,43 | 39,2                 | 0,5 %                                    | 0,3 %                              |
| <b>Blé</b>   | 12,28 | 11,41 | 10,68 | 10,36 | 10,87 | 11,47 | 11,78 | 11,86 | 11,54 | 11,18 | 10,92 | 11,2                 | -2,3 %                                   | 0,1 %                              |
| <b>Céréales secondaires<sup>1</sup></b>  | 8,04  | 7,62  | 7,38  | 6,93  | 7,52  | 7,42  | 7,64  | 7,71  | 8,00  | 7,90  | 7,83  | 7,5                  | 4,5 %                                    | 0,7 %                              |
| <b>Oléagineux<sup>2</sup></b>  | 4,99  | 6,67  | 7,27  | 7,36  | 6,54  | 6,11  | 5,81  | 5,87  | 6,05  | 6,63  | 7,03  | 6,5                  | 7,4 %                                    | 1,2 %                              |
| <b>Cultures spécialisées<sup>3</sup></b><br>(Provinces de l'ouest du Canada)           | 1,33  | 1,63  | 2,01  | 1,83  | 2,42  | 2,40  | 2,49  | 2,58  | 2,68  | 2,78  | 2,87  | 1,7                  | 69,0 %                                   | 2,9 %                              |
| <b>Foin (Superficies ensencées)</b>  | 6,40  | 6,30  | 6,44  | 6,74  | 6,75  | 6,88  | 6,77  | 6,64  | 6,58  | 6,55  | 6,52  | 6,5                  | 0,8 %                                    | -0,6 %                             |
| <b>Jachères</b>  | 6,19  | 5,65  | 5,40  | 6,06  | 4,69  | 4,67  | 4,55  | 4,46  | 4,38  | 4,29  | 4,24  | 5,8                  | -27,1 %                                  | -1,6 %                             |
| <b>Résumé de la production, de la consommation intérieure et des exportations (Mt)</b> |       |       |       |       |       |       |       |       |       |       |       |                      |  |                                    |
| <b>Production de blé</b>   | 29,80 | 24,28 | 24,08 | 26,86 | 25,81 | 27,37 | 28,55 | 29,13 | 28,69 | 28,12 | 27,80 | 26,3                 | 5,9 %                                    | 1,2 %                              |
| <b>Consommation intérieure de blé</b>  | 8,23  | 7,37  | 8,08  | 8,21  | 8,22  | 8,13  | 8,36  | 8,44  | 8,54  | 8,57  | 8,67  | 8,0                  | 8,7 %                                    | 0,9 %                              |
| <b>Exportations de blé</b>   | 19,37 | 20,00 | 14,72 | 18,50 | 17,80 | 19,18 | 20,02 | 20,53 | 20,22 | 19,62 | 19,16 | 18,1                 | 5,6 %                                    | 1,2 %                              |
| <b>Production de céréales secondaires<sup>1</sup></b>                                  | 28,36 | 26,11 | 26,56 | 26,77 | 26,87 | 27,48 | 28,43 | 28,98 | 30,31 | 30,33 | 30,46 | 26,7                 | 14,1 %                                   | 2,1 %                              |
| <b>Consommation intérieure de céréales secondaires<sup>1</sup></b>                     | 21,13 | 22,69 | 22,77 | 23,26 | 23,54 | 23,76 | 24,68 | 25,63 | 26,32 | 26,78 | 27,17 | 22,5                 | 21,0 %                                   | 2,4 %                              |
| <b>Exportations de céréales secondaires<sup>1</sup></b>                                | 6,21  | 4,41  | 4,08  | 4,83  | 4,77  | 4,71  | 4,21  | 4,22  | 4,49  | 4,36  | 4,35  | 4,9                  | -11,0 %                                  | -1,6 %                             |
| <b>Production d'oléagineux<sup>2</sup></b>   | 8,08  | 10,03 | 11,46 | 12,81 | 10,63 | 10,11 | 9,69  | 9,90  | 10,26 | 11,26 | 12,01 | 10,5                 | 13,9 %                                   | 2,1 %                              |
| <b>Consommation intérieure d'oléagineux<sup>2</sup></b>                                | 5,38  | 5,96  | 5,93  | 6,09  | 6,20  | 6,30  | 6,36  | 6,47  | 6,56  | 6,68  | 6,82  | 5,8                  | 16,8 %                                   | 1,6 %                              |
| <b>Exportations d'oléagineux<sup>2</sup></b>   | 3,68  | 4,52  | 5,51  | 5,15  | 5,30  | 5,40  | 4,38  | 4,08  | 4,43  | 5,20  | 5,76  | 4,7                  | 22,1 %                                   | 1,4 %                              |

Source des données historiques : Statistique Canada—CANSIM.

Notes : 1. Les céréales secondaires sont l'orge, le maïs, l'avoine, le seigle et les céréales mélangées.

2. Les oléagineux sont le canola, le soja et le lin.

3. Les cultures spécialisées sont l'apiste des Canaries, les graines de moutarde, les lentilles, les haricots secs, les pois fourrager et le tournesol.



Tableau B.12 : Macroeconomie canadienne (suite)

|   | 1996  | 1997  | 1998  | 1999  | 2000  | 2001  | 2002  | 2003  | 2004  | 2005  | 2006  | Moyenne<br>1996-1999 | % de val.<br>2006 :<br>Moyenne<br>1996-1999 | Taux de<br>croissance<br>2000-2006 |
|---|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|----------------------|---|------------------------------------|
| <b>Taux d'intérêt (%)</b>   |       |       |       |       |       |       |       |       |       |       |       |                      |   |                                    |
| Taux d'intérêt préférentiel   | 6,1   | 5,0   | 6,6   | 6,4   | 6,9   | 7,0   | 7,0   | 6,8   | 6,5   | 6,5   | 6,5   | 6,0                  | 8,1 %                                       | -1,0 %                             |
| <b>Taux de change</b>   |       |       |       |       |       |       |       |       |       |       |       |                      |   |                                    |
| \$CAN/\$US  | 1,36  | 1,38  | 1,48  | 1,49  | 1,45  | 1,42  | 1,40  | 1,39  | 1,37  | 1,36  | 1,35  | 1,4                  | -5,5 %                                      | -1,2 %                             |
| \$US/\$CAN  | 0,73  | 0,72  | 0,67  | 0,67  | 0,69  | 0,71  | 0,72  | 0,72  | 0,73  | 0,74  | 0,74  | 0,7                  | 5,7 %                                       | 1,2 %                              |
| <b>Taux moyen de transport des<br/>céréales, Centre des<br/>Prairies au port (\$/t)</b> | 32,82 | 33,48 | 33,10 | 33,17 | 27,53 | 28,22 | 28,78 | 29,42 | 30,09 | 30,79 | 31,58 | 33,1                 | -4,7 %                                      | 2,3 %                              |

Sources des données historiques : Statistique Canada—CANSIM; Conférence Board du Canada—Perspectives à moyen terme, Printemps 2000.

Source des données prévisionnelles : Conférence Board du Canada—Extrapolation des prévisions à long terme du printemps 2000.

Tableau B.12 : Macroeconomie canadienne

|   | 1996    | 1997    | 1998    | 1999    | 2000    | 2001    | 2002    | 2003    | 2004    | 2005    | 2006    | Moyenne<br>1996-1999 | % de var.<br>2006 :<br>Moyenne<br>1996-1999 | Taux de<br>croissance<br>Moyenne<br>2000-2006 |
|---|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|----------------------|---|---|
| Population (en millions)  | 29,8    | 30,1    | 30,3    | 30,6    | 30,8    | 31,1    | 31,3    | 31,6    | 31,8    | 32,1    | 32,3    | 30,2                 | 7,1 %                                       | 0,8 %   |
| Produit intérieur brut (PIB)<br>(en milliards \$ 1992)            | 782130  | 813031  | 838265  | 873374  | 907262  | 932642  | 960033  | 986235  | 1012298 | 1037605 | 1062508 | 826700,0             | 28,5 %                                      | 2,7 %   |
| Défateur PIB (1992=100)   | 1,7 %   | 4,0 %   | 3,1 %   | 4,2 %   | 3,9 %   | 2,8 %   | 2,9 %   | 2,7 %   | 2,6 %   | 2,5 %   | 2,4 %   | 107,4                | 14,6 %                                      | 1,8 %   |
| Revenu disponible par<br>habitant (\$)                            | 17421,1 | 17779,2 | 18231,5 | 18714,5 | 19647,8 | 20491,8 | 21288,5 | 22121,6 | 22993,6 | 23840,0 | 24670,9 | 18036,6              | 36,8 %                                      | 3,9 %   |
| Salaire hebdomadaire<br>moyen (\$)                                | 574,1   | 590,7   | 602,4   | 607,3   | 624,1   | 643,1   | 662,6   | 683,2   | 704,9   | 726,8   | 750,0   | 593,6                | 26,3 %                                      | 3,1 %   |
| <b>Indices des prix à la consommation (variation en %)</b>        |         |         |         |         |         |         |         |         |         |         |         |                      |   |   |
| Tous articles confondus   | 105,9   | 107,6   | 108,6   | 110,5   | 112,9   | 115,1   | 117,4   | 120,0   | 122,7   | 125,6   | 128,8   | 108,1                | 19,1 %                                      | 2,2 %   |
| Sauf aliments et énergie  | 105,8   | 107,5   | 108,9   | 110,5   | 112,5   | 115,4   | 118,3   | 121,2   | 124,2   | 127,4   | 131,0   | 108,2                | 21,1 %                                      | 2,6 %   |
| Énergie   | 1,5 %   | 1,5 %   | 1,3 %   | 1,4 %   | 1,8 %   | 2,6 %   | 2,5 %   | 2,5 %   | 2,5 %   | 2,6 %   | 2,8 %   | 107,4                | 14,8 %                                      | 0,2 %   |
| Aliments  | 106,2   | 108,7   | 104,3   | 110,2   | 121,8   | 118,2   | 115,4   | 115,9   | 118,6   | 120,3   | 123,3   | 121,6                | 12,1 %                                      | 2,5 %   |
|   | 2,9 %   | 2,4 %   | -4,1 %  | 5,7 %   | 10,5 %  | -2,9 %  | -2,4 %  | 0,4 %   | 2,3 %   | 1,4 %   | 2,5 %   | 108,4                | 12,2 %                                      | 1,5 %   |
|   | 105,9   | 107,6   | 109,3   | 110,7   | 111,5   | 112,6   | 114,5   | 116,5   | 118,3   | 120,1   | 121,6   |                      |   |   |
|   | 1,3 %   | 1,5 %   | 1,6 %   | 1,3 %   | 0,7 %   | 1,0 %   | 1,7 %   | 1,8 %   | 1,5 %   | 1,5 %   | 1,3 %   |                      |   |   |
| <b>Indices des prix des produits industriels (variation en %)</b> |         |         |         |         |         |         |         |         |         |         |         |                      |   |   |
| Produits pétroliers   | 115,96  | 116,18  | 95,78   | 111,49  | 140,09  | 131,81  | 127,21  | 127,98  | 130,54  | 133,16  | 135,82  | 109,9                | 23,6 %                                      | -0,5 %  |
|   | 11,2 %  | 0,2 %   | -17,6 % | 16,4 %  | 25,7 %  | -5,9 %  | -3,5 %  | 0,6 %   | 2,0 %   | 2,0 %   | 2,0 %   |                      |   |   |
| Bois  | 141,92  | 143,22  | 135,54  | 147,52  | 143,58  | 144,59  | 146,47  | 148,67  | 151,05  | 153,46  | 155,92  | 142,1                | 9,8 %                                       | 1,4 %   |
|   | 5,4 %   | 0,9 %   | -5,4 %  | 8,8 %   | -2,7 %  | 0,7 %   | 1,3 %   | 1,5 %   | 1,6 %   | 1,6 %   | 1,6 %   |                      |   |   |
| Véhicules et pièces   | 123,03  | 127,34  | 136,97  | 141,22  | 132,23  | 133,82  | 135,69  | 137,86  | 140,76  | 143,71  | 146,73  | 132,6                | 10,6 %                                      | 1,7 %   |
|   | 3,4 %   | 3,5 %   | 9,1 %   | 1,6 %   | -6,4 %  | 1,2 %   | 1,4 %   | 1,6 %   | 2,1 %   | 2,1 %   | 2,1 %   |                      |   |   |
| Machinerie  | 116,63  | 121,68  | 127,68  | 133,74  | 123,90  | 126,63  | 129,16  | 131,88  | 134,77  | 137,74  | 140,76  | 124,9                | 12,7 %                                      | 2,1 %   |
|   | 4,0 %   | 4,3 %   | 4,9 %   | 4,7 %   | -7,4 %  | 2,2 %   | 2,0 %   | 2,1 %   | 2,2 %   | 2,2 %   | 2,2 %   |                      |   |   |

Sources des données historiques : Statistique Canada—CANSIM, Conférence Board du Canada—Perspectives à moyen terme, Printemps 2000.

Source des données prévisionnelles : Conférence Board du Canada—Extrapolation des prévisions à long terme du printemps 2000.

Tableau B.11 : Marché international des produits laitiers

|   | 1996    | 1997    | 1998    | 1999    | 2000    | 2001    | 2002    | 2003    | 2004    | 2005    | 2006    | Moyenne<br>1996-1999 | % de var.<br>2006 :<br>Moyenne<br>1996-1999 | Taux de<br>croissance<br>2000-2006 |
|---|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|----------------------|---|------------------------------------|
| <b>Offre et utilisation mondiale de beurre (kt)<sup>1</sup></b>                 |         |         |         |         |         |         |         |         |         |         |         |                      |   |                                    |
| Production  | 6585,9  | 6638,8  | 6685,7  | 6733,8  | 6881,7  | 6991,7  | 7039,5  | 7105,0  | 7149,7  | 7209,5  | 7294,6  | 6661,0               | 9,5 %                                       | 1,0 %                              |
| Consommation  | 6562,6  | 6638,0  | 6634,0  | 6636,8  | 6808,7  | 6936,3  | 6982,2  | 7054,4  | 7105,0  | 7160,4  | 7244,4  | 6617,9               | 9,5 %                                       | 1,0 %                              |
| Stock de fermeture  | 298,5   | 265,3   | 280,6   | 350,5   | 383,6   | 399,0   | 416,3   | 426,9   | 432,6   | 441,7   | 451,9   | 298,7                | 51,3 %                                      | 2,8 %                              |
| Prix du beurre, FAB, Europe du Nord (\$€/100 kg)                                | 183,7   | 186,1   | 190,8   | 148,4   | 150,2   | 156,8   | 160,6   | 166,8   | 179,2   | 187,1   | 194,9   | 177,2                | 10,0 %                                      | 4,4 %                              |
| <b>Offre et utilisation mondiale de poudre de lait écrémé (kt)</b>              |         |         |         |         |         |         |         |         |         |         |         |                      |   |                                    |
| Production  | 3271,8  | 3308,1  | 3303,6  | 3276,4  | 3280,5  | 3308,6  | 3206,2  | 3156,7  | 3138,0  | 3103,2  | 3039,5  | 3290,0               | -7,6 %                                      | -1,3 %                             |
| Consommation  | 3185,0  | 3243,4  | 3201,9  | 3293,8  | 3257,3  | 3273,9  | 3193,5  | 3158,5  | 3165,2  | 3132,3  | 3114,3  | 3231,0               | -3,6 %                                      | -0,7 %                             |
| Stock de fermeture  | 354,4   | 411,7   | 489,0   | 457,6   | 480,9   | 514,6   | 527,2   | 525,3   | 498,0   | 468,9   | 394,2   | 428,2                | -7,9 %                                      | -3,3 %                             |
| Prix poudre de lait écrémé, FAB, Europe du N. (\$€/100 kg)                      | 197,9   | 173,8   | 144,0   | 131,1   | 145,4   | 150,2   | 155,4   | 164,6   | 174,9   | 182,2   | 188,0   | 161,7                | 16,2 %                                      | 4,4 %                              |
| <b>Offre et utilisation mondiale de fromage (kt)</b>                            |         |         |         |         |         |         |         |         |         |         |         |                      |   |                                    |
| Production  | 13678,7 | 13891,3 | 14023,0 | 14399,9 | 14754,6 | 15013,0 | 15358,9 | 15588,1 | 15847,2 | 16150,4 | 16448,7 | 14008,2              | 17,4 %                                      | 1,8 %                              |
| Consommation  | 13614,1 | 13898,0 | 13984,0 | 14493,6 | 14758,5 | 15008,5 | 15355,3 | 15587,3 | 15848,0 | 16151,9 | 16450,1 | 13997,4              | 17,5 %                                      | 1,8 %                              |
| Stock de fermeture  | 670,3   | 697,1   | 710,2   | 616,4   | 612,5   | 617,0   | 620,6   | 621,4   | 620,6   | 619,1   | 617,7   | 673,5                | -8,3 %                                      | 0,1 %                              |
| Prix du fromage, FAB, Europe du Nord (\$€/100 kg)                               | 224,6   | 210,8   | 185,9   | 175,4   | 178,9   | 187,3   | 195,0   | 207,6   | 218,9   | 214,1   | 223,6   | 199,2                | 12,3 %                                      | 3,8 %                              |
| <b>Offre et utilisation mondiale de poudre de lait entier (kt)</b>              |         |         |         |         |         |         |         |         |         |         |         |                      |   |                                    |
| Production  | 2364,1  | 2457,0  | 2529,8  | 2494,5  | 2639,1  | 2659,0  | 2690,9  | 2772,3  | 2859,6  | 2915,3  | 2969,6  | 2461,4               | 20,6 %                                      | 2,0 %                              |
| Consommation  | 2323,0  | 2460,7  | 2523,3  | 2502,0  | 2635,1  | 2659,0  | 2690,9  | 2772,3  | 2859,6  | 2915,3  | 2969,6  | 2452,3               | 21,1 %                                      | 2,0 %                              |
| Stock de fermeture  | 124,7   | 121,6   | 127,5   | 120,0   | 124,0   | 124,0   | 124,0   | 124,0   | 124,0   | 124,0   | 124,0   | 123,5                | 0,4 %                                       | 0,0 %                              |
| Prix de la poudre de lait entier, 25% max. gr. FAB, Europe du Nord (\$€/100 kg) | 193,5   | 189,6   | 165,6   | 151,6   | 152,9   | 156,5   | 162,9   | 177,6   | 178,1   | 188,7   | 192,4   | 175,1                | 9,9 %                                       | 3,9 %                              |

Source des données historiques : Perspectives agricoles de l'OCDE 2000-2005.

Note : 1. Ne balance pas en raison de différences statistiques en Nouvelle-Zélande.

**Tableau B.10 : Marché international du porc**

|  | 1996    | 1997    | 1998    | 1999    | 2000    | 2001    | 2002    | 2003    | 2004    | 2005    | 2006    | Moyenne<br>1996-1999 | % de var.<br>2006 :<br>Moyenne<br>1996-1999 | Taux de<br>croissance<br>2000-2006 |
|--|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|----------------------|---|------------------------------------|
| Production de la Chine   | 31580,0 | 34643,0 | 36500,0 | 37341,8 | 38007,9 | 39038,4 | 39997,6 | 41237,0 | 42524,3 | 43647,6 | 44941,7 | 35016,2              | 26,3 %                                      | 2,8 %                              |
| <b>Offre et utilisation sur le marché du Pacifique Nord (kt)<sup>1</sup></b> |         |         |         |         |         |         |         |         |         |         |         |                      |   |                                    |
| Production   | 13321,6 | 13239,0 | 14053,2 | 14345,9 | 14193,0 | 14845,3 | 15048,5 | 15251,0 | 15092,2 | 15149,2 | 15547,9 | 13739,9              | 13,2 %                                      | 1,5 %                              |
| Consommation   | 13209,5 | 13202,7 | 14044,2 | 14432,2 | 14233,0 | 14900,5 | 15158,8 | 15337,7 | 15195,6 | 15221,6 | 15568,3 | 13722,1              | 13,5 %                                      | 1,5 %                              |
| Exportations—inclut<br>animaux vivants                                       | 1444,6  | 1255,9  | 1386,5  | 1559,6  | 1480,9  | 1480,2  | 1596,1  | 1730,6  | 1691,1  | 1710,7  | 1832,1  | 1411,6               | 29,8 %                                      | 3,6 %                              |
| Importations—inclut<br>animaux vivants                                       | 1536,7  | 1412,9  | 1522,6  | 1748,4  | 1663,9  | 1703,9  | 1840,3  | 1974,1  | 1946,0  | 1942,3  | 2023,5  | 1555,2               | 30,1 %                                      | 3,3 %                              |
| Importations nettes en<br>provenance des autres<br>marchés                   | 92,1    | 157,0   | 136,2   | 188,8   | 182,9   | 223,7   | 244,2   | 243,5   | 255,0   | 231,6   | 191,3   | 143,5                | 33,3 %                                      | 0,8 %                              |
| Stock de fermeture   | 439,0   | 417,0   | 427,3   | 376,6   | 361,2   | 414,9   | 385,5   | 382,5   | 373,9   | 374,9   | 391,2   | 415,0                | -5,7 %                                      | 1,3 %                              |
| <b>Prix</b>  |         |         |         |         |         |         |         |         |         |         |         |                      |   |                                    |
| Castrats et jeunes truies, Iowa<br>(\$EU/100 lbs p.v.)                       | 53,4    | 53,6    | 34,7    | 34,0    | 45,6    | 41,7    | 39,6    | 38,1    | 40,3    | 40,8    | 38,7    | 43,9                 | -11,9 %                                     | -2,7 %                             |
| De gros du porc, É.U.<br>(\$EU/100 lbs)                                      | 87,8    | 81,1    | 65,4    | 67,5    | 76,7    | 71,8    | 69,2    | 67,3    | 70,3    | 70,9    | 68,3    | 75,4                 | -8,4 %                                      | -1,9 %                             |
| Rapport entre les prix,<br>porc/mois   | 0,38    | 0,53    | 0,39    | 0,43    | 0,57    | 0,50    | 0,44    | 0,41    | 0,41    | 0,42    | 0,39    | 0,4                  | -11,3 %                                     | -6,4 %                             |
| De référence des porcs, UE<br>(Euro/100 kg pcg)                              | 162,0   | 164,0   | 119,0   | 121,0   | 140,4   | 125,8   | 122,5   | 127,7   | 130,7   | 136,3   | 144,4   | 141,5                | 2,0 %                                       | 0,5 %                              |
| <b>Principaux exportateurs (inclut animaux vivants) (kt)</b>                 |         |         |         |         |         |         |         |         |         |         |         |                      |   |                                    |
| Canada   | 551,1   | 619,8   | 726,8   | 841,0   | 884,7   | 905,3   | 979,2   | 1028,7  | 1054,5  | 1045,1  | 1049,8  | 684,7                | 53,3 %                                      | 2,8 %                              |
| États-Unis   | 444,7   | 478,2   | 577,0   | 655,3   | 623,5   | 565,6   | 728,0   | 866,4   | 866,3   | 871,1   | 1057,7  | 538,8                | 96,3 %                                      | 9,2 %                              |
| Pologne  | 49,9    | 43,5    | 23,2    | 49,1    | 70,9    | 87,1    | 111,1   | 128,1   | 148,1   | 166,0   | 140,0   | 41,4                 | 238,0 %                                     | 12,0 %                             |
| Chine  | 182,0   | 182,0   | 144,0   | 141,9   | 152,7   | 139,5   | 126,5   | 117,2   | 115,2   | 109,8   | 102,2   | 160,0                | -36,1 %                                     | -6,5 %                             |
| Union européenne   | 846,0   | 907,0   | 1049,0  | 1238,8  | 990,7   | 1035,0  | 1056,5  | 1076,8  | 1109,0  | 1105,8  | 1087,5  | 1010,2               | 7,6 %                                       | 1,6 %                              |
| <b>Principaux importateurs (inclut animaux vivants) (kt)</b>                 |         |         |         |         |         |         |         |         |         |         |         |                      |   |                                    |
| Japon  | 832,7   | 730,7   | 720,8   | 845,2   | 856,6   | 920,4   | 943,1   | 969,1   | 974,8   | 968,8   | 1017,6  | 807,3                | 26,1 %                                      | 2,9 %                              |
| Corée du Sud   | 53,3    | 83,3    | 71,5    | 98,6    | 65,6    | 146,5   | 194,1   | 217,7   | 205,4   | 176,1   | 201,0   | 84,2                 | 138,7 %                                     | 20,5 %                             |
| Mexique  | 37,4    | 52,9    | 85,1    | 88,6    | 107,1   | 78,8    | 131,2   | 178,7   | 212,9   | 252,2   | 280,1   | 68,5                 | 308,8 %                                     | 17,4 %                             |

Sources des données historiques : Statistique Canada, Perspectives agricoles de l'OCDE 2000-2005.

Notes : 1. Le marché du Pacifique comprend les pays suivants : le Canada, la Corée du Sud, le Mexique, Taïwan, les États-Unis et le Japon.



Tableau B.9 : Marché international du bœuf (suite)

|  | 1996   | 1997   | 1998   | 1999   | 2000   | 2001   | 2002   | 2003   | 2004   | 2005   | 2006   | Moyenne<br>1996-1999 | % de var.<br>2006 :<br>Moyenne<br>1996-1999 | Taux de<br>croissance<br>2000-2006 |
|--|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|----------------------|---|------------------------------------|
| <b>Principaux exportateurs (inclut bovin vivant) (kt)</b>  |        |        |        |        |        |        |        |        |        |        |        |                      |   |                                    |
| Australie  | 1185,6 | 1368,5 | 1408,7 | 1458,9 | 1359,1 | 1461,8 | 1551,7 | 1570,6 | 1591,8 | 1500,0 | 1370,4 | 1350,7               | 1,5 %                                       | 0,1 %                              |
| Nouvelle-Zélande   | 518,7  | 507,6  | 508,5  | 430,4  | 494,9  | 486,3  | 527,0  | 559,2  | 594,2  | 633,3  | 614,9  | 491,3                | 25,1 %                                      | 3,7 %                              |
| Canada   | 721,5  | 755,5  | 810,3  | 816,9  | 795,5  | 788,3  | 856,0  | 940,5  | 1052,6 | 1153,3 | 1225,9 | 776,0                | 58,0 %                                      | 7,5 %                              |
| Union européenne   | 1117,0 | 1090,0 | 775,0  | 916,2  | 795,7  | 821,7  | 821,7  | 821,7  | 821,7  | 821,7  | 821,7  | 967,1                | -15,0 %                                     | 0,5 %                              |
| États-Unis   | 906,3  | 1054,4 | 1078,3 | 1117,5 | 1336,7 | 1159,1 | 993,8  | 1007,9 | 1075,9 | 1285,3 | 1645,6 | 1040,1               | 58,2 %                                      | 3,5 %                              |
| Argentine  | 502,1  | 461,4  | 293,2  | 339,2  | 386,7  | 365,2  | 401,6  | 391,9  | 420,5  | 494,6  | 527,5  | 399,0                | 32,2 %                                      | 5,3 %                              |
| Uruguay  | 230,6  | 297,6  | 291,2  | 291,9  | 294,0  | 301,3  | 305,7  | 309,0  | 307,9  | 305,2  | 300,7  | 277,9                | 8,2 %                                       | 0,4 %                              |
| <b>Principaux importateurs (inclut bovin vivant) (kt)</b>  |        |        |        |        |        |        |        |        |        |        |        |                      |   |                                    |
| Japon  | 898,9  | 923,7  | 951,3  | 926,1  | 971,1  | 977,5  | 977,6  | 1006,3 | 1016,6 | 1049,5 | 1097,3 | 925,0                | 18,6 %                                      | 2,1 %                              |
| Corée du Sud   | 210,6  | 240,4  | 110,0  | 172,1  | 203,8  | 207,4  | 223,4  | 274,6  | 323,5  | 381,8  | 433,1  | 183,3                | 136,3 %                                     | 13,4 %                             |
| États-Unis   | 1457,6 | 1539,8 | 1701,5 | 1751,3 | 1744,9 | 1781,2 | 1709,3 | 1707,3 | 1799,1 | 1965,9 | 2219,2 | 1607,5               | 38,1 %                                      | 4,1 %                              |
| Mexique  | 110,8  | 203,7  | 233,9  | 276,0  | 282,2  | 216,9  | 185,8  | 186,1  | 246,1  | 329,5  | 452,3  | 206,1                | 119,4 %                                     | 8,2 %                              |
| <i>Sources des données historiques : Statistique Canada, Perspectives agricoles de l'OCDE 2000-2005.</i>   |        |        |        |        |        |        |        |        |        |        |        |                      |   |                                    |
| <i>Notes : 1 Le marché de bœuf du Pacifique comprend les pays suivants : l'Australie, le Canada, Hong-Kong, la Corée du Sud, la Mexique, Taïwan, Singapour, les États-Unis, la Nouvelle Zélande et le Japon.</i> |        |        |        |        |        |        |        |        |        |        |        |                      |   |                                    |

**Tableau B.9 : Marché international du bœuf**

| Offre et utilisation du bœuf sur le marché du Pacifique (kt) <sup>1</sup> | 1996    | 1997    | 1998    | 1999    | 2000    | 2001    | 2002    | 2003    | 2004    | 2005    | 2006    | Moyenne<br>1996-1999 | % de var.<br>2006 :<br>Moyenne<br>1996-1999 | Taux de<br>croissance<br>2000-2006 |
|---|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|----------------------|---|------------------------------------|
|   |         |         |         |         |         |         |         |         |         |         |         |                      |   |                                    |
| Production  | 17363,1 | 17722,3 | 17961,6 | 18309,7 | 18194,8 | 17842,9 | 17832,3 | 18138,4 | 18586,0 | 18980,3 | 19654,1 | 17839,2              | 10,2 %                                      | 1,3 %                              |
| Consommation  | 17125,0 | 17187,4 | 17461,0 | 17387,8 | 17801,0 | 17404,7 | 17357,7 | 17636,8 | 18066,9 | 18474,2 | 19101,7 | 17415,3              | 9,7 %                                       | 1,2 %                              |
| Exportations—inclut bovins vivants  | 3377,9  | 3773,8  | 3916,5  | 4010,3  | 4148,7  | 4123,5  | 4072,2  | 4170,6  | 4400,1  | 4735,1  | 5218,3  | 3769,6               | 38,4 %                                      | 3,9 %                              |
| Importations—inclut bovins vivants  | 3065,5  | 3331,9  | 3424,0  | 3581,0  | 3710,4  | 3670,2  | 3601,9  | 3684,4  | 3896,9  | 4214,8  | 4680,5  | 3350,6               | 39,7 %                                      | 3,9 %                              |
| Stock de fermeture  | 495,4   | 590,7   | 589,2   | 579,2   | 532,1   | 514,4   | 516,0   | 528,7   | 542,2   | 556,1   | 570,7   | 563,6                | 1,3 %                                       | 1,2 %                              |
| <b>Prix</b>   |         |         |         |         |         |         |         |         |         |         |         |                      |   |                                    |
| Bouillons, Nebraska (\$ÉU/100 lb pv)                                      | 65,1    | 66,3    | 61,5    | 66,6    | 70,7    | 71,7    | 71,8    | 72,6    | 71,7    | 70,7    | 67,8    | 64,6                 | 5,0 %                                       | -0,7 %                             |
| Veau d'engraissement, Oklahoma (\$ÉU/100 lb pv)                           | 61,3    | 81,3    | 77,8    | 82,6    | 90,6    | 91,8    | 90,0    | 90,0    | 87,0    | 83,8    | 77,3    | 75,8                 | 2,0 %                                       | -2,6 %                             |
| Vaches, Sioux Falls (\$ÉU/100 lb pv)                                      | 35,2    | 36,9    | 39,0    | 41,3    | 45,4    | 45,9    | 45,2    | 45,4    | 44,1    | 42,7    | 39,4    | 38,1                 | 3,5 %                                       | -2,3 %                             |
| De gros des peaux, Centre É.U. (\$ÉU/100 lb)                              | 21,1    | 21,0    | 16,7    | 16,6    | 19,6    | 20,3    | 20,1    | 20,3    | 21,0    | 21,0    | 21,1    | 18,9                 | 11,9 %                                      | 1,3 %                              |
| De gros, bœuf en carton, Centre É.U. (\$ÉU/100 lb)                        | 103,1   | 103,2   | 99,9    | 111,1   | 119,0   | 120,6   | 120,9   | 122,2   | 120,8   | 119,2   | 114,8   | 104,3                | 10,1 %                                      | -0,6 %                             |
| De gros, vaches de conserve, Centre É.U. (\$ÉU/100 lb)                    | 58,2    | 64,3    | 61,5    | 66,5    | 76,0    | 76,1    | 74,4    | 74,1    | 71,1    | 67,9    | 61,7    | 62,6                 | -1,5 %                                      | -3,4 %                             |
| Rapport entre les prix, bœuf/mois   | 0,47    | 0,66    | 0,69    | 0,84    | 0,89    | 0,86    | 0,80    | 0,77    | 0,74    | 0,72    | 0,68    | 0,7                  | 1,9 %                                       | -4,5 %                             |
| Jeunes laureaux à Buenos Aires (\$ÉU/100 kg pv)                           | 81,2    | 91,0    | 105,6   | 99,3    | 113,9   | 113,2   | 118,9   | 114,8   | 117,6   | 115,8   | 116,8   | 94,3                 | 23,9 %                                      | 0,4 %                              |
| Bovins adultes mâles R3, UE (Euro/100 kg pop)                             | 253,0   | 270,0   | 272,0   | 267,0   | 289,0   | 235,3   | 211,4   | 211,4   | 215,4   | 219,4   | 224,2   | 265,5                | -15,6 %                                     | -4,1 %                             |

Sources des données historiques : Statistique Canada; Perspectives agricoles de l'OCDE 2000-2005.

Notes : 1. Le marché de bœuf du Pacifique comprend les pays suivants : l'Australie, le Canada, Hong-Kong, le Corée du Sud, le Mexique, Taïwan, Singapour, les États-Unis, la Nouvelle Zélande et le Japon.

Tableau B.8 : Marché international de tourteaux d'oléagineux

|   | 1996  | 1997  | 1998  | 1999  | 2000  | 2001  | 2002  | 2003  | 2004  | 2005  | 2006  | Moyenne<br>1996-1999 | % de var.<br>Moyenne<br>1996-1999 | Taux de<br>croissance<br>2000-2006 |
|---|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|----------------------|-----------------------------------|------------------------------------|
| <b>Offre et utilisation mondiale de tourteaux d'oléagineux (Mt)<sup>1</sup></b> |       |       |       |       |       |       |       |       |       |       |       |                      |                                   |                                    |
| Titration   | 167,0 | 185,1 | 189,3 | 193,5 | 200,7 | 206,5 | 210,4 | 216,0 | 220,0 | 224,1 | 231,8 | 183,7                | 26,2 %                            | 2,4 %                              |
| Rendement (t tourteaux/t graine)  | 0,72  | 0,72  | 0,72  | 0,71  | 0,72  | 0,72  | 0,72  | 0,72  | 0,72  | 0,72  | 0,72  | 0,72                 | 0,4 %                             | 0,1 %                              |
| Production  | 119,5 | 134,1 | 135,7 | 138,1 | 143,7 | 148,2 | 151,2 | 155,4 | 158,4 | 161,4 | 167,1 | 131,8                | 26,7 %                            | 2,5 %                              |
| Consommation  | 119,6 | 133,1 | 135,8 | 138,2 | 143,6 | 147,9 | 151,0 | 155,2 | 158,5 | 161,5 | 167,2 | 131,7                | 27,0 %                            | 2,6 %                              |
| Stock de fermeture  | 4,5   | 5,5   | 5,4   | 5,3   | 5,5   | 5,8   | 6,0   | 6,2   | 6,1   | 6,0   | 5,9   | 5,2                  | 13,2 %                            | 1,1 %                              |
| Rapport stock-utilisation   | 0,04  | 0,04  | 0,04  | 0,04  | 0,04  | 0,04  | 0,04  | 0,04  | 0,04  | 0,04  | 0,04  | 0,04                 | -10,8 %                           | -1,4 %                             |
| Prix du tourteau de soja, Decatur (\$/t)  | 298,5 | 204,2 | 152,7 | 173,5 | 172,2 | 170,8 | 167,3 | 169,0 | 173,9 | 186,3 | 202,0 | 207,7                | -2,7 %                            | 2,7 %                              |
| <b>Principaux exportateurs nets (Mt)<sup>2</sup></b>                            |       |       |       |       |       |       |       |       |       |       |       |                      |                                   |                                    |
| Argentine   | 10,3  | 14,3  | 14,5  | 14,5  | 15,2  | 15,5  | 15,8  | 16,2  | 16,5  | 16,8  | 17,3  | 13,4                 | 29,5 %                            | 2,2 %                              |
| États-Unis  | 5,4   | 7,2   | 5,3   | 5,3   | 6,9   | 7,4   | 8,2   | 8,9   | 8,6   | 8,3   | 7,8   | 5,8                  | 34,4 %                            | 2,0 %                              |
| Reste du monde <sup>4</sup>   | 5,1   | -2,0  | 3,8   | 5,8   | 2,2   | 3,4   | 1,4   | 0,8   | 1,0   | 1,1   | 2,5   | 3,2                  | -21,8 %                           | 1,7 %                              |
| <b>Principaux importateurs nets (Mt)<sup>3</sup></b>                            |       |       |       |       |       |       |       |       |       |       |       |                      |                                   |                                    |
| Chine   | 3,1   | 0,8   | 1,0   | 1,0   | 2,4   | 3,2   | 2,1   | 1,8   | 2,1   | 2,2   | 4,2   | 1,5                  | 186,0 %                           | 9,5 %                              |
| Japon   | 1,0   | 1,0   | 1,0   | 1,1   | 1,1   | 1,2   | 1,3   | 1,4   | 1,4   | 1,2   | 1,1   | 1,0                  | 9,4 %                             | -0,5 %                             |
| Union européenne  | 13,4  | 14,4  | 17,5  | 20,3  | 17,1  | 16,7  | 16,9  | 17,3  | 17,6  | 17,6  | 17,5  | 16,4                 | 6,4 %                             | 0,3 %                              |
| Corée du Sud  | 1,3   | 1,8   | 1,7   | 1,9   | 2,2   | 2,4   | 2,3   | 2,3   | 2,1   | 2,3   | 2,3   | 1,7                  | 39,0 %                            | 0,8 %                              |
| Mexique   | 0,2   | 0,1   | 0,1   | 0,1   | 0,1   | 0,3   | 0,4   | 0,4   | 0,5   | 0,4   | 0,3   | 0,1                  | 151,3 %                           | 17,3 %                             |

Source des données historiques : Perspectives agricoles de l'OCDE 2000-2005.

- Notes : 1. Les oléagineux sont le soja, le colza/canola et le tournesol. Données rapportées par campagne agricole des pays.  
 2. «Importations nettes» signifie des importations moins les importations.  
 3. «Importations nettes» signifie des importations moins les exportations.  
 4. Tous les pays sauf l'OCDE, l'Argentine, la Chine et les Républiques de l'ex-URSS.

**Tableau B.7 : Marché international des huiles végétales**

|  | Offre et utilisation mondiale des huiles végétales (Mt) <sup>1</sup> |       |       |       |       |       |       |       |       |       |       | Moyenne<br>1996-1999 | % de var. 2006 :<br>Moyenne<br>1996-1999 | Taux de<br>croissance<br>2000-2006 |
|--|--|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|----------------------|--|------------------------------------|
|  | 1996   | 1997  | 1998  | 1999  | 2000  | 2001  | 2002  | 2003  | 2004  | 2005  | 2006  |                      |  |                                    |
| Trituration  | 167,0  | 185,1 | 189,3 | 193,5 | 200,7 | 206,5 | 210,4 | 216,0 | 220,0 | 224,1 | 231,8 | 183,7                | 26,2 %                                   | 2,4 %                              |
| Rendement (t huile/t graine)                         | 0,24   | 0,24  | 0,24  | 0,24  | 0,24  | 0,24  | 0,24  | 0,24  | 0,24  | 0,24  | 0,24  | 0,24                 | 1,6 %                                    | 0,3 %                              |
| Production d'huile d'oléagineux                      | 40,6   | 44,1  | 45,7  | 46,5  | 48,3  | 49,8  | 50,8  | 52,3  | 53,5  | 54,6  | 56,7  | 44,2                 | 28,3 %                                   | 2,7 %                              |
| Production d'huile de palme                          | 17,7   | 17,1  | 18,3  | 20,6  | 21,4  | 21,8  | 22,4  | 22,7  | 23,1  | 23,5  | 23,9  | 18,7                 | 27,9 %                                   | 1,9 %                              |
| Consommation   | 59,0   | 61,4  | 63,7  | 67,1  | 69,3  | 71,5  | 73,4  | 75,0  | 76,5  | 78,0  | 80,3  | 62,8                 | 27,9 %                                   | 2,5 %                              |
| Stock de fermeture                                   | 6,4  | 6,2   | 7,5   | 7,4   | 7,8   | 7,8   | 7,6   | 7,6   | 7,6   | 7,7   | 8,1   | 6,9                  | 17,7 %                                   | 0,6 %                              |
| Rapport stock-utilisation                            | 0,11   | 0,10  | 0,12  | 0,11  | 0,11  | 0,11  | 0,10  | 0,10  | 0,10  | 0,10  | 0,10  | 0,11                 | -7,9 %                                   | -1,8 %                             |
| Prix de l'huile de soja, Decatur (\$/t)              | 496,3  | 569,6 | 438,2 | 351,2 | 353,9 | 372,9 | 392,3 | 414,7 | 452,0 | 479,5 | 499,5 | 463,8                | 7,7 %                                    | 5,9 %                              |
| <b>Principaux exportateurs nets (Mt)<sup>2</sup></b> |  |       |       |       |       |       |       |       |       |       |       |                      |  |                                    |
| Argentine  | 3,5  | 4,2   | 4,4   | 4,4   | 4,8   | 5,0   | 5,3   | 5,6   | 5,9   | 6,1   | 6,5   | 4,1                  | 56,5 %                                   | 5,2 %                              |
| États-Unis   | 0,7  | 1,3   | 0,9   | 0,4   | 1,2   | 1,9   | 2,3   | 2,5   | 2,5   | 2,1   | 1,8   | 0,8                  | 112,2 %                                  | 6,6 %                              |
| Reste du monde <sup>4</sup>                          | 0,7  | -1,1  | -0,7  | 1,9   | 1,3   | 2,0   | 2,1   | 1,9   | 1,8   | 2,0   | 2,4   | 0,2                  | 1255,8 %                                 | 11,3 %                             |
| <b>Principaux importateurs nets (Mt)<sup>3</sup></b> |  |       |       |       |       |       |       |       |       |       |       |                      |  |                                    |
| Chine  | 3,1  | 2,4   | 2,8   | 3,2   | 3,8   | 4,8   | 5,4   | 5,6   | 5,7   | 5,6   | 6,3   | 2,8                  | 119,9 %                                  | 8,5 %                              |
| Japon  | 0,3  | 0,3   | 0,3   | 0,3   | 0,3   | 0,4   | 0,4   | 0,4   | 0,4   | 0,4   | 0,4   | 0,3                  | 11,1 %                                   | 1,9 %                              |
| Union européenne                                     | 0,0  | 0,0   | 0,2   | 1,8   | 1,3   | 1,7   | 2,0   | 2,3   | 2,5   | 2,6   | 2,6   | 0,5                  | 404,8 %                                  | 12,5 %                             |
| Côte du Sud  | 0,3  | 0,2   | 0,2   | 0,3   | 0,4   | 0,3   | 0,4   | 0,4   | 0,4   | 0,4   | 0,4   | 0,3                  | 57,7 %                                   | 2,1 %                              |
| Mexique  | 0,5  | 0,5   | 0,5   | 0,6   | 0,6   | 0,7   | 0,8   | 0,7   | 0,7   | 0,7   | 0,7   | 0,5                  | 30,3 %                                   | 0,3 %                              |

Source des données historiques : Perspectives agricoles de l'OCDE 2000-2005.

Notes: 1. Les huiles végétales sont le soja, le colza/canola, le tournesol et l'huile de palme. Données rapportées par campagne agricole des pays.

2. «Exportations nettes» signifie des exportations moins les importations.

3. «Importations nettes» signifie des importations moins les exportations.

4. Tous les pays sauf l'OCDE, l'Argentine, la Chine et les Républiques de l'ex-URSS.



Tableau B.6 : Marché international des oléagineux

|  | 1996   | 1997  | 1998  | 1999  | 2000  | 2001  | 2002  | 2003  | 2004  | 2005  | 2006  | Moyenne<br>1996-1999 | % de var. 2006 :<br>Moyenne<br>1996-1999 | Taux de<br>croissance<br>2000-2006 |
|--|--|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|----------------------|--|------------------------------------|
|  | Offre et utilisation mondiale d'oléagineux (Mt) <sup>1</sup> |       |       |       |       |       |       |       |       |       |       |                      |  |                                    |
| Superficies cultivées (Mha)                          | 105,2  | 112,4 | 118,5 | 120,5 | 119,2 | 120,8 | 120,7 | 121,6 | 121,7 | 122,6 | 125,8 | 114,1                | 10,2 %                                   | 0,9 %                              |
| Rendement (t/ha)                                     | 1,78   | 1,90  | 1,87  | 1,84  | 1,92  | 1,94  | 1,97  | 1,99  | 2,01  | 2,04  | 2,07  | 1,85                 | 11,9 %                                   | 1,2 %                              |
| Production   | 187,8  | 213,2 | 221,3 | 221,4 | 228,6 | 234,3 | 237,9 | 242,2 | 244,9 | 249,7 | 260,0 | 210,9                | 23,3 %                                   | 2,2 %                              |
| Consommation   | 191,3  | 211,2 | 216,1 | 218,5 | 226,3 | 232,9 | 237,3 | 243,9 | 248,2 | 252,5 | 260,8 | 209,3                | 24,6 %                                   | 2,4 %                              |
| pour titration                                       | 167,0  | 185,1 | 189,3 | 193,5 | 200,7 | 206,5 | 210,4 | 216,0 | 220,0 | 224,1 | 231,8 | 183,7                | 26,2 %                                   | 2,4 %                              |
| Stock de fermeture                                   | 9,4  | 11,4  | 16,6  | 19,4  | 21,7  | 23,2  | 23,9  | 22,1  | 18,8  | 16,0  | 15,1  | 14,2                 | 6,4 %                                    | -5,9 %                             |
| Rapport stock-utilisation                            | 0,05   | 0,05  | 0,08  | 0,09  | 0,10  | 0,10  | 0,10  | 0,09  | 0,08  | 0,06  | 0,06  | 0,07                 | -13,8 %                                  | -8,1 %                             |
| Prix du soja, Central Illinois (\$/t) <sup>2</sup>   | 280,6  | 237,9 | 178,0 | 169,9 | 163,3 | 162,4 | 165,7 | 171,9 | 189,1 | 207,4 | 220,1 | 216,6                | 1,6 %                                    | 5,1 %                              |
| <b>Principaux exportateurs nets (Mt)<sup>2</sup></b> |  |       |       |       |       |       |       |       |       |       |       |                      |  |                                    |
| Argentine  | 0,1  | 3,1   | 2,8   | 3,8   | 3,4   | 3,1   | 2,6   | 2,3   | 2,2   | 1,7   | 1,0   | 2,4                  | -60,2 %                                  | -18,9 %                            |
| Australie  | 0,2  | 0,5   | 1,3   | 1,5   | 1,3   | 1,3   | 1,3   | 1,2   | 1,3   | 1,3   | 1,3   | 0,9                  | 48,2 %                                   | 0,3 %                              |
| Canada   | 2,7  | 3,4   | 4,4   | 4,1   | 4,0   | 4,1   | 3,1   | 2,8   | 3,1   | 3,8   | 4,3   | 3,7                  | 16,6 %                                   | 1,0 %                              |
| États-Unis   | 23,7   | 23,6  | 21,9  | 23,0  | 27,0  | 25,4  | 25,5  | 26,7  | 27,6  | 28,6  | 27,8  | 23,0                 | 20,6 %                                   | 0,5 %                              |
| Reste du monde <sup>4</sup>                          | 4,1  | 4,1   | 5,5   | 3,4   | 4,6   | 7,0   | 8,4   | 7,2   | 6,3   | 5,9   | 5,7   | 4,3                  | 34,1 %                                   | 3,8 %                              |
| <b>Principaux importateurs nets (Mt)<sup>3</sup></b> |  |       |       |       |       |       |       |       |       |       |       |                      |  |                                    |
| Chine  | 2,1  | 4,3   | 5,1   | 6,0   | 6,8   | 7,2   | 7,5   | 7,6   | 7,1   | 6,8   | 6,2   | 4,4                  | 42,7 %                                   | -1,4 %                             |
| Japon  | 7,0  | 7,2   | 6,9   | 7,0   | 6,9   | 6,8   | 7,0   | 7,0   | 7,0   | 7,1   | 7,1   | 7,0                  | 1,1 %                                    | 0,5 %                              |
| Union européenne                                     | 17,6   | 18,5  | 18,4  | 18,2  | 21,1  | 20,3  | 20,0  | 19,2  | 19,7  | 20,4  | 19,9  | 18,2                 | 9,7 %                                    | -0,9 %                             |
| Corée du Sud   | 1,6  | 1,4   | 1,4   | 1,4   | 1,4   | 1,4   | 1,4   | 1,4   | 1,3   | 1,4   | 1,4   | 1,4                  | -6,0 %                                   | 0,0 %                              |
| Mexique  | 3,7  | 4,1   | 4,3   | 4,5   | 4,6   | 4,5   | 4,6   | 4,8   | 5,0   | 5,3   | 5,5   | 4,1                  | 32,0 %                                   | 3,0 %                              |

Sources des données historiques : Statistique Canada — La revue des céréales et des graines oléagineuses; Perspectives agricoles de l'OCDE 2000-2005.

Notes : 1. Les oléagineux sont le soja, le colza/canola et le tournesol. Données rapportées par campagne agricole des pays.

2. «Exportations nettes» signifie des exportations moins les importations.

3. «Importations nettes» signifie des importations moins les exportations.

4. Tous les pays sauf l'OCDE, l'Argentine, la Chine et les Républiques de l'ex-URSS.

**Tableau B.5 : Marché international des céréales secondaires**

|   | 1996  | 1997  | 1998  | 1999  | 2000  | 2001  | 2002  | 2003  | 2004  | 2005  | 2006   | Moyenne<br>1996-1999 | % de var. 2006 :<br>Moyenne<br>1996-1999 | Taux de<br>croissance<br>2000-2006 |
|---|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|--------|----------------------|--|------------------------------------|
| <b>Offre et utilisation mondiale de céréales secondaires (Mt)<sup>1</sup></b> |       |       |       |       |       |       |       |       |       |       |        |                      |  |                                    |
| Superficies cultivées (Mha)   | 322,2 | 314,5 | 309,9 | 311,3 | 319,3 | 316,0 | 323,9 | 323,1 | 327,9 | 328,5 | 328,6  | 314,5                | 4,5 %                                    | 0,5 %                              |
| Rendement (t/ha)  | 2,83  | 2,89  | 2,84  | 2,81  | 2,81  | 2,87  | 2,88  | 2,93  | 2,97  | 3,02  | 3,05   | 2,84                 | 7,4 %                                    | 1,4 %                              |
| Production  | 911,5 | 910,2 | 879,3 | 874,5 | 898,9 | 905,4 | 933,1 | 946,8 | 973,5 | 991,6 | 1003,2 | 893,9                | 12,2 %                                   | 1,8 %                              |
| Consommation  | 880,8 | 878,3 | 874,6 | 877,9 | 895,4 | 914,4 | 938,0 | 953,3 | 974,9 | 993,7 | 1010,6 | 877,9                | 15,1 %                                   | 2,0 %                              |
| alimentation animale  | 583,6 | 584,2 | 578,8 | 581,4 | 600,3 | 614,6 | 637,0 | 649,5 | 667,3 | 684,0 | 698,3  | 582,0                | 20,0 %                                   | 2,6 %                              |
| Stock de fermeture  | 126,1 | 159,0 | 162,7 | 159,2 | 162,7 | 153,7 | 148,7 | 142,2 | 140,8 | 138,8 | 131,4  | 151,5                | -13,3 %                                  | -3,5 %                             |
| Rapport stock-utilisation   | 0,14  | 0,18  | 0,19  | 0,18  | 0,18  | 0,17  | 0,16  | 0,15  | 0,14  | 0,14  | 0,13   | 0,17                 | -24,7 %                                  | -5,4 %                             |
| Prix du maïs jaune n° 2 à Central Illinois (\$/bu)                            | 105,4 | 93,8  | 77,8  | 79,1  | 80,3  | 89,3  | 92,0  | 97,3  | 96,1  | 98,5  | 104,1  | 89,0                 | 16,9 %                                   | 4,4 %                              |
| Prix de l'orge fourragère n° 2, Portland (\$/bu)                              | 140,9 | 119,7 | 97,0  | 104,0 | 102,2 | 112,7 | 115,5 | 121,9 | 123,5 | 124,3 | 129,7  | 115,4                | 12,4 %                                   | 4,1 %                              |
| <b>Principaux exportateurs nets (Mt)<sup>2</sup></b>                          |       |       |       |       |       |       |       |       |       |       |        |                      |  |                                    |
| Argentine   | 11,5  | 15,1  | 9,2   | 10,7  | 11,5  | 12,5  | 13,0  | 13,1  | 13,2  | 12,0  | 11,6   | 11,6                 | 0,1 %                                    | 0,1 %                              |
| Australie   | 4,7   | 3,8   | 5,2   | 3,1   | 3,1   | 3,4   | 3,6   | 3,8   | 3,9   | 4,2   | 4,5    | 4,2                  | 5,9 %                                    | 6,3 %                              |
| Canada  | 5,4   | 2,9   | 3,2   | 3,8   | 3,6   | 4,0   | 3,6   | 3,4   | 3,7   | 3,5   | 3,4    | 3,8                  | -11,1 %                                  | -0,7 %                             |
| Union européenne  | 9,0   | 6,9   | 11,2  | 8,6   | 7,0   | 7,0   | 7,0   | 8,7   | 8,1   | 10,0  | 14,9   | 8,9                  | 87,4 %                                   | 13,4 %                             |
| États-Unis  | 48,8  | 42,7  | 53,2  | 57,2  | 50,8  | 53,6  | 48,9  | 50,0  | 52,8  | 53,6  | 48,9   | 50,5                 | -3,2 %                                   | -0,6 %                             |
| Part canadienne (%)   | 6,8   | 4,1   | 3,9   | 4,5   | 4,7   | 5,0   | 4,7   | 4,3   | 4,5   | 4,2   | 4,1    | 4,8                  | -15,5 %                                  | -2,2 %                             |
| <b>Principaux importateurs nets (Mt)<sup>3</sup></b>                          |       |       |       |       |       |       |       |       |       |       |        |                      |  |                                    |
| Chine   | -1,9  | -4,6  | -3,5  | -1,9  | -0,2  | -0,4  | 0,4   | 0,3   | 0,8   | 1,2   | 0,8    | -3,0                 | -128,3 %                                 | —                                  |
| Japon   | 21,9  | 21,8  | 21,8  | 22,2  | 21,5  | 21,8  | 21,8  | 21,6  | 21,9  | 22,0  | 22,0   | 21,9                 | 0,4 %                                    | 0,4 %                              |
| Corée du Sud  | 10,0  | 7,5   | 7,4   | 8,7   | 8,3   | 8,6   | 8,9   | 8,5   | 8,6   | 8,7   | 8,4    | 8,4                  | -0,2 %                                   | 0,0 %                              |
| Mexique   | 3,8   | 4,2   | 5,6   | 4,9   | 4,4   | 4,7   | 5,1   | 5,6   | 5,9   | 6,4   | 6,3    | 4,6                  | 38,0 %                                   | 6,0 %                              |
| Reste du monde <sup>4</sup>   | 42,8  | 45,1  | 51,8  | 50,8  | 49,8  | 53,8  | 50,3  | 54,2  | 56,3  | 55,0  | 57,8   | 47,6                 | 21,4 %                                   | 2,5 %                              |

Sources des données historiques : Statistique Canada—La revue des céréales et des graines oléagineuses, Perspectives agricoles de l'OCDE 2000-2005.

Notes : 1. Les céréales secondaires sont le maïs, l'orge, le sorgho, l'avoine, le sésame, les céréales mélangées et le millet. Données rapportées par campagne agricole des pays.

2. «Exportations nettes» s'entend des exportations moins les importations.

3. «Importations nettes» s'entend des importations moins les exportations.

4. Tous les pays sauf l'OCDE, l'Argentine, la Chine et les Républiques de l'ex-URSS.

Tableau B.4 : Marché international du blé

|  | 1996  | 1997  | 1998  | 1999  | 2000  | 2001  | 2002  | 2003  | 2004  | 2005  | 2006  | Moyenne<br>1996-1999 | % de var. 2006 :<br>Moyenne<br>1996-1999 | Taux de<br>croissance<br>2000-2006 |
|--|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|----------------------|--|------------------------------------|
| <b>Offre et utilisation mondiale de blé (Mt)<sup>1</sup></b> |       |       |       |       |       |       |       |       |       |       |       |                      |  |                                    |
| Superficies cultivées (Mha)                                  | 231,3 | 226,2 | 224,9 | 221,3 | 221,5 | 226,5 | 226,2 | 231,0 | 230,4 | 230,4 | 231,0 | 226,4                | 2,0 %                                    | 0,7 %                              |
| Rendement (t/ha)   | 2,52  | 2,65  | 2,59  | 2,61  | 2,60  | 2,65  | 2,70  | 2,74  | 2,77  | 2,80  | 2,83  | 2,59                 | 9,1 %                                    | 1,4 %                              |
| Production   | 562,6 | 604,5 | 583,2 | 577,5 | 575,1 | 600,3 | 615,3 | 633,1 | 638,3 | 645,9 | 653,3 | 586,9                | 11,3 %                                   | 2,1 %                              |
| Consommation   | 576,2 | 581,4 | 584,8 | 585,0 | 590,5 | 598,3 | 608,2 | 625,6 | 636,2 | 645,1 | 655,6 | 581,9                | 12,7 %                                   | 1,8 %                              |
| alimentation animale   | 95,0  | 98,3  | 101,2 | 96,3  | 100,5 | 102,6 | 102,8 | 108,1 | 110,0 | 110,8 | 113,5 | 97,7                 | 16,2 %                                   | 2,0 %                              |
| Stock de femture   | 111,6 | 134,7 | 133,0 | 125,5 | 110,1 | 111,1 | 118,3 | 125,8 | 127,9 | 128,7 | 126,3 | 126,2                | 0,1 %                                    | 2,3 %                              |
| Rapport stock-utilisation                                    | 0,19  | 0,23  | 0,23  | 0,21  | 0,19  | 0,19  | 0,19  | 0,20  | 0,20  | 0,20  | 0,19  | 0,22                 | -11,2 %                                  | 0,5 %                              |
| Prix du blé RVH n° 1, golfe du Mexique (\$/t) <sup>2</sup>   | 184,3 | 142,9 | 118,8 | 108,7 | 124,3 | 139,3 | 146,4 | 145,9 | 148,8 | 153,0 | 158,2 | 138,7                | 14,1 %                                   | 4,1 %                              |
| Prix du blé HAD n° 1, Minneapolis (\$/t) <sup>2</sup>        | 205,5 | 219,5 | 149,1 | 160,0 | 149,3 | 164,3 | 171,4 | 170,9 | 173,8 | 178,0 | 183,2 | 183,5                | -0,2 %                                   | 3,5 %                              |
| <b>Principaux exportateurs nets (Mt)<sup>2</sup></b>         |       |       |       |       |       |       |       |       |       |       |       |                      |  |                                    |
| Argentine  | 9,6   | 10,2  | 5,8   | 9,0   | 9,5   | 10,8  | 11,6  | 12,1  | 12,0  | 11,8  | 11,9  | 8,6                  | 38,2 %                                   | 3,8 %                              |
| Australie  | 19,2  | 15,7  | 16,4  | 17,2  | 15,9  | 17,2  | 17,2  | 17,7  | 17,6  | 17,7  | 18,5  | 17,1                 | 8,0 %                                    | 2,5 %                              |
| Canada   | 19,2  | 19,9  | 14,6  | 18,5  | 17,8  | 19,2  | 20,0  | 20,5  | 20,2  | 19,6  | 19,2  | 18,1                 | 5,9 %                                    | 1,2 %                              |
| Union européenne   | 14,6  | 11,1  | 12,0  | 13,4  | 13,1  | 18,4  | 17,2  | 16,5  | 20,3  | 25,2  | 25,3  | 12,8                 | 98,4 %                                   | 11,7 %                             |
| États-Unis   | 24,7  | 25,7  | 25,6  | 26,0  | 29,5  | 29,3  | 32,1  | 33,8  | 34,3  | 34,0  | 34,3  | 25,5                 | 34,6 %                                   | 2,5 %                              |
| Part canadienne (%)  | 22,0  | 24,1  | 19,7  | 22,0  | 20,7  | 20,2  | 20,4  | 20,4  | 19,4  | 18,1  | 17,5  | 22,0                 | -20,2 %                                  | -2,7 %                             |
| <b>Principaux importateurs nets (Mt)<sup>3</sup></b>         |       |       |       |       |       |       |       |       |       |       |       |                      |  |                                    |
| Chine  | 1,7   | 0,2   | 0,7   | 0,1   | 2,8   | 1,6   | 1,0   | 1,3   | 2,0   | 2,3   | 2,4   | 0,7                  | 256,3 %                                  | -2,4 %                             |
| Japon  | 5,9   | 6,0   | 5,7   | 5,8   | 5,8   | 5,9   | 5,9   | 5,9   | 6,0   | 6,0   | 6,0   | 5,8                  | 3,4 %                                    | 0,8 %                              |
| Corée du Sud   | 3,3   | 4,2   | 5,0   | 4,0   | 3,1   | 2,9   | 2,9   | 3,7   | 3,6   | 3,6   | 4,2   | 4,1                  | 1,9 %                                    | 5,3 %                              |
| Reste du monde <sup>4</sup>                                  | 68,6  | 68,4  | 63,1  | 70,8  | 65,2  | 77,8  | 81,7  | 82,9  | 86,7  | 89,6  | 91,2  | 67,7                 | 34,6 %                                   | 5,7 %                              |

Sources des données historiques : Statistique Canada—La revue des céréales et des graines oléagineuses; Perspectives agricoles de l'OCDE 2000-2005.

Notes : 1. Données rapportées par campagne agricole des pays.

2. «Exportations nettes» s'entend des exportations moins les importations.

3. «Importations nettes» s'entend des importations moins les exportations.

4. Tous les pays sauf l'OCDE, l'Argentine, la Chine et les Républiques de l'ex-URSS.



Tableau B.3 : Hypothèses concernant les marchés du bétail et des produits laitiers (suite)

|   | 1996   | 1997   | 1998   | 1999   | 2000   | 2001   | 2002   | 2003   | 2004   | 2005   | 2006   | Moyenne<br>1996-1999 | % de var. 2006 :<br>Moyenne<br>1996-1999 | Taux de<br>croissance<br>2000-2006 |
|---|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|----------------------|--|------------------------------------|
| PRODUITS LAITIERS   |        |        |        |        |        |        |        |        |        |        |        |                      |  |                                    |
| UE 15 <sup>6</sup>  |        |        |        |        |        |        |        |        |        |        |        |                      |  |                                    |
| Quota laitier <sup>10</sup> (mt pp)                           | 121    | 117    | 117    | 117    | 118    | 119    | 119    | 119    | 119    | 119    | 119    | 118,0                | 0,8 %                                    | 0,1 %                              |
| Prix indicatif, lait (Euro/litre)                             | 0,32   | 0,32   | 0,32   | 0,32   | 0,32   | 0,32   | 0,32   | 0,32   | 0,32   | 0,31   | 0,30   | 0,32                 | -5,6 %                                   | -1,0 %                             |
| Prix d'intervention, beurre (Euro/t)                          | 3282,0 | 3282,0 | 3282,0 | 3282,0 | 3282,0 | 3282,0 | 3282,0 | 3282,0 | 3282,0 | 3200,0 | 3120,0 | 3282,0               | -4,9 %                                   | -0,8 %                             |
| Prix d'intervention, lait écr. en poudre (Euro/t)             | 2055,2 | 2055,2 | 2055,2 | 2055,2 | 2055,2 | 2055,2 | 2055,2 | 2055,2 | 2055,2 | 2003,8 | 1953,7 | 2055,2               | -4,9 %                                   | -0,8 %                             |
| Limites aux subventions à l'exportation <sup>11</sup> (kt pp) |        |        |        |        |        |        |        |        |        |        |        |                      |  |                                    |
| beurre  | 469,9  | 452,3  | 434,8  | 417,0  | 403,5  | 399,0  | 399,0  | 399,0  | 399,0  | 399,0  | 399,0  | 443,5                | -10,0 %                                  | -0,2 %                             |
| fromage   | 405,1  | 384,0  | 363,0  | 342,0  | 326,3  | 321,0  | 321,0  | 321,0  | 321,0  | 321,0  | 321,0  | 373,5                | -14,1 %                                  | -0,3 %                             |
| lait écrémé en poudre   | 322,8  | 310,3  | 297,8  | 285,3  | 276,0  | 273,0  | 273,0  | 273,0  | 273,0  | 273,0  | 273,0  | 304,0                | -10,2 %                                  | -0,2 %                             |
| autres produits laitiers                                      | 1140,0 | 1094,5 | 1049,0 | 1003,6 | 969,5  | 958,1  | 958,1  | 958,1  | 958,1  | 958,1  | 958,0  | 1071,8               | -10,6 %                                  | -0,2 %                             |
| JAPON <sup>6</sup>  |        |        |        |        |        |        |        |        |        |        |        |                      |  |                                    |
| Prix garanti, lait <sup>12</sup> (€/litre)                    | 78,0   | 76,5   | 76,1   | 74,9   | 74,9   | 74,9   | 74,9   | 74,9   | 74,9   | 74,9   | 74,9   | 76,4                 | -1,9 %                                   | 0,0 %                              |
| prix standard de transaction <sup>13</sup> (€/litre)          | 66,2   | 65,3   | 64,9   | 63,8   | 63,8   | 63,8   | 63,8   | 63,8   | 63,8   | 63,8   | 63,8   | 65,0                 | -1,9 %                                   | 0,0 %                              |
| compensation <sup>14</sup> (€/litre)                          | 11,8   | 11,2   | 11,2   | 11,1   | 11,1   | 11,1   | 11,1   | 11,1   | 11,1   | 11,1   | 11,1   | 11,3                 | -1,8 %                                   | 0,0 %                              |
| Droits de douane, fromage <sup>15</sup> (%)                   | 33,3   | 32,4   | 31,5   | 30,7   | 29,8   | 29,8   | 29,8   | 29,8   | 29,8   | 29,8   | 29,8   | 32,0                 | -6,8 %                                   | 0,0 %                              |
| Contingent tarifaire (kt pp)                                  |        |        |        |        |        |        |        |        |        |        |        |                      |  |                                    |
| lait écrémé en poudre   | 93     | 93     | 93     | 93     | 93     | 93     | 93     | 93     | 93     | 93     | 93     | 93,0                 | 0,0 %                                    | 0,0 %                              |
| produits désignés <sup>17</sup>                               | 137    | 137    | 137    | 137    | 137    | 137    | 137    | 137    | 137    | 137    | 137    | 137,0                | 0,0 %                                    | 0,0 %                              |
| MEXIQUE <sup>2</sup>  |        |        |        |        |        |        |        |        |        |        |        |                      |  |                                    |
| Contingent tarifaire (kt pp)                                  | 122    | 124    | 125    | 126    | 128    | 129    | 131    | 132    | 134    | 134    | 134    | 124,3                | 7,8 %                                    | 0,8 %                              |
| lait en poudre  | 42,4   | 43,7   | 45,0   | 46,4   | 47,8   | 49,2   | 50,7   | 52,2   | 52,2   | 52,2   | 52,2   | 44,4                 | 17,6 %                                   | 1,5 %                              |
| ÉTATS-UNIS <sup>16</sup>                                      |        |        |        |        |        |        |        |        |        |        |        |                      |  |                                    |
| Prix de soutien, lait <sup>12</sup> (c\$/litre)               | 23,5   | 23,2   | 22,8   | 22,5   | 22,5   | 0      | 0      | 0      | 0      | 0      | 0      | 23,0                 | -100,0 %                                 | -100,0 %                           |
| Prix de soutien, beurre (c\$/t)                               | 1433   | 1411   | 1391   | 1433   | 1433   | 0      | 0      | 0      | 0      | 0      | 0      | 1417,0               | -100,0 %                                 | -100,0 %                           |
| Prix de soutien, lait écr. en poudre (c\$/t)                  | 2332   | 2297   | 2264   | 2229   | 2227   | 0      | 0      | 0      | 0      | 0      | 0      | 2280,5               | -100,0 %                                 | -100,0 %                           |
| Contingent tarifaire, fromage (kt pp)                         |        |        |        |        |        |        |        |        |        |        |        |                      |  |                                    |
| Limites aux subventions à l'exportation <sup>11</sup>         | 120    | 124    | 128    | 132    | 136    | 136    | 136    | 136    | 136    | 136    | 136    | 126,0                | 7,9 %                                    | 0,0 %                              |
| beurre (kt pp)  | 39     | 34     | 30     | 25     | 21     | 21     | 21     | 21     | 21     | 21     | 21     | 32,0                 | -34,4 %                                  | 0,0 %                              |
| lait écrémé en poudre (kt pp)                                 | 100    | 92     | 84     | 76     | 68     | 66     | 66     | 66     | 66     | 68     | 68     | 86,0                 | -22,7 %                                  | 0,0 %                              |

Source des données historiques : Perspectives agricoles de l'OCDE 2000-2005

- Notes :
1. Prix pour les bovins mâles de classe R3.
  2. Année débutant le 1<sup>er</sup> juillet.
  3. Moyenne pondérée des paiements pour taureaux et bouvillons.
  4. Inclut l'enveloppe nationale pour viande bovine.
  5. Inclut le commerce d'animaux vivants.
  6. Année débutant le 1<sup>er</sup> avril.
  7. Poulet désossé, taux effectif.
  8. Contingents tarifaires de l'ALENA pour la viande porcine du Canada et des E.-U. pour la viande de volaille des E.-U.
  9. Fournisseurs hors ALENA.
  10. Quota total.
  11. Année se terminant le 30 juin.
  12. Pour le lait destiné à la transformation.
  13. Prix payé aux producteurs.
  14. Différence entre prix de transaction et prix garanti.
  15. Exclut le fromage transformé.
  16. Année débutant le 1<sup>er</sup> janvier.
  17. En équivalent lait entier.
  18. Déclassement en août 1995 et août 1996 de procédures d'importation d'urgence pour le bœuf congelé.
  19. Importation de carcasses de porc.
  20. Déclassement des procédures d'importation d'urgence de novembre 1995 à mars 1996 et de juillet 1996 à juin 1997.



Tableau B.3 : Hypothèses concernant les marchés du bétail et des produits laitiers

|   | 1996   | 1997   | 1998  | 1999  | 2000  | 2001  | 2002  | 2003  | 2004  | 2005  | 2006  | Moyenne<br>1996-1999 | % de var. 2006 :<br>Moyenne<br>1996-1999 | Taux de<br>croissance<br>2000-2006 |
|---|--------|--------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|----------------------|--|------------------------------------|
| <b>BÉTAIL</b>   |        |        |       |       |       |       |       |       |       |       |       |                      |  |                                    |
| <b>UE15</b>   |        |        |       |       |       |       |       |       |       |       |       |                      |  |                                    |
| Prix de soutien, bœuf <sup>1,2</sup> (Euro/kg pcv)            | 2,8    | 2,8    | 2,8   | 2,8   | 2,6   | 2,4   | 2,2   | 2,2   | 2,2   | 2,2   | 2,2   | 2,8                  | -20,0 %                                  | -2,5 %                             |
| Prime spéciale, bœuf <sup>3</sup> (Euro/léte)                 | 131,2  | 152,1  | 152,1 | 152,1 | 178,0 | 203,0 | 229,0 | 229,0 | 229,0 | 229,0 | 229,0 | 146,9                | 55,9 %                                   | 4,3 %                              |
| Prime à l'apartage, bœuf adulte <sup>4</sup> (Euro/léte)      | 0,0    | 0,0    | 0,0   | 0,0   | 48,5  | 74,5  | 101,5 | 101,5 | 101,5 | 101,5 | 101,5 | 0,0                  | —  | 13,1 %                             |
| Prime à l'apartage, veau (Euro/léte)                          | 0,0    | 0,0    | 0,0   | 0,0   | 17,0  | 33,0  | 50,0  | 50,0  | 50,0  | 50,0  | 50,0  | 0,0                  | —  | 19,7 %                             |
| Prime, vache allaitante (Euro/léte)                           | 145,0  | 145,0  | 145,0 | 145,0 | 163,0 | 182,0 | 200,0 | 200,0 | 200,0 | 200,0 | 200,0 | 145,0                | 37,9 %                                   | 3,5 %                              |
| Limites aux subventions à l'exportation <sup>2</sup> (kt epv) |        |        |       |       |       |       |       |       |       |       |       |                      |  |                                    |
| viande porcines   | 522,0  | 503,0  | 483,0 | 463,0 | 444,0 | 444,0 | 444,0 | 444,0 | 444,0 | 444,0 | 444,0 | 492,8                | -9,9 %                                   | 0,0 %                              |
| bœufs   | 1074,2 | 1071,0 | 947,8 | 884,7 | 837,4 | 821,7 | 821,7 | 821,7 | 821,7 | 821,7 | 821,7 | 979,4                | -16,1 %                                  | -0,3 %                             |
| viande de volaille  | 405,0  | 375,0  | 345,0 | 316,0 | 286,0 | 286,0 | 286,0 | 286,0 | 286,0 | 286,0 | 286,0 | 360,3                | -20,6 %                                  | 0,0 %                              |
| <b>JAPON<sup>6</sup></b>                                      |        |        |       |       |       |       |       |       |       |       |       |                      |  |                                    |
| Droits de douane, bœuf <sup>18</sup> (%)                      | 47,5   | 44,3   | 42,3  | 40,4  | 38,5  | 38,5  | 38,5  | 38,5  | 38,5  | 38,5  | 38,5  | 43,6                 | -11,7 %                                  | 0,0 %                              |
| Système d'importation, viande porcine                         |        |        |       |       |       |       |       |       |       |       |       |                      |  |                                    |
| droits de douane (%)  | 5,2    | 4,8    | 4,5   | 4,4   | 4,3   | 4,3   | 4,3   | 4,3   | 4,3   | 4,3   | 4,3   | 4,7                  | -9,0 %                                   | 0,0 %                              |
| prix à l'importation, entées <sup>19</sup> (\$/kg pcv)        | 532,5  | 466,0  | 442,5 | 432,5 | 422,5 | 422,5 | 422,5 | 422,5 | 422,5 | 422,5 | 422,5 | 468,4                | -9,8 %                                   | 0,0 %                              |
| <b>CORÉE DU SUD</b>   |        |        |       |       |       |       |       |       |       |       |       |                      |  |                                    |
| Droits de douane, volaille <sup>7</sup> (%)                   | 12,0   | 12,0   | 12,0  | 12,0  | 12,0  | 12,0  | 12,0  | 12,0  | 12,0  | 12,0  | 12,0  | 12,0                 | 0,0 %                                    | 0,0 %                              |
| <b>MEXIQUE<sup>8</sup></b>                                    |        |        |       |       |       |       |       |       |       |       |       |                      |  |                                    |
| Droits de douane, bœuf (%)                                    | 43,2   | 42,8   | 42,4  | 42,0  | 41,6  | 41,2  | 40,8  | 40,4  | 40,0  | 40,0  | 40,0  | 42,6                 | -6,1 %                                   | -0,7 %                             |
| Maigre, bœuf (%)  | 60,0   | 40,0   | 20,0  | 10,0  | 0,0   | 0,0   | 0,0   | 0,0   | 0,0   | 0,0   | 0,0   | 32,5                 | -100,0 %                                 | —                                  |
| Droits de douane, porc (%)                                    | 34,6   | 33,4   | 32,2  | 31,0  | 29,8  | 27,9  | 26,1  | 25,2  | 25,0  | 25,0  | 25,0  | 32,8                 | -23,8 %                                  | -2,9 %                             |
| <b>CHINE</b>  |        |        |       |       |       |       |       |       |       |       |       |                      |  |                                    |
| Contingent tarifaire, porc (kt pcv)                           | 74,0   | 76,0   | 79,0  | 81,0  | 84,0  | 87,0  | 90,0  | 94,0  | 94,0  | 94,0  | 94,0  | 77,5                 | 21,3 %                                   | 1,9 %                              |
| droits de douane intra quota (%)                              | 14,0   | 12,0   | 10,0  | 8,0   | 6,0   | 4,0   | 2,0   | 0,0   | 0,0   | 0,0   | 0,0   | 11,0                 | -100,0 %                                 | -100,0 %                           |
| Contingent tarifaire, volaille (kt pcv)                       | 101,0  | 104,0  | 107,0 | 110,0 | 113,0 | 116,0 | 120,0 | 123,0 | 123,0 | 123,0 | 123,0 | 105,5                | 16,6 %                                   | 1,4 %                              |
| <b>ETATS-UNIS</b>   |        |        |       |       |       |       |       |       |       |       |       |                      |  |                                    |
| Contingent tarifaire, bœuf <sup>9</sup> (kt pcv)              | 676,6  | 666,6  | 666,6 | 666,6 | 666,6 | 666,6 | 666,6 | 666,6 | 666,6 | 666,6 | 666,6 | 691,6                | 0,7 %                                    | 0,0 %                              |
| droits de douane, hors quota (%)                              | 29,5   | 28,8   | 28,0  | 27,2  | 26,4  | 26,4  | 26,4  | 26,4  | 26,4  | 26,4  | 26,4  | 28,4                 | -7,0 %                                   | 0,0 %                              |

Source des données historiques : Perspectives agricoles de l'OCDE 2000-2005.

- Notes :
1. Prix pour les bovins mâles de classe R3
  2. Année débutant le 1<sup>er</sup> juillet.
  3. Moyenne pondérée des paiements pour taureaux et bouvillons.
  4. Inclut l'enveloppe nationale pour viande bovine.
  5. Inclut le commerce d'animaux vivants.
  6. Année débutant le 1<sup>er</sup> avril.
  7. Poulet déossé, taux effectif.
  8. Contingents tarifaires de l'ALENA pour la viande porcine du Canada et des E.-U. pour la viande de volaille des E.-U.
  9. Fournisseurs hors ALENA.
  10. Quota total.
  11. Année se terminant le 30 juin.
  12. Pour le lait destiné à la transformation.
  13. Prix payé aux producteurs.
  14. Différence entre prix de transaction et prix garanti.
  15. Exclut le fromage transformé.
  16. Année débutant le 1<sup>er</sup> janvier.
  17. En équivalent lait entier.
  18. Déclassement en août 1995 et août 1996 de procédures d'importation d'urgence pour le bœuf congelé.
  19. Importation de carcasses de porc. Déclassement des procédures d'importation d'urgence de novembre 1995 à mars 1996 et de juillet 1996 à juin 1997.

Tableau B.2 : Hypothèses concernant les marchés des céréales et des oléagineux

|   | 1996   | 1997   | 1998   | 1999   | 2000   | 2001   | 2002   | 2003   | 2004   | 2005   | 2006   | Moyenne<br>1996-1999 | % de var. 2006 :<br>Moyenne<br>1996-1999 | Taux de<br>croissance<br>2000-2006 |
|---|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|----------------------|--|------------------------------------|
| UE15  |        |        |        |        |        |        |        |        |        |        |        |                      |  |                                    |
| Prix de soutien—céréales <sup>1</sup> (Euro/t)            | 119,2  | 119,2  | 119,2  | 119,2  | 110,3  | 101,3  | 101,3  | 101,3  | 101,3  | 101,3  | 101,3  | 119,2                | -15,0 %                                  | -1,4 %                             |
| Compensation—céréales <sup>2,3</sup> (Euro/t)             | 54,3   | 50,4   | 54,3   | 54,3   | 58,7   | 63,0   | 63,0   | 63,0   | 63,0   | 63,0   | 63,0   | 53,3                 | 18,1 %                                   | 1,2 %                              |
| Taux de gel des terres <sup>8</sup> (%)                   | 10,0   | 5,0    | 5,0    | 10,0   | 15,5   | 14,6   | 14,1   | 11,9   | 10,5   | 9,7    | 9,7    | 7,5                  | 28,8 %                                   | -7,6 %                             |
| Paiement pour gel des terres <sup>3</sup> (Euro/t)        | 69,0   | 68,8   | 68,8   | 68,8   | 58,7   | 63,0   | 63,0   | 63,0   | 63,0   | 63,0   | 63,0   | 66,9                 | -8,5 %                                   | 1,2 %                              |
| Limites aux subventions à l'exportation <sup>4</sup> (mt) |        |        |        |        |        |        |        |        |        |        |        |                      |  |                                    |
| blé   | 19,2   | 18,0   | 16,8   | 15,6   | 14,4   | 14,4   | 14,4   | 14,4   | 14,4   | 14,4   | 14,4   | 17,4                 | -17,2 %                                  | 0,0 %                              |
| céréales secondaires                                      | 13,1   | 12,6   | 12,0   | 11,4   | 10,4   | 10,4   | 10,4   | 10,4   | 10,4   | 10,4   | 10,4   | 12,3                 | -15,3 %                                  | 0,0 %                              |
| Compensation—oléagineux <sup>2,6</sup> (Euro/t)           | 131    | 94     | 94     | 94     | 82     | 72     | 63     | 63     | 63     | 63     | 63     | 103,3                | -39,0 %                                  | -4,3 %                             |
| ÉTATS-UNIS  |        |        |        |        |        |        |        |        |        |        |        |                      |  |                                    |
| Taux—prêt du blé (\$ÉU/t)                                 | 94,8   | 94,8   | 94,8   | 94,8   | 94,8   | 94,8   | 94,8   | 94,8   | 94,8   | 94,8   | 94,8   | 94,8                 | 0,0 %                                    | 0,0 %                              |
| Taux—prêt du maïs (\$ÉU/t)                                | 74,4   | 74,4   | 74,4   | 74,4   | 74,4   | 74,4   | 74,4   | 74,4   | 74,4   | 74,4   | 74,4   | 74,4                 | 0,0 %                                    | 0,0 %                              |
| Taux—prêt du soja <sup>7</sup> (\$ÉU/t)                   | 182,6  | 193,3  | 193,3  | 193,3  | 193,3  | 193,3  | 193,3  | 193,3  | 193,3  | 193,3  | 193,3  | 190,6                | 1,4 %                                    | 0,0 %                              |
| CRP superflues (Mha)                                      |        |        |        |        |        |        |        |        |        |        |        |                      |  |                                    |
| blé   | 4,3    | 3,7    | 3,8    | 4,0    | 4,4    | 4,5    | 4,6    | 4,7    | 4,7    | 4,7    | 4,7    | 4,0                  | 19,0 %                                   | 1,1 %                              |
| céréales secondaires <sup>5</sup>                         | 4,2    | 2,7    | 2,6    | 2,7    | 3,0    | 3,1    | 3,1    | 3,1    | 3,1    | 3,1    | 3,1    | 3,1                  | 1,6 %                                    | 0,5 %                              |
| graines de soja   | 1,6    | 1,5    | 1,3    | 1,3    | 1,4    | 1,4    | 1,3    | 1,3    | 1,3    | 1,3    | 1,3    | 1,4                  | -8,8 %                                   | -1,2 %                             |
| CHINE   |        |        |        |        |        |        |        |        |        |        |        |                      |  |                                    |
| Prix d'achat gouv.—blé (Yuan/t)                           | 1275,0 | 1292,0 | 1285,1 | 1330,4 | 1378,3 | 1447,8 | 1528,1 | 1616,7 | 1710,4 | 1800,7 | 1895,8 | 1295,6               | 46,3 %                                   | 5,5 %                              |
| Prix d'achat gouv.—céréales<br>secondaires (Yuan/t)       | 1080,0 | 1153,5 | 1182,4 | 1230,1 | 1285,8 | 1357,4 | 1438,9 | 1531,1 | 1609,8 | 1691,6 | 1777,5 | 1161,5               | 53,0 %                                   | 5,5 %                              |
| JAPON   |        |        |        |        |        |        |        |        |        |        |        |                      |  |                                    |
| Droits de douane <sup>4</sup>                             |        |        |        |        |        |        |        |        |        |        |        |                      |  |                                    |
| huile de colza ('000¥/t)                                  | 15,0   | 14,0   | 12,9   | 11,9   | 10,9   | 10,9   | 10,9   | 10,9   | 10,9   | 10,9   | 10,9   | 13,4                 | -19,0 %                                  | 0,0 %                              |
| huile de soja ('000¥/t)                                   | 15,0   | 14,0   | 12,9   | 11,9   | 10,9   | 10,9   | 10,9   | 10,9   | 10,9   | 10,9   | 10,9   | 13,4                 | -19,0 %                                  | 0,0 %                              |

Source des données historiques : Perspectives agricoles de l'OCDE 2000-2005.

- Notes:
1. Prix d'intervention commun au blé tendre, à l'orge, au maïs, au seigle et au sorgho.

2. Paiements compensatoires de surface.

3. Paiements réels faits par hectare, sur la base de rendements de référence.

4. Débutant le 1er juillet.

5. Inclut l'orge, le maïs, l'avoine et le sorgho.

6. Paiements réels faits par hectare, sur la base de rendements de référence régionaux.

7. Pour avances sur récolte.

8. Obligatoire et volontaire.

Tableau B.1 : Hypothèses économiques

|                             | PIB réel (variation en %) |        |         |         |         |         |         |         |         |         |         | Moyenne<br>1996-1999 | Taux de<br>croissance<br>2000-2006 |
|-----------------------------|---------------------------|--------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|----------------------|------------------------------------|
|                             | 1996                      | 1997   | 1998    | 1999    | 2000    | 2001    | 2002    | 2003    | 2004    | 2005    | 2006    |                      |                                    |
| Australie                   | 4,00                      | 3,85   | 5,08    | 3,92    | 2,86    | 4,02    | 3,41    | 3,52    | 3,54    | 3,37    | 3,37    | 4,2                  |                                    |
| UE 15                       | 1,61                      | 2,50   | 2,70    | 2,10    | 2,75    | 2,67    | 2,52    | 2,46    | 2,23    | 2,26    | 2,26    | 2,2                  |                                    |
| Japon                       | 5,05                      | 1,43   | -2,83   | 1,39    | 1,40    | 1,20    | 2,10    | 2,20    | 1,70    | 1,80    | 1,80    | 1,3                  |                                    |
| Corée du Sud                | 6,75                      | 5,01   | -5,84   | 9,02    | 6,51    | 5,66    | 5,53    | 5,30    | 5,03    | 5,00    | 5,00    | 3,7                  |                                    |
| Mexique                     | 5,10                      | 6,76   | 4,80    | 3,40    | 3,32    | 3,95    | 4,64    | 4,88    | 4,90    | 4,97    | 4,97    | 5,0                  |                                    |
| Pologne                     | 6,05                      | 6,80   | 4,80    | 3,47    | 5,22    | 5,83    | 5,36    | 5,04    | 5,08    | 5,15    | 5,15    | 5,3                  |                                    |
| États-Unis                  | 3,66                      | 4,50   | 4,30    | 3,81    | 3,07    | 2,28    | 2,05    | 3,00    | 3,45    | 3,38    | 3,38    | 4,1                  |                                    |
| Argentine                   | 4,78                      | 8,59   | 3,90    | -1,06   | 1,71    | 3,03    | 4,73    | 4,12    | 4,15    | 4,14    | 4,14    | 4,1                  |                                    |
| Chine                       | 9,88                      | 8,80   | 7,80    | 7,00    | 6,80    | 7,00    | 7,50    | 7,60    | 7,60    | 7,60    | 7,60    | 8,4                  |                                    |
| Reste du monde <sup>1</sup> | 4,96                      | 4,07   | 1,05    | 2,11    | 3,82    | 4,25    | 4,49    | 4,46    | 4,47    | 4,51    | 4,51    | 3,0                  |                                    |
| IPC (variation en %)        |                           |        |         |         |         |         |         |         |         |         |         |                      |                                    |
| Australie                   | 2,61                      | 0,25   | 0,85    | 1,43    | 4,21    | 3,50    | 2,78    | 3,00    | 2,80    | 2,50    | 2,50    | 1,3                  |                                    |
| UE 15                       | 2,50                      | 2,05   | 1,73    | 1,20    | 2,70    | 1,80    | 1,90    | 1,80    | 1,70    | 1,70    | 1,70    | 1,9                  |                                    |
| Japon                       | 0,13                      | 1,71   | 0,65    | -0,30   | -0,30   | -0,30   | 0,20    | 0,50    | 0,50    | 0,50    | 0,50    | 0,5                  |                                    |
| Corée du Sud                | 4,92                      | 4,44   | 7,51    | 0,90    | 2,50    | 2,75    | 2,70    | 2,70    | 2,90    | 3,00    | 3,00    | 4,4                  |                                    |
| Mexique                     | 34,38                     | 20,62  | 15,93   | 16,50   | 10,70   | 8,70    | 7,61    | 7,00    | 6,60    | 6,31    | 6,31    | 21,9                 |                                    |
| Pologne                     | 19,91                     | 14,88  | 11,58   | 7,02    | 7,12    | 5,40    | 4,50    | 4,10    | 3,73    | 3,61    | 3,61    | 13,3                 |                                    |
| États-Unis                  | 2,93                      | 2,34   | 1,55    | 1,59    | 2,31    | 2,40    | 2,30    | 2,21    | 2,20    | 2,10    | 2,10    | 2,1                  |                                    |
| Argentine                   | 0,83                      | 0,79   | -1,44   | 8,12    | 2,27    | 2,50    | 2,72    | 3,13    | 3,62    | 3,91    | 3,91    | 2,1                  |                                    |
| Chine                       | 5,92                      | 1,24   | -2,00   | -1,00   | 2,50    | 3,00    | 4,00    | 4,50    | 4,75    | 4,75    | 4,75    | 1,0                  |                                    |
| POPULATION                  |                           |        |         |         |         |         |         |         |         |         |         |                      |                                    |
| Monde                       | 5727,9                    | 5808,6 | 5890,7  | 5970,1  | 6049,9  | 6129,1  | 6208,1  | 6286,6  | 6365,2  | 6443,0  | 6522,0  | 5849,3               | 1,3 %                              |
| OCDE                        | 1087,6                    | 1094,1 | 1101,3  | 1107,6  | 1114,6  | 1121,6  | 1128,6  | 1135,4  | 1142,3  | 1148,6  | 1155,0  | 1097,6               | 0,6 %                              |
| Non OCDE                    | 4640,3                    | 4714,5 | 4789,4  | 4862,4  | 4935,3  | 5007,5  | 5079,6  | 5151,2  | 5222,9  | 5294,4  | 5367,0  | 4751,7               | 1,4 %                              |
| TAUX DE CHANGE              |                           |        |         |         |         |         |         |         |         |         |         |                      |                                    |
| Australie—\$/€              | 1,28                      | 1,35   | 1,59    | 1,55    | 1,54    | 1,54    | 1,55    | 1,56    | 1,56    | 1,56    | 1,57    | 1,4                  | 0,3 %                              |
| UE 15—Euro/\$               | 0,79                      | 0,88   | 0,89    | 0,85    | 1,02    | 1,00    | 1,00    | 0,99    | 0,99    | 0,99    | 0,99    | 0,9                  | -0,5 %                             |
| Japon—¥/\$                  | 108,82                    | 121,00 | 130,89  | 114,28  | 106,00  | 106,00  | 103,97  | 102,13  | 100,27  | 98,48   | 98,48   | 118,7                | -1,2 %                             |
| Corée du Sud—Won/\$         | 804,42                    | 950,51 | 1400,48 | 1190,32 | 1204,80 | 1204,80 | 1204,13 | 1211,79 | 1220,82 | 1231,65 | 1242,58 | 1066,4               | 0,5 %                              |
| Mexique—\$NM/\$             | 7,60                      | 7,92   | 9,15    | 9,59    | 9,61    | 9,61    | 10,14   | 10,65   | 11,17   | 11,69   | 12,24   | 8,6                  | 4,1 %                              |
| Nouvelle-Zélande—\$NZ/\$    | 1,45                      | 1,51   | 1,87    | 1,88    | 1,95    | 1,95    | 1,84    | 1,93    | 1,93    | 1,92    | 1,92    | 1,7                  | -0,2 %                             |
| Pologne—Z/\$                | 2,70                      | 3,28   | 3,49    | 3,95    | 4,24    | 4,37    | 4,48    | 4,57    | 4,65    | 4,72    | 4,79    | 3,4                  | 2,1 %                              |
| Chine—Yuan/\$               | 8,31                      | 8,29   | 8,18    | 8,20    | 8,17    | 8,33    | 8,57    | 8,85    | 9,17    | 9,49    | 9,82    | 8,2                  | 3,1 %                              |

Source des données : Perspectives agricoles de l'OCDE 2000-2005 (sauf le taux d'inflation du UE 15 en 2000 et l'Euro de 2000 à 2006).

Note : 1. Exclut la Slovaquie et les NEI.

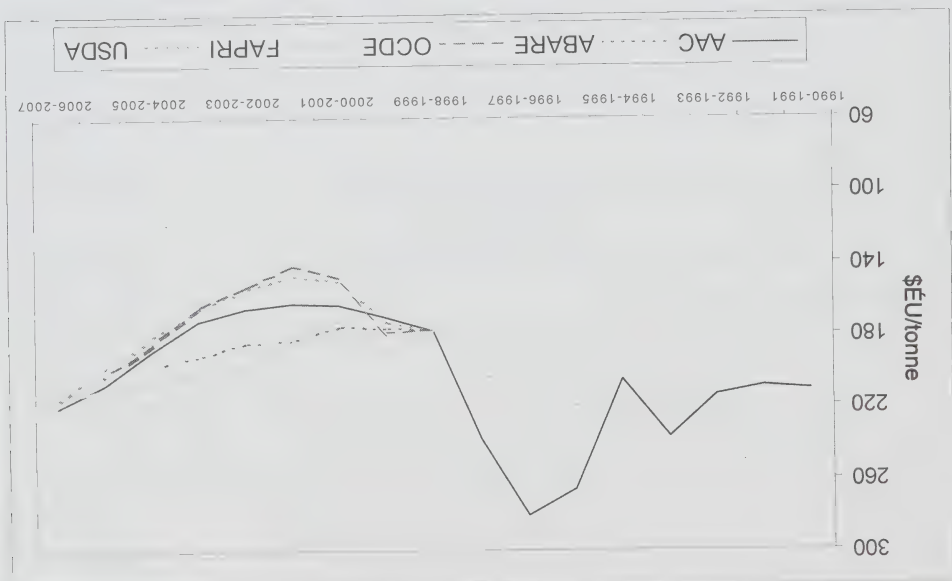
# Annexe B : Tableaux

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Graphique A.3 : Prix du soja, États-Unis—Centre Illinois



### Comparaison des prix mondiaux du soja

Le prix indicateur utilisé pour les comparaisons est le prix du soja du Centre de l'Illinois (\$US/t). Les autres organismes utilisent le prix du golfe et à la ferme plutôt que le prix du soja du Centre de l'Illinois. Les prévisions de ces organismes ont été établies en appliquant aux prix du soja du Centre de l'Illinois de 1999 les variations annuelles des prix précédents exprimées en pourcentage.

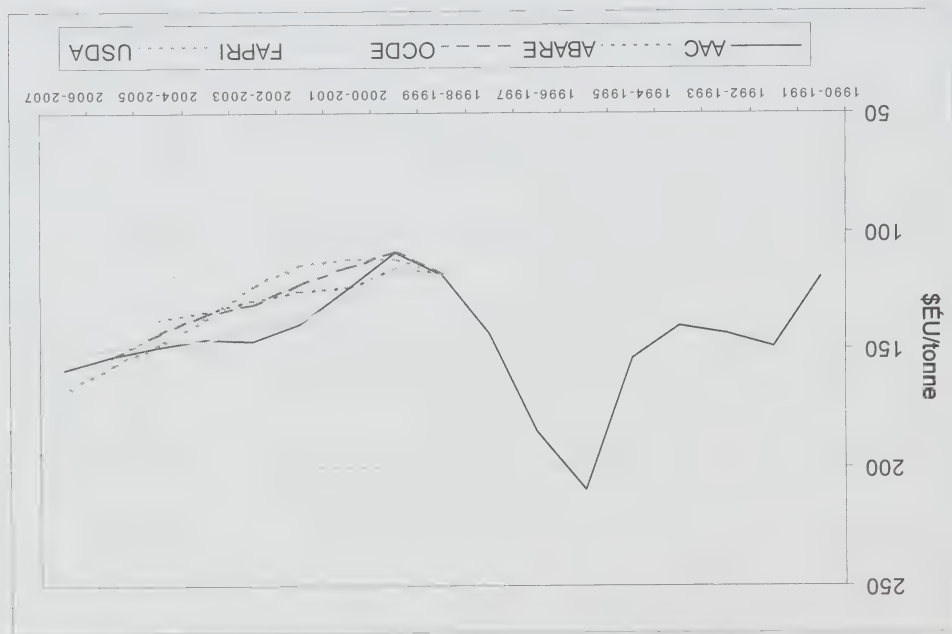
Graphique A.2 : Prix du maïs, États-Unis—Centre Illinois



### Comparaison des prix mondiaux du maïs

Le prix indicateur utilisé pour les comparaisons est le prix du maïs du Centre de l'Illinois (\$US/t). Tous les organismes sauf AAC utilisent le prix du golfe plutôt que le prix du maïs du Centre de l'Illinois. Les prévisions d'AAC ont été établies en appliquant aux prix du maïs du Centre de l'Illinois de 1999 les variations annuelles du prix du golfe exprimées en pourcentage.

Graphique A.1 : Prix du blé, États-Unis—Golfe



### Comparaison des prix mondiaux du blé

Le prix indicateur utilisé pour les comparaisons est le prix du blé roux vitreux du golfe du Mexique (\$US/t). Ce prix est utilisé par tous les organismes sauf l'USDA. Pour les prévisions de l'USDA, on a calculé un prix du golfe en appliquant à la valeur de 1999 du prix du golfe du Mexique les variations annuelles du prix à la ferme aux États-Unis.



Les graphiques suivants donnent un aperçu des prix mondiaux du blé, du maïs et du soja prévus par cinq organismes (AAC, ABARE, OCDE, USDA et FAPRI).

Ces projections sont tirées des publications suivantes :

- *Australian Bureau of Agriculture and Resource Economics*. « Outlook 2000 ». Canberra : ABARE, février 2000.
- *Food and Agricultural Policy Research Institute*. « 2000 World Agricultural Outlook ». Ames (Iowa): FAPRI, janvier 2000.
- *Organisation de coopération et de développement économiques*. « Les perspectives agricoles 2000-2005 ». Paris: OCDE, mars 2000.
- *Ministère de l'Agriculture des États-Unis*. « Long Term Agricultural Projections to 2009 ». Washington: USDA, février 2000.

Pour de multiples raisons, il n'est pas facile de comparer les prix internationaux prévus par différents organismes. En effet, ces cinq organismes ont établi leurs prévisions à différentes périodes de l'année et, par conséquent, à partir de données différentes. De plus, les différents organismes font état de prix différents. Ainsi, les prix de la plupart des denrées ne concordent pas. Pour régler ce problème, un prix indicateur a été établi pour chaque denrée. Les comparaisons ont par la suite été faites en appliquant les variations annuelles exprimées en pourcentage des prévisions de prix à la valeur de 1999 du prix indicateur.

L'augmentation des prix (en termes nominaux) constitue un élément commun des prévisions des différents organismes. Le niveau des prix varie entre les divers organismes. Les prévisions de l'OCDE se fondent sur les données fournies par les pays membres. Par conséquent, les prévisions de l'OCDE représentent davantage une moyenne pondérée des perspectives de ses membres.

Les points suivants se dégagent des prévisions à long terme :

- les écarts des prévisions de prix reflètent essentiellement un équilibre différent entre les hypothèses utilisées pour prévoir l'offre et la demande mondiales (p. ex. taux de croissance du PIB, gel des terres dans l'UE, demande de produits importés en Chine);
- l'augmentation des prix des céréales et oléagineux entraîne une augmentation des prix du bétail;
- les politiques spécifiques à certains produits qui causent une baisse de la production font augmenter les prix mondiaux.

# **Annexe A : Comparaison des prévisions des prix mondiaux**

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- Australian Bureau of Agriculture and Resource Economics. « Outlook 2000 ». Canberra : ABARE, février 2000.
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- Ministère de l'Agriculture des États-Unis. « Long Term Agricultural Projections to 2009 ». Washington: USDA, février 2000.





## Indices des produits céréaliers

Pendant la période à l'étude, l'IPC général des produits céréaliers est en croissance de 1,0 p. cent par an en moyenne entre 2001 et 2006. Pour la période allant de 1999 à 2001, la croissance annuelle moyenne se trouve réduite de moitié, soit à 0,5 p. cent, conséquemment à la baisse de l'IPC pour les pâtes alimentaires, elle-même causée par une chute du prix domestique du blé durum. De plus, puisque les produits de boulangerie représentent la part la plus importante des produits céréaliers, la croissance de l'IPC pour ces produits se situe très près de l'IPC général des produits céréaliers, soit 1,1 p. cent par an en moyenne entre 2000 et 2006. Finalement, l'IPC des pâtes alimentaires doit, entre 1999 et 2001, subir l'effet de la chute spectaculaire (de l'ordre de 30 p. cent) du prix du blé durum et ainsi décroître de 2,3 p. cent. Il s'ensuit une reprise du prix du blé avec une croissance moyenne de 0,5 p. cent par an.

## Indices des fruits et légumes

En ce qui concerne les fruits, l'IPC devrait grimper en moyenne de 1,8 p. cent par an grâce à une prévision favorable du prix américain malgré une remontée prévue du dollar canadien par rapport au dollar américain. Pour les légumes, la croissance se fait sentir au cours des deux premières années à l'étude (moyenne de 3,0 p. cent entre 1999 et 2001), mais elle stagne par la suite (moyenne de - 0,1 p. cent entre 2001 et 2006). Ce ralentissement est causé d'une part par une faible croissance du prix des légumes aux États-Unis et aussi par la diminution du prix des pommes de terre sur la période à l'étude.

## Autres indices alimentaires

L'IPC des autres produits alimentaires croît en moyenne de 1,5 p. cent par an pendant la période à l'étude (2000-2006). Pour le sucre, qui est un marché extrêmement volatile, on prévoit une chute de l'ordre de 33 p. cent de l'IPC entre 1999 et 2001. Cette chute est principalement causée par un surplus de l'offre mondiale provenant du Brésil, un important pays producteur. Toutefois, un redressement de 21,6 p. cent est prévu de 2001 à 2003, le temps que les producteurs mondiaux s'ajustent à ce surplus de l'offre. Enfin, entre 2004 et 2006, on assiste à une tendance à la hausse, soit une croissance moyenne de 4,2 p. cent par an pour ce produit. Toutefois, l'indice de 2006 n'aura pas retrouvé son niveau de 1999, l'écart entre ces deux années restant encore à 11,1 p. cent. Finalement, puisque l'IPC des graisses et huiles dépend principalement de l'IPC de la margarine, la croissance moyenne annuelle devrait être la même pour ces deux produits, soit 2,4 p. cent entre 2000 et 2006, et l'évolution des deux indices est parallèle. Le présent scénario de référence prévoit tout de même une baisse de 6,1 p. cent de ces deux indices de prix entre 1999 et 2000 résultant de la chute des prix mondiaux des huiles végétales pendant cette période.

## Prix à la consommation des produits alimentaires

### Indices agrégés

Les projections du scénario de référence font état d'un indice agrégé des prix à la consommation en croissance à un rythme annuel moyen de 2,2 p. cent sur la période 2000-2006. On peut aussi remarquer une croissance plus élevée pour les produits autres qu'alimentaires que pour les aliments (respectivement de 2,4 p. cent et de 1,5 p. cent par an en moyenne) au cours de la période. Même si la consommation alimentaire continue d'augmenter sur la période à l'étude, la hausse du rapport des prix des produits non-alimentaire par rapport aux produits alimentaires indique que ces derniers constitueront une part plus petite du budget total des ménages d'ici la fin de la période. Le même phénomène se produit en ce qui concerne les aliments consommés à l'extérieur du foyer, dont l'indice progresse plus rapidement que celui des repas pris à la maison (2,2 p. cent et 1,2 p. cent respectivement).

### Indices du secteur des viandes

Pour le secteur des viandes, la croissance devrait être très faible, avec une inflation de 0,3 p. cent par an entre 2000 et 2006. En effet, malgré une relative volatilité à court terme du marché très cyclique du porc, deux éléments majeurs du groupe des viandes semblent faire du « sur place », avec une baisse annuelle moyenne de 0,1 p. cent pour le bœuf et une croissance annuelle moyenne de 0,1 p. cent pour le porc. Ainsi, le seul élément qui contribue à la croissance du groupe des viandes est la viande de volaille. Après avoir subi une baisse de son indice de 3,4 p. cent entre 1999 et 2000 à cause de la diminution du prix de gros du poulet (-4,6 p. cent), l'IPC de la viande de volaille devrait être de nouveau en croissance à raison de 2,5 p. cent par an en moyenne entre 2001 et 2006. Finalement, l'IPC des œufs suit la croissance de l'indice pour les viandes de volailles avec un taux annuel moyen de 1,8 p. cent entre 2000 et 2006.

### Indices des produits laitiers

Les prix pour le secteur des produits laitiers devraient être sujets à une croissance plus marquée que ceux du secteur des viandes. Sur la période à l'étude, la croissance annuelle moyenne prévue pour l'IPC général de ce groupe de produits est de 2,3 p. cent entre 2000 et 2006. Le beurre est le produit qui détient la croissance la plus faible du groupe, avec une moyenne de 1,3 p. cent par an. Comme le beurre, le lait, qu'il soit en poudre, faible en gras ou entier, ne jouit pas d'une forte croissance moyenne. Cette dernière se situe à 1,6 p. cent pour le lait entier et le lait en poudre et à 1,7 p. cent pour le lait à faible teneur en gras. Toutefois, la croissance de l'IPC pour le lait en poudre s'accélère à partir de 2003 pour atteindre une moyenne de 2,5 p. cent entre 2003 et 2006. Les deux produits laitiers dont l'indice est en plus forte croissance sont le fromage et la crème glacée avec 2,6 p. cent et 4,6 p. cent respectivement. Au terme de la période, l'indice du prix à la consommation de la crème glacée sera l'indice le plus élevé de tous les produits laitiers recensés.

## Intrants de l'industrie agricole et prix à la consommation des produits alimentaires

### Intrants de l'industrie agricole

Étant donné le contexte macroéconomique général et les développements prévus dans la production du secteur agricole, les changements dans les prix des matières et services (intrants) consommés par l'industrie agricole au Canada devraient être modérés. En effet, globalement, les prix des intrants agricoles n'augmenteront que d'environ 0,7 p. cent en moyenne par an sur la période à l'étude. Toutefois, ce résultat cache la situation en l'an 2000, où l'inflation dans les prix des intrants est de 3,1 p. cent, principalement à cause des intrants énergétiques et de l'augmentation des prix des bovins d'engraissement et des porcelets. Sur la période à l'étude, on prévoit une tendance à la baisse des taux annuels d'inflation pour ces intrants de 3,1 p. cent en 2000 à 0,4 p. cent en 2006. Cette chute est principalement causée par les taux d'intérêt, les produits pétroliers, les pesticides et les prix des porcelets et des bovins d'engraissement à compter de 2001.

D'après les prévisions, l'industrie bénéficiera des baisses moyennes de prix dans cinq des vingt principales catégories de facteurs de production qu'elle achète. Il s'agit, par ordre d'importance: des bovins d'engraissement (4,8 p. cent); des porcelets (3,1 p. cent); des intérêts hypothécaires (0,7 p. cent); des intérêts autres qu'hypothécaires (0,6 p. cent) et des produits pétroliers (0,3 p. cent). Dans ce dernier cas, les prix demeureront élevés compte tenu de la hausse importante enregistrée en l'an 2000. Le poids combiné de ces cinq composantes dans l'indice global est d'environ 30 p. cent.

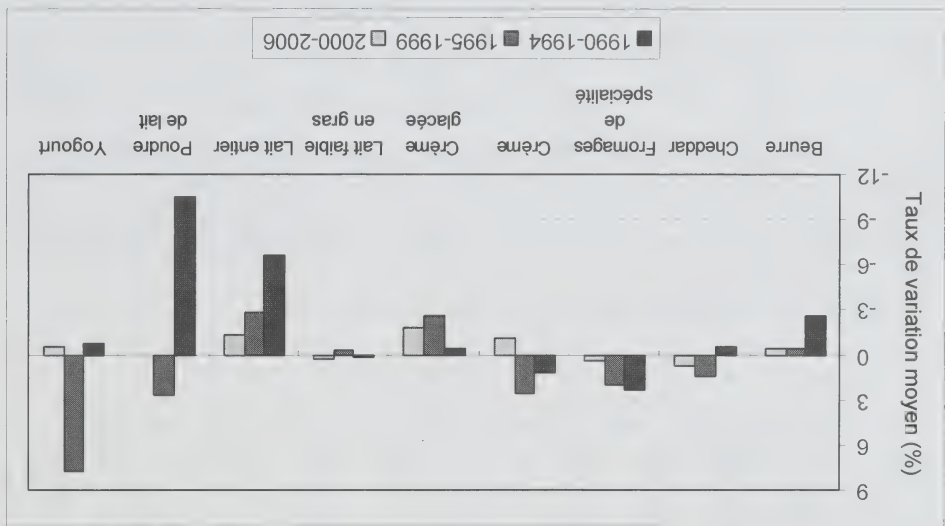
Cinq secteurs afficheront cependant des hausses moyennes significatives: les soins vétérinaires avec 3,3 p. cent; la réparation de la machinerie ainsi que les aliments pour animaux avec 2,7 p. cent; la main-d'œuvre salariée avec 2,6 p. cent et les travaux à forfait avec 1,9 p. cent. Ces hausses sont associées au coût croissant de la main-d'œuvre dans l'économie en général.

Ainsi, les coûts de production dans l'industrie agricole au Canada pourraient augmenter sur la période à l'étude. Toutefois, même si les prix peuvent augmenter quelque peu, les gains de productivité devraient compenser en partie la croissance des coûts de production. Si la hausse de productivité se poursuit comme par le passé (entre 1 p. cent et 2 p. cent), les coûts de production pourraient demeurer stables. De tel gains de productivité reflètent une nouvelle technologie, mais aussi la restructuration et la rationalisation de l'industrie, qui sont des caractéristiques du secteur depuis un certain temps.



La forte demande prévue pour le fromage de spécialité et le cheddar devrait faire augmenter les prix de ces produits sur la période à l'étude. La consommation de beurre, quant à elle, devrait augmenter légèrement puisqu'on s'attend à ce que les prix des huiles végétales augmentent fortement à la fin de la période à l'étude. De tous les produits laitiers, le yogourt est celui qui a connu la plus forte croissance de la consommation par habitant au cours des dernières années [Graphique 30]. Entre 1997 et 1999, la consommation de yogourt par habitant s'est accrue de 1,0 kg. Pour la période à l'étude, la consommation de yogourt par habitant devrait se situer en moyenne autour de 4,5 kg contre 4,0 kg pour la période 1996-1999, soit une augmentation de 13 p. cent.

**Graphique 30 : Variation en pourcentage de la consommation de produits laitiers par habitant**

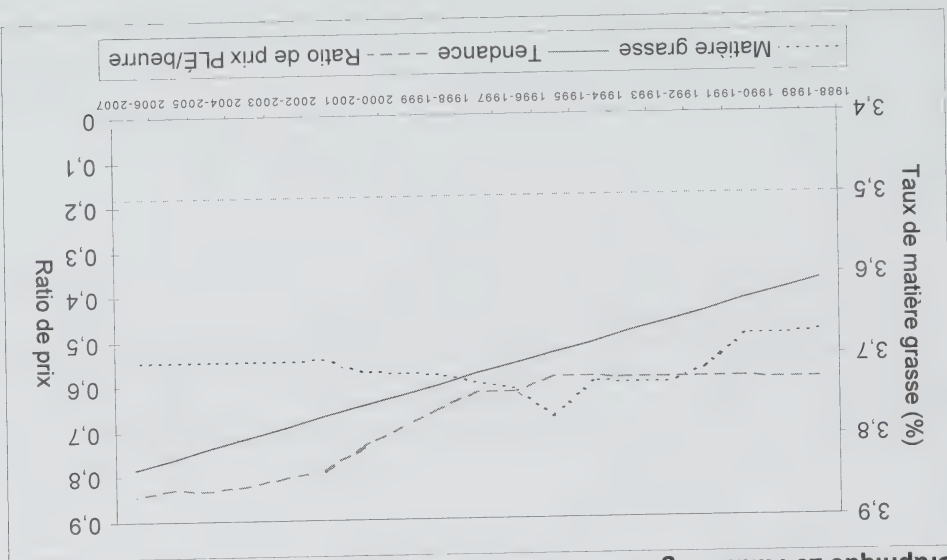


Finalement, la subvention directe accordée aux producteurs est réduite graduellement sur la période à l'étude et sera complètement éliminée à partir de 2002-2003.

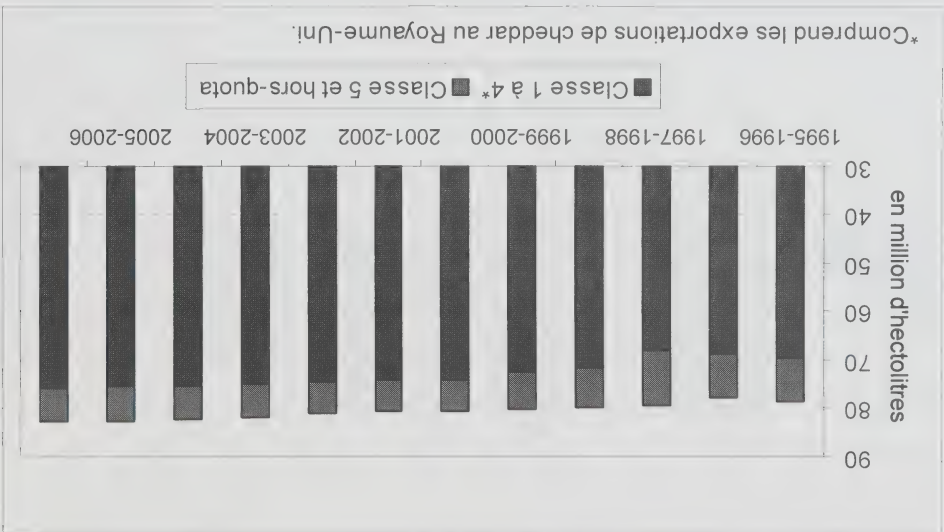
exportées de produits laitiers canadiens, en particulier sur les exportations de PLÉ. Par conséquent, les exportations subventionnées de PLÉ devraient être substantiellement inférieures à la moyenne historique tout au long de la période couverte par le scénario de référence.

Depuis l'avènement de la gestion de l'offre dans l'industrie laitière, les contingents ont été octroyés selon les quantités de matière grasse. En raison de l'évolution des habitudes alimentaires et des percées technologiques, le prix de soutien du beurre a été maintenu au même niveau entre 1993 et 1996 pour éviter l'effet de croisement qui aurait fait basculer le système de contingentement d'une base de matière grasse à une base de matières solides non grasses. Lorsque les producteurs ont compris que l'écart de prix entre le beurre et la PLÉ avait diminué, ils ont réduit la teneur en gras du lait qu'ils produisaient pour maximiser leurs revenus [Graphique 29]. Maintenant que des modifications ont été apportées au système et avec l'introduction de nouvelles contraintes par l'OMC, les autorités canadiennes doivent nuancer pas la teneur en matière grasse de leur lait, et conséquemment réduire le surplus structurel de PLÉ vendu dans la classe 4-m, et d'autre part éviter l'effet de croisement. En effet, le prix du lait vendu dans la classe 4-m devrait se situer entre 9,00 \$ et 11,00 \$ l'hectolitre, ce qui signifie qu'un volume important de 4-m aurait un impact négatif sur le prix P-9 moyen que les producteurs reçoivent pour leur lait. Pour ces raisons, nous avons émis l'hypothèse que le prix de soutien du beurre devrait augmenter, mais à un rythme plus lent que le prix de soutien de la PLÉ. Nous avons aussi émis l'hypothèse que les producteurs ne modifieront pas la teneur en matière grasse du lait durant la période couverte par le scénario de référence. Étant donné le rétablissement prévu des prix de l'alimentation animale pendant la période à l'étude, le coût de production du lait devrait également augmenter. Donc, cette augmentation du coût de production devrait faire passer le prix cible du lait industriel de 56,20 \$ l'hectolitre en 1999 à 61,50 \$ l'hectolitre à la fin du scénario de référence.

**Graphique 29 : Matière grasse du lait au Canada**



Graphique 28 : Production du lait—Canada

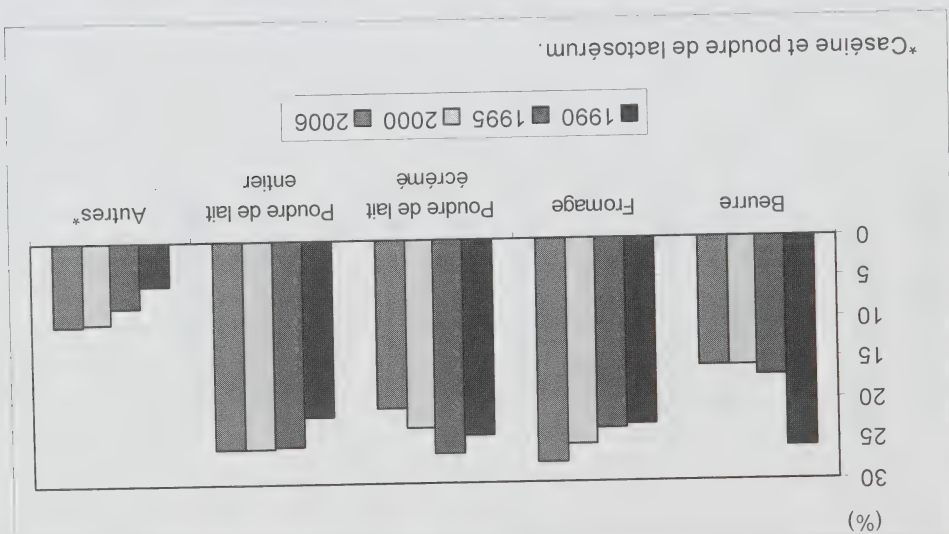


Une hausse de 1,6 p. cent de la production de lait de consommation est prévue en 2000-2001 puisque la hausse des ventes de lait faible en gras devrait compenser la baisse des ventes de lait entier. Cette tendance devrait se poursuivre. En raison de la hausse prévue du prix de l'alimentation animale, les prix du lait de consommation et du lait industriel augmentent de façon constante sur la période à l'étude.

Conséquemment à la décision de l'organe d'appel de l'OMC, des changements ont été apportés au système de classes spéciales. D'abord la classe 5-e, qui incluait le lait hors-contingent pour l'exportation, sera abolie à la fin de la présente année laitière. À partir de l'année laitière 2000-2001, la classe 5-d contiendra seulement les exportations subventionnées de produits laitiers à l'intérieur des limites permises par l'OMC, incluant le fromage exporté vers le Royaume-Uni. De plus, une nouvelle classe de lait, la classe 4-m, sera bientôt créée. Nous avons fait l'hypothèse que les surplus structureux de la PLB seront vendus dans cette classe pour l'alimentation animale à un prix qui sera compétitif avec le tourteau de soja, ce dernier se vendant à un prix beaucoup plus faible que la PLB sur les marchés mondiaux. À court terme, la quantité de PLB vendue dans la classe 4-m devrait être relativement importante, mais elle diminuera substantiellement à mesure que les autorités responsables de la politique laitière et les producteurs s'adapteront au nouveau système de contrats d'exportation.

L'accord de l'OMC prévoit des limites aux quantités physiques et à la valeur des exportations de produits laitiers subventionnés. Ces limites ont été graduellement réduites depuis l'entrée en vigueur de l'accord en 1995; la réduction totale est respectivement de 21 et 36 p. cent par rapport aux niveaux d'exportation de base. Les autorités canadiennes élaborent actuellement à élaborer une proposition permettant de calculer la valeur de la subvention. Il est donc permis de penser que ces contraintes auront un impact négatif sur les quantités subventionnées

Graphique 27 : Part des produits laitiers exportés



Malgré les réformes politiques entraînant l'abolition du soutien des prix, il est peu probable que les États-Unis deviennent un exportateur important de produits laitiers à moyen terme puisqu'on s'attend à ce que les prix américains demeurent supérieurs aux prix mondiaux. Aux États-Unis, le prix du lait a atteint des niveaux très bas en 1999, mais il devrait remonter à un rythme constant sur la période à l'étude d'une part en raison d'une forte demande prévue des consommateurs pour le fromage, et d'autre part en raison des prix plus élevés de l'alimentation animale.

## Au Canada

Pour l'année laitière 2000-2001, la production totale de lait devrait s'établir à 80,5 millions d'hectolitres, soit une augmentation de un demi p. cent par rapport à l'année précédente. La forte demande de produits laitiers, particulièrement de fromage, devrait faire augmenter la production domestique de plus de 1,1 millions d'hectolitres, mais la production hors-contingent quant à elle devrait diminuer de 20 p. cent. Cette diminution prévue de la production hors-contingent à court terme est le résultat d'une part des ajustements qui sont présentement apportés aux contrats provinciaux privés d'exportation de lait, et d'autre part de la nécessité de respecter la limite fixée par l'OMC pour les exportations subventionnées de produits laitiers canadiens. Par conséquent, la production totale de lait ne devrait donc augmenter que légèrement sur la période à l'étude, c'est-à-dire passer de 80,1 millions d'hectolitres en 1999-2000 à 82,9 millions d'hectolitres en 2006-2007 [Graphique 28].



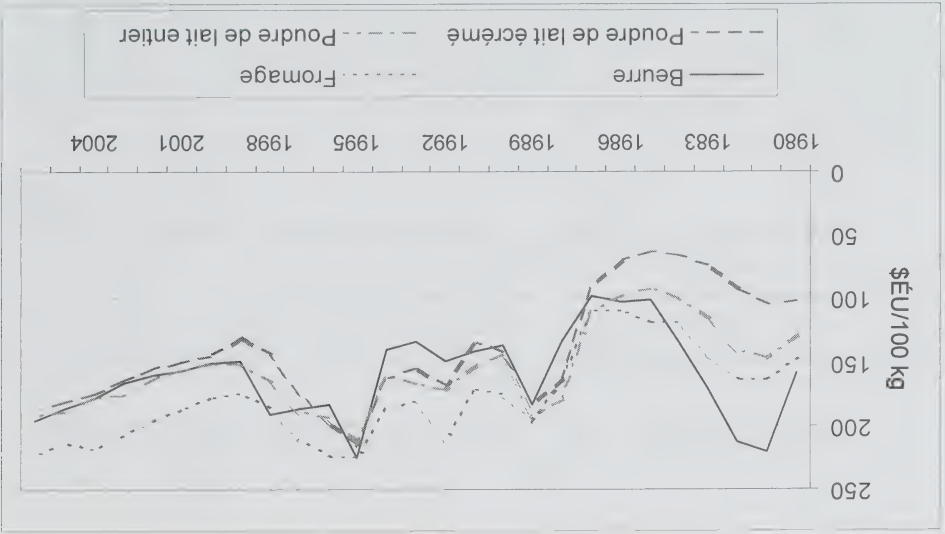
œufs de consommation devrait être très supérieur à celui des œufs de transformation, ce qui explique la croissance modérée de la production d'œufs de consommation sur la période couverte par le scénario de référence.

## Produits laitiers

### Scène internationale

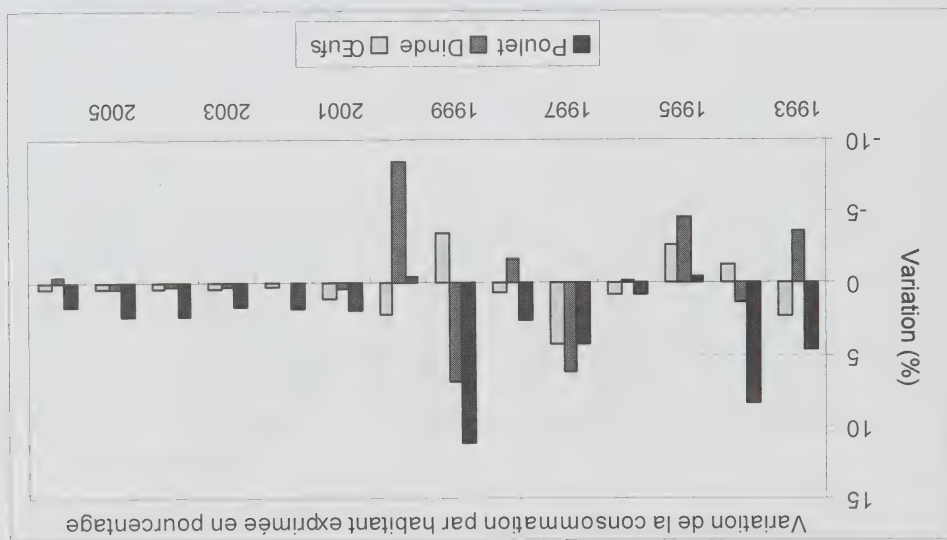
Alors que la demande mondiale se rétablit après le déclin brutal causé par les récentes crises financières survenues en Asie, en Amérique latine et en Russie, les prix des produits laitiers devraient connaître une remontée à moyen terme. Les prix du beurre et de la poudre de lait écrémé (PLÉ), frais à bord, en Europe du Nord passeront respectivement de 1484 et 1311 \$EU la tonne en 1999-2000 à 1949 et 1880 \$EU la tonne en 2006-2007 [Graphique 26]. Les prix de la PLÉ et de la poudre de lait entier bénéficieront de la reprise économique en Asie, une région qui absorbe environ 50 p. cent des importations mondiales de ces produits. Le prix du beurre, quant à lui, dépendra beaucoup des conditions économiques prévalant en Russie mais il subira également l'effet bénéfique de la hausse prévue du prix des huiles végétales. Enfin pour ce qui est des prix du fromage, ils augmenteront substantiellement en raison de la forte demande mondiale, en particulier dans la zone OCDE qui représente 80 p. cent de la consommation mondiale.

**Graphique 26 : Prix mondiaux des produits laitiers**



Le commerce mondial des produits laitiers continue de se transformer d'un commerce de produits de base orienté vers l'offre en un commerce de produits à forte valeur ajoutée d'extraction et de fractionnement des protéines, a favorisé le développement rapide du marché des ingrédients laitiers comme on peut le voir au graphique 27.

Graphique 25 : Croissance de la consommation de volaille



À court terme, en raison de coûts de production relativement faibles, les prix de la volaille devraient demeurer inférieurs aux niveaux historiques. Cependant, à la fin du scénario de référence, les prix devraient remonter légèrement au-dessus de la moyenne de 1996-1999 comme conséquence de l'augmentation prévue des coûts de l'alimentation animale.

Pour ce qui est des œufs, la production totale annuelle devrait s'accroître de 12 p. cent d'ici la fin de la période à l'étude par rapport à la moyenne de la période 1996-1999. Cette croissance est le résultat de la forte demande prévue pour les œufs de transformation de la part de l'industrie de la transformation agroalimentaire. En 1990, les œufs de transformation représentaient environ 20 p. cent de tous les œufs produits au Canada. En 1999, ce pourcentage était de plus de 26 p. cent et il devrait atteindre plus de 30 p. cent à la fin du scénario de référence.

Cette forte demande pour les œufs de transformation s'explique en partie du fait que le prix des œufs de transformation est fortement lié au prix américain qui est sensiblement inférieur au prix canadien des œufs de consommation au Canada. Cette mesure a été instaurée pour permettre aux transformateurs canadiens qui utilisent des œufs dans la fabrication de leurs produits de demeurer compétitifs avec les transformateurs américains compte tenu que l'ALENA ne prévoit pas de tarif sur les produits importés qui contiennent moins de 50 p. cent de produits à base d'œufs. Les pertes encourues par les producteurs lors de la vente d'œufs de transformation sont compensées par un prélèvement qui est inclus dans le coût de production et, conséquemment, dans le prix des œufs de consommation. Ce prélèvement sur les œufs de transformation devrait s'accroître de façon marquée au cours de la période à l'étude en raison d'une part de la faiblesse prévue des prix américains qui devraient se situer en dessous de la moyenne de 1996-1999, et d'autre part du fait que la part des œufs de transformation augmentera au cours de la période à l'étude. Donc le prix des

## Volaille et œufs

### Scène internationale

Selon l'OCDE, la viande de volaille, dont la demande mondiale continue d'augmenter fortement, est la seule viande dont la consommation par habitant augmente dans tous les pays de l'OCDE. Cette hausse devrait être particulièrement spectaculaire aux États-Unis où la consommation par habitant devrait augmenter de 7 kg entre la moyenne des années 1996-1999 et 2006. La production américaine devrait croître également de façon importante en raison des faibles coûts de l'alimentation animale et de la forte intégration verticale du secteur. Elle devrait ainsi générer des excédents à l'exportation de 3 millions de tonnes en 2006. Cependant, les exportations américaines sont très dépendantes de la Chine et de la Russie où la demande n'est pas à l'abri de changements inattendus de la situation économique et politique.

Les perspectives de la viande de volaille dans l'Union européenne demeurent incertaines. En dépit de la hausse probable de la demande intracommunautaire, l'accroissement de la concurrence sur le marché mondial tire les prix à la baisse par rapport à la moyenne de 1996-1999 et réduit d'autant la rentabilité. En raison de l'accroissement de cette concurrence sur leurs marchés d'exportation traditionnels, les industriels de la volaille de l'Union européenne se recentrent sur des produits à forte valeur ajoutée et sur la reconnaissance des marques sur le marché intérieur.

Le Brésil est certainement l'un des plus importants concurrents sur le marché de la volaille. La production de volaille s'améliore sous l'effet des investissements étrangers effectués dans le secteur de la transformation et de l'amélioration des techniques d'élevage et des technologies de la transformation. Les exportateurs brésiliens sont actifs sur les marchés traditionnels de l'Union européenne, au Moyen-Orient et en Russie, et ils concurrencent également les exportateurs américains, thaïlandais et chinois sur le marché japonais. Le Brésil a également reçu du Canada les autorisations sanitaires et phytosanitaires nécessaires aux exportations de volaille et peut donc maintenant entrer en concurrence pour le contingent tarifaire canadien relatif à ce produit.

Finalement, la levée de l'embargo sur les exportations américaines de produits agricoles vers Cuba annoncées le 27 juin 2000, n'a pas été prise en compte dans l'élaboration des perspectives.

### Au Canada

Au Canada, la demande de viande de volaille devrait rester forte tout au long de la période à l'étude [Graphique 25]. La consommation de poulet par habitant devrait s'accroître de 6,2 kg en 2006 par rapport à la moyenne de la période 1996-1999. La production, quant à elle, devrait s'accroître également en raison du faible coût de l'alimentation animale et des gains de productivité. Cette production accrue devrait stimuler les exportations qui passeront de 65 kt en 1999 à 92 kt en 2006. Cependant, la levée de l'embargo sur les exportations américaines de produits agricoles vers Cuba pourrait avoir un effet néfaste sur les exportations américaines de poulet. Pour la dinde, la consommation par habitant devrait demeurer stable et voisine de 4,3 kg.

## Situation domestique

Selon le cycle nord-américain des prix des porcs, les prix les plus élevés au Canada devraient survenir en 2000 et en 2004. Le prix minimum du cycle sera atteint en 2003. Les années 2000 et 2001 seront les années les plus profitables depuis 1993, conséquemment aux prix élevés du porc et aux prix faibles des céréales fourragères, et ce après les conditions très difficiles des deux années précédentes.

Les préoccupations croissantes pour l'environnement et un marché serré pour l'orge fourragère devraient ralentir l'expansion de la production porcine dans l'Ouest du Canada à la fin de la période du scénario de référence. Les ventes de porcs dans l'Ouest du pays continueront à augmenter jusqu'à atteindre 11,1 millions de têtes en 2004, pour ensuite s'accroître de façon très modérée. En 2004, les ventes seront de 62 p. cent supérieures à celles relevées en 1995 lorsque la subvention au transport du grain a été abolie.

Comme c'est le cas normalement, les ventes de porcs dans l'Est du pays devraient demeurer plus stables que celles de l'Ouest pendant la période du scénario de référence, et elles oscilleront entre 12,8 et 13,5 millions de têtes.

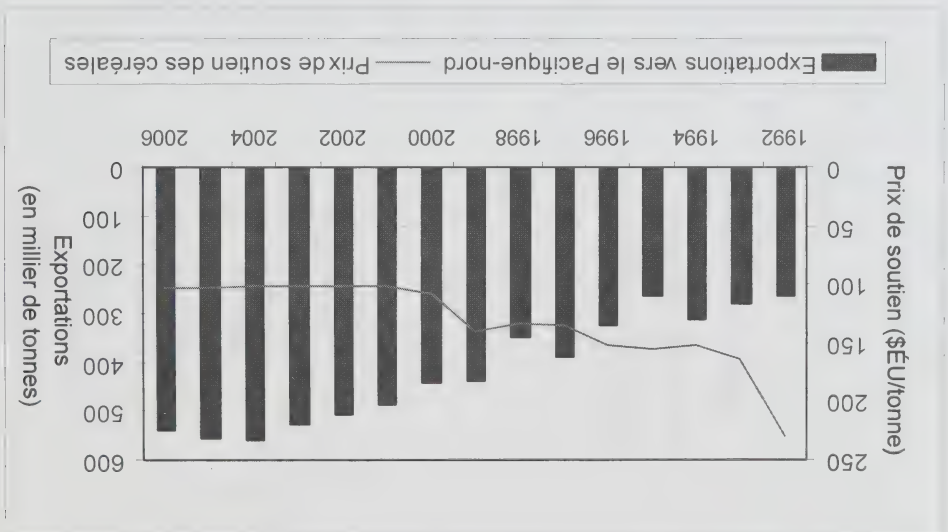
En l'absence de toute grève ou *lock-out* dans ce secteur de l'industrie canadienne, les abattages de porcs devraient augmenter sur la période à l'étude. Par exemple, l'abattoir Brandon de Maple Leaf Food approche de sa capacité annuelle d'abattage de 2,3 millions de têtes plus rapidement que prévu. De plus, à la fin de 1999, Schneider a annoncé son intention de tripler la capacité de son abattoir de Winnipeg âgé de deux ans seulement, la faisant passer de 30 000 à 90 000 têtes par semaine d'ici 2003. Par conséquent, les exportations de porcs d'abattage devraient dégringoler de 56 p. cent en 2003 comparativement au niveau record atteint en 1998. À moyen terme, les exportations de porcs d'abattage atteindront en moyenne 1,6 million de têtes, et celles de porcelets sevrés seront en moyenne de 2,2 millions de têtes.

Par suite de l'augmentation de la capacité d'abattage, et donc de la production porcine, les exportations canadiennes de porc augmenteront pendant la période à l'étude, passant de 631 000 tonnes en 1999 à 908 000 tonnes en 2004, pour ensuite légèrement régrecer et atteindre 888 000 tonnes en 2006. Près des deux tiers de la production porcine supplémentaire entre 2000 et 2006 seront exportés.

Dans l'ensemble, la production canadienne de porc à la ferme à la fin de la période à l'étude devrait être de 53 p. cent supérieure au niveau relevé en 1995, avant l'élimination de la subvention au transport du grain de l'Ouest [Encadré 3, Graphique 20]. Les exportations canadiennes pour ce groupe de produits, quant à elles, devraient être d'environ 130 p. cent supérieures au niveau relevé en 1995 [Graphique 21].



Graphique 24 : Compétitivité de l'industrie porcine de l'Union européenne



L'Union européenne exporte également du porc. La dépréciation de l'euro et une baisse du prix de soutien des céréales contribuent à rendre l'industrie porcine européenne plus concurrentielle [Graphique 24]. Par conséquent, le Canada devrait faire face à une vive concurrence de la part des États-Unis et de l'Union européenne sur le marché du porc asiatique.

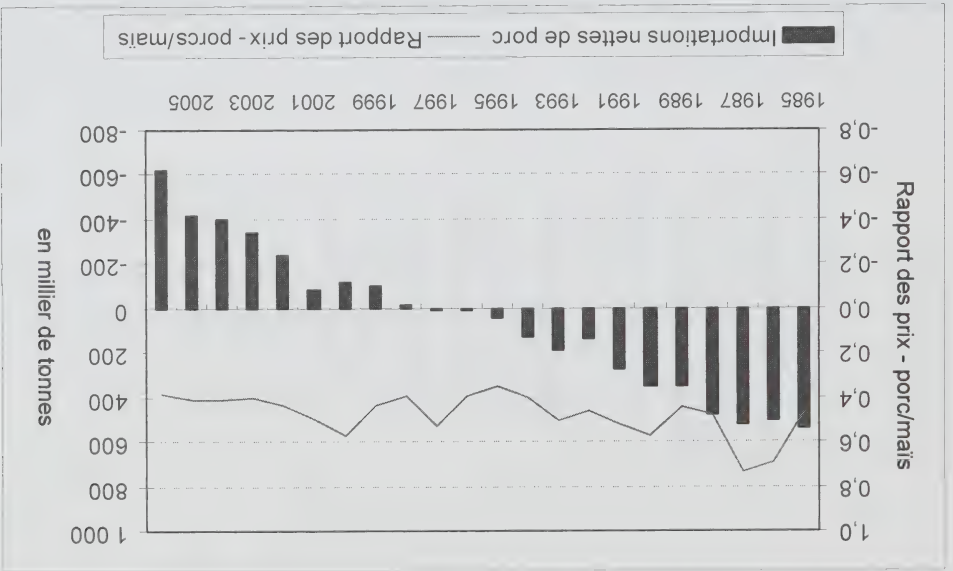
Malgré ces développements, le cycle nord-américain des prix des porcs se poursuivra, les creux du cycle surviennent en 1999 et 2003 et les sommets en 2000 et 2005. Parmi les facteurs à court terme stimulant un tel mouvement, on compte une plus forte demande de bacon, l'épidémie de fièvre aphteuse survenue en Corée du Sud, qui s'est traduite par une augmentation de la demande de porc en provenance d'Amérique du Nord, ainsi que la faiblesse des prix des céréales. À moyen terme, des changements structurels dans la production ainsi qu'une offre plus généreuse vont maintenir les prix à des niveaux relativement faibles. Les réformes des politiques continueront de jouer un rôle important puisqu'elles permettront à l'offre de l'UE de croître et en provoqueront une hausse de la demande d'importations sur les marchés asiatiques.

## Au Canada

### Principales hypothèses

- On suppose qu'il n'y aura pas de droit compensateur ou *anti-dumping* sur les exportations canadiennes de porc pendant la période du scénario de référence.
- La formule des prix de soutien prévue par le programme de stabilisation des prix des porcs du Québec ne sera pas modifiée et le programme demeurera sain sur le plan actuariel.
- Dans l'industrie de l'abattage du Canada et des États-Unis, les salaires seront stables en termes réels.

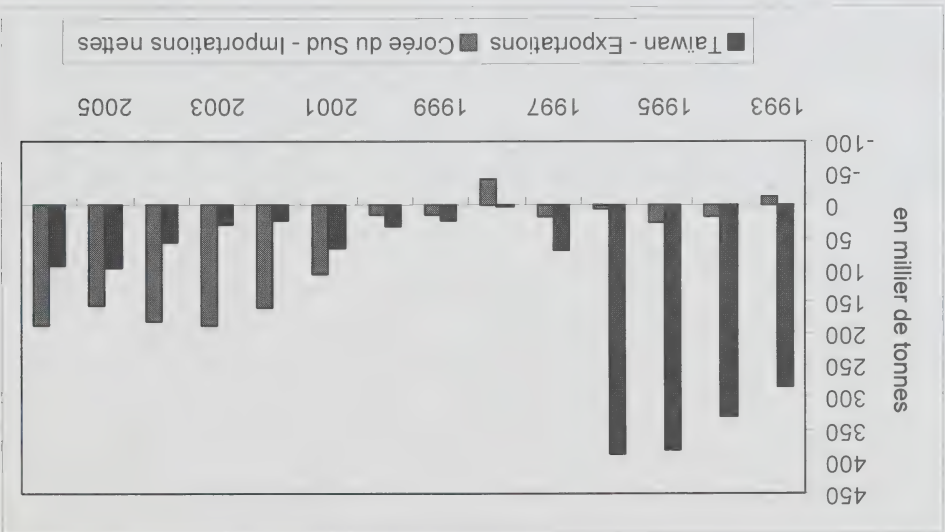
Graphique 23 : L'industrie porcine américaine



Les récents investissements dans l'industrie porcine américaine, qui ont mené à l'ajout d'un certain nombre de mégafarmes et ont permis de fusionner d'avantage d'abattoirs, cela a donné lieu à une augmentation de leur productivité et a fait des États-Unis un exportateur net de porc. Ce pays était un importateur net de porc dans les années 1990 (354 000 tonnes<sup>11</sup> d'importations nettes en 1990), mais est devenu un exportateur net en 1998. Les exportations nettes des États-Unis devraient atteindre 622 000 tonnes en 2006 [Graphique 23].

11. Ces chiffres comprennent le commerce des animaux vivants en équivalent poids carcasse parée.

Graphique 22 : Porc—Compétition asiatique réduite



Les importations nettes de porc de la Corée du Sud devaient atteindre 100 000 tonnes en 2001 et pratiquement doubler au cours de la période du scénario de référence [Graphique 22]. La cause de cette augmentation à court terme est l'épidémie de fièvre aphteuse de mars 2000 qui a considérablement affecté le marché du porc. Immédiatement après l'annonce de l'épidémie, le Japon, l'Australie, Taïwan, Hong Kong, Singapour et la Chine ont interdit les importations de porc en provenance de la Corée du Sud. Le Japon importait environ 80 000 tonnes de porc de la Corée du Sud avant l'épidémie. Nous avons émis l'hypothèse que 50 p. cent des exportations de porc que la Corée aurait normalement vendues au Japon seront destinées à la consommation intérieure et serviront de substituts à l'importation. Les 50 p. cent restants seront ajoutés aux inventaires à court terme jusqu'à ce que la production soit réduite. À long terme, le maintien des fortes importations sera rendu possible par la baisse du tarif douanier du porc en Corée du Sud.

## Encadré 3 : Expansion de l'élevage au Canada

Quatre facteurs principaux ont contribué à l'expansion de l'élevage au Canada :

- Dans l'Ouest canadien, l'abolition de la Loi sur le transport du grain de l'Ouest (LTGO) qui subventionnait les exportations de céréales des Prairies, a eu un effet salutaire sur l'industrie canadienne de l'élevage. L'abolition de la LTGO en 1995 a provoqué une hausse significative des taux maximaux de transport pour le grain qui, pour un point de départ situé au milieu des Prairies (976-1000 miles de Vancouver), ont plus que doublé (de 14,72 \$EU/tonne à 30,63 \$EU/tonne), réduisant d'autant le prix des aliments du bétail.
- La dévaluation du dollar canadien par rapport au dollar américain (de 0,73 \$EU en 1995 à 0,67 \$EU en 1999) a amélioré la compétitivité des exportations canadiennes de viande sur les marchés internationaux.
- Dans le but d'améliorer l'efficacité de la production et de tirer profit des avantages de la conjoncture sur les marchés des viandes rouges, de forts investissements ont été faits dans les Prairies pour la construction de nouvelles fermes plus grandes ainsi que d'usines à la fine pointe de la technologie bénéficiant d'une capacité de production accrue.
- Des accords internationaux, régionaux et bilatéraux sur les échanges ont libéralisé les marchés de la viande au Mexique, au Japon et en Corée du Sud au cours des douze dernières années. Ces ententes ont contribué à la forte hausse des importations de viande de ces trois pays.

En 1999, la production de porcs et de bovins de l'Ouest canadien à la ferme était d'environ 28 p. cent supérieure au niveau relevé en 1995, au moment où la LTGO a été abolie. Selon le scénario de référence, cette tendance se poursuivra et la production de 2006 sera de 77 p. cent supérieure au niveau relevé en 1995.

## Porc

## Scène internationale

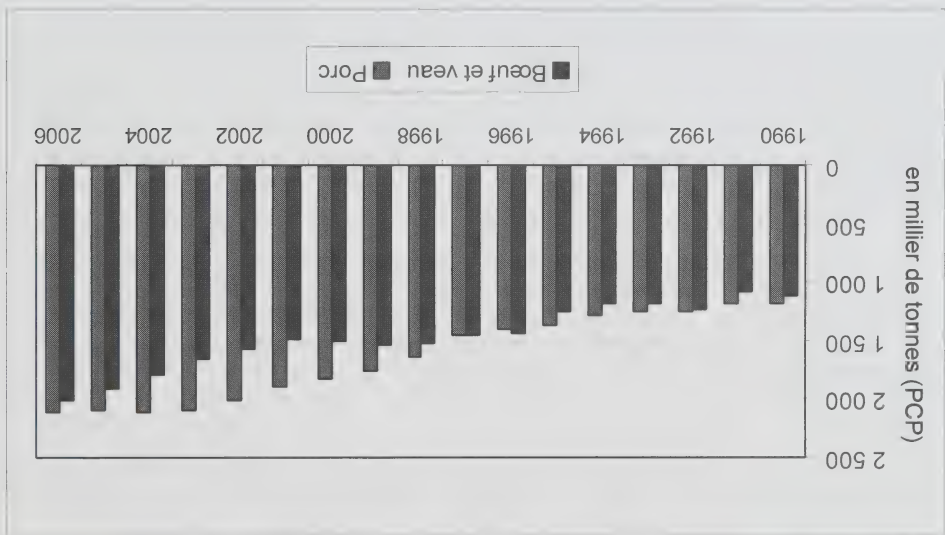
Le marché du porc asiatique sera très favorable aux exportateurs nord-américains et européens à moyen terme. Les importations nipponnes devraient passer de 850 000 tonnes en 2000 à plus de un million de tonnes en 2006.

Les exportations de Taïwan devraient demeurer inférieures à 100 000 tonnes pendant la période du scénario de référence [Graphique 22]. Taïwan a connu en mars 1997 un foyer important de fièvre aphteuse qui a réduit à néant la plus grande partie de ses exportations de porc. Avant cette épidémie, le Japon importait plus de 300 000 tonnes de porc de Taïwan, soit près de 97 p. cent des exportations totales de porc de ce pays. En 1999, les exportations totales de porc de Taïwan n'étaient que de 6 p. cent du sommet atteint en 1996. À la fin de la période du scénario de référence, les exportations totales de porc de Taïwan devraient n'être que d'environ 24 p. cent du sommet atteint en 1996.

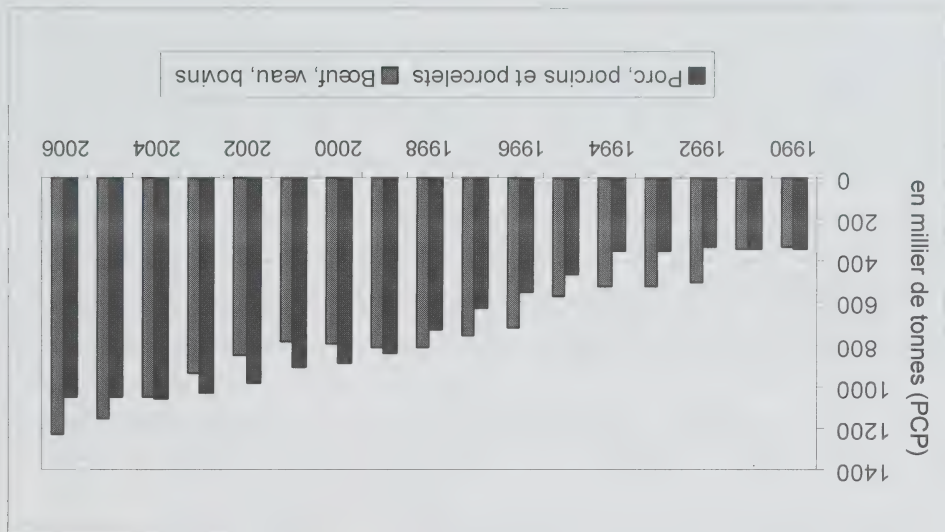


exportations canadiennes pour ce groupe de produits (viande et bovins vivants), quant à elles, seront de 50 p. cent supérieures au niveau élevé observé en 1999 et de 116 p. cent supérieures au niveau relevé en 1995 [Graphique 21].

**Graphique 20 : Production à la ferme de bovins et de porcs—Canada**



**Graphique 21 : Exportations de viande rouge—Canada**



## Au Canada

### Principales hypothèses

- On suppose qu'il n'y aura pas de droit compensateur ou antidumping sur les exportations canadiennes de bovins pendant la période du scénario de référence.
- Dans l'industrie de l'abattage du Canada et des États-Unis, les salaires seront stables en termes réels.

### Situation intérieure

Selon le cycle nord-américain des prix des bovins, les prix canadiens des bovins d'engraissement demeureront élevés de 2000 à 2002 mais diminueront par la suite en raison de la hausse du prix des aliments du bétail et de la réduction du prix des bovins d'abattage. Les prix des bovins d'abattage demeureront élevés de 2000 à 2003 et diminueront par la suite. L'augmentation de la valeur du dollar canadien fait diminuer les prix au Canada.

Après avoir atteint un pic en 1996, le cheptel bovin canadien a régressé de façon soutenue, suivant la baisse des prix. Il devrait toutefois augmenter à compter de 2001 et maintenir cette augmentation pendant le reste de la période du scénario de référence et jusqu'en 2006, date à laquelle on prévoit le prochain sommet du cycle. À la suite du mouvement dans le cheptel bovin, les ventes de bovins ont reculées récemment. De plus, elles continueront à décroître au cours de la première phase du cycle, parce que les producteurs conservent les femelles pour la reproduction plutôt que l'abattage. Sur la période à l'étude, les ventes augmenteront rapidement à compter de 2002 et atteindront 5,3 millions de têtes d'ici 2006.

La plus faible augmentation des ventes de bovins comparativement à celle des abattages donne lieu à des exportations beaucoup plus faibles de bovins d'abattage au cours de la première moitié de la période du scénario de référence. À compter de 2003, lorsque le cycle canadien des bovins se dirigera vers son sommet, le niveau des exportations de bovins d'abattage augmentera de nouveau parce que le taux d'accroissement des ventes dépassera le taux d'augmentation rapide.

La reconstitution du cheptel bovin national fait en sorte que le Canada sera un importateur net de bovins d'engraissement jusqu'en 2004. Le commerce des bovins d'engraissement est également tributaire du récent Projet des bovins du Nord-Ouest qui facilite les importations de bovins d'engraissement des États-Unis. Alors que la production des bovins d'engraissement augmentera, le Canada deviendra encore une fois un petit exportateur net de bovins d'engraissement au cours des deux dernières années de la période du scénario de référence.

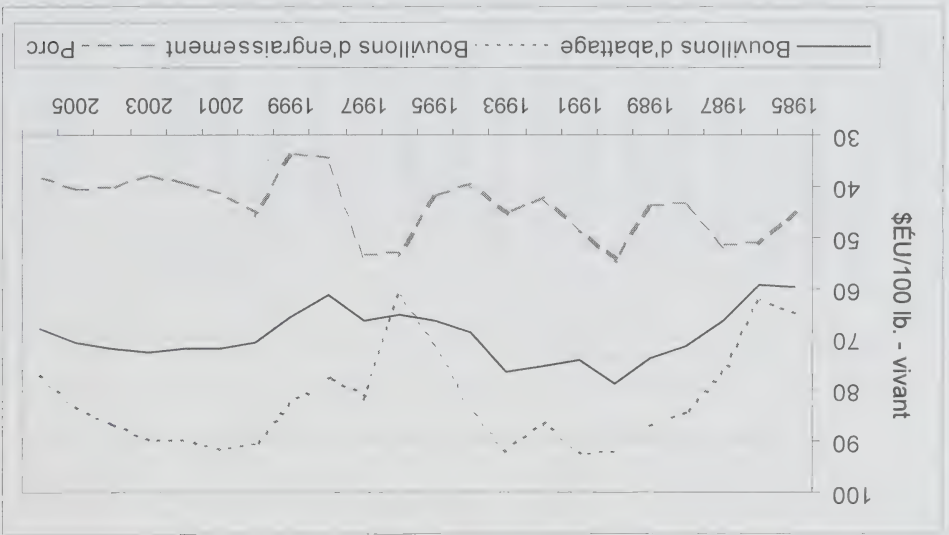
Grâce aux récents investissements, les abattoirs canadiens continueront à intensifier leurs activités pendant toute la période du scénario de référence pour atteindre un débit de 3,9 millions de têtes par année d'ici 2006. Près de 70 p. cent de la production supplémentaire de bœuf (154 000 tonnes) entre 2000 et 2006 devraient être exportée. Les exportations de bœuf devraient faire un bond de 41 p. cent, passant de 503 000 tonnes en 1999 à 707 000 tonnes en 2006.

Dans l'ensemble, les perspectives indiquent que d'ici 2006, la production canadienne de bovins à la ferme sera de 60 p. cent supérieure au niveau relevé en 1995, avant l'élimination de la subvention au transport du grain de l'Ouest [Encadré 3, Graphique 20]. Les

La dépréciation des devises australienne et néozélandaise, conjuguée à la faiblesse des prix mondiaux de la laine, a donné lieu à une augmentation de la production et des exportations de ces pays. Les exportations totales de bœuf sont passées de 1,5 million de tonnes en 1990 à 1,9 million en 1999, et elles devraient atteindre 2,2 millions en 2004, puis retomber à deux millions en 2006.<sup>10</sup>

Pendant la période à l'étude, le prix des bovins d'abattage aux États-Unis grimperont de 17 p. cent à partir du faible niveau observé en 1998 et atteindront le sommet du cycle des prix en 2003. D'ici 2006, les prix seront de 6 p. cent inférieur au prix platond de 2003 [Graphique 19].

**Graphique 19 : Prix du bétail aux États-Unis**

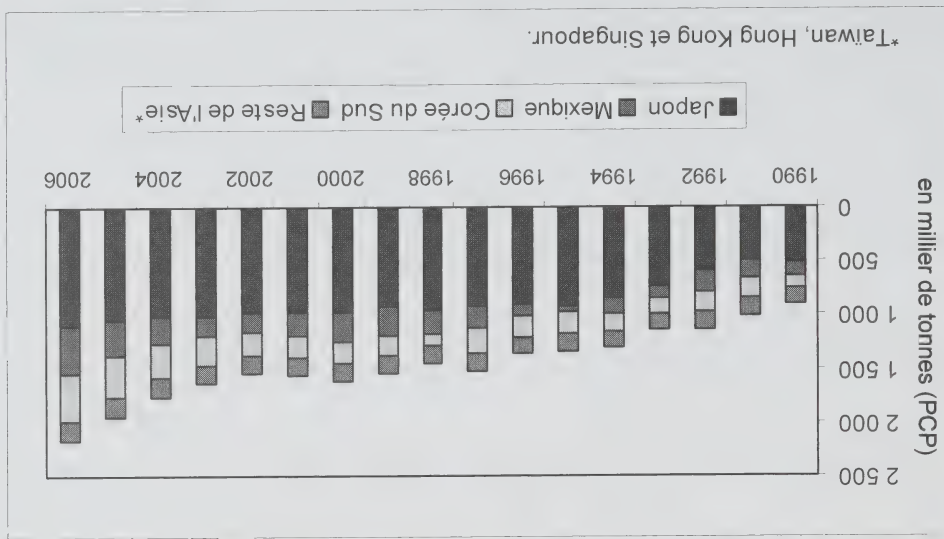


Les prix des bovins d'engraissement demeureront élevés et voisins des 90 \$/100 lb jusqu'en 2003 et commenceront ensuite à reculer pour atteindre 77 \$/100 lb en 2006 [Graphique 19] à cause de la baisse des prix des bovillons et de la hausse des prix des aliments du bétail.

10. Ces chiffres comprennent le commerce des animaux vivants en équivalent poids carcasse parée.

Pour ce qui est du bœuf, depuis la fin des années 1920, les principaux marchés du Pacifique (Japon, Corée du Sud et Taïwan) sont restés fermés à l'Uruguay et à l'Argentine. Toutefois, ces deux pays ont maintenant le statut de pays exempts de la fièvre aphteuse et négocient actuellement un accès au marché du Pacifique. Ce marché est déjà important et il continue de croître. Les importations totales de bœuf par le Japon, la Corée du Sud et Taïwan sont passées d'environ 700 000 tonnes<sup>7</sup> en 1990 à 1,2 million de tonnes en 1999 et devraient atteindre 1,6 million de tonnes d'ici 2006 [Graphique 18]. Des négociations fructueuses donnant lieu à l'accès de l'Uruguay et de l'Argentine intensifieraient la concurrence entre ces pays, les États-Unis, le Canada, la Nouvelle Zélande et l'Australie sur le marché lucratif du bœuf du Pacifique.<sup>8</sup>

**Graphique 18 : Expansion des marchés d'importation du bœuf**



Depuis 1996, les importations de bœuf du Mexique ont augmenté et ses exportations de bovins d'engraissement diminuent à cause des sécheresses qui ont sévi dans le nord du pays. À court terme, cette situation ne se maintiendra pas, mais les importations augmenteront fortement au cours de la dernière partie de la période à l'étude, lorsque les prix du bœuf diminueront.

Les importations nettes de bœuf par les États-Unis ont atteint environ un million de tonnes en 1990. Elles ont ensuite reculé et atteint leur plus bas niveau de 480 000 tonnes en 1997, puis sont remontées à environ 635 000 tonnes en 1999.<sup>9</sup> Elles devraient demeurer entre 400 000 et 725 000 tonnes pendant toute la période du scénario de référence.

7. Toutes les quantités mentionnées dans le texte sont en poids carcasse parée.
8. Pour une analyse détaillée, veuillez consulter « Les perspectives agricoles 1998-2003 » de l'OCDE.
9. Ces chiffres comprennent le commerce des animaux vivants en équivalent poids carcasse parée.

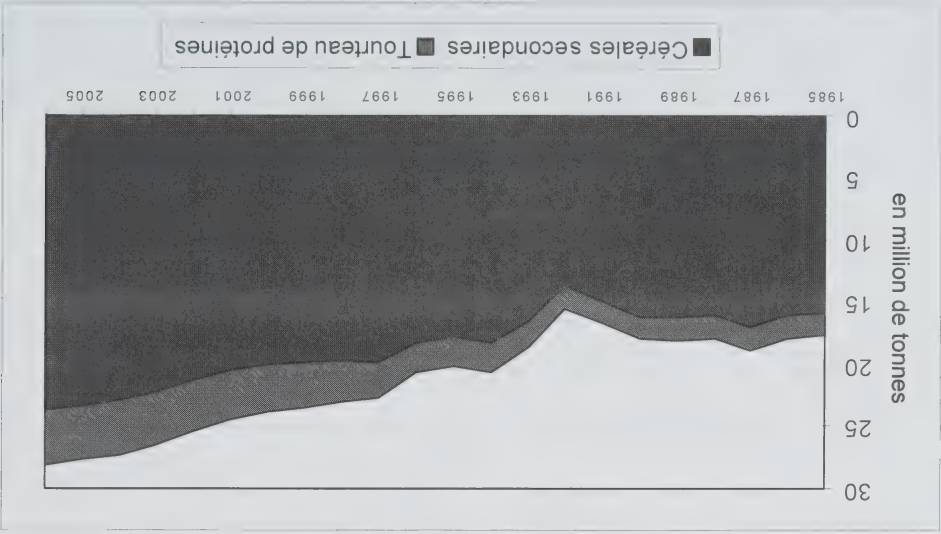


chute des exportations de céréales secondaires résulte principalement d'une baisse continue des exportations d'orge fourragère. L'offre abondante en 2000 permettra aux exportations d'orge fourragère de compter pour quelque 35 p. cent des exportations totales d'orge, mais cette situation ne durera pas et, d'ici 2006-2007, on s'attend à ce que cette proportion chute à 10 p. cent.

Les prix des oléagineux devant atteindre un plancher en 2001-2002, la superficie affectée à la culture du canola et du soja devrait stagner l'année suivante, et la production d'oléagineux devrait atteindre un creux de 9,7 millions de tonnes. Même si les marchés mondiaux se caractérisent par une faiblesse des prix de l'huile végétale et du tourteau, les oléagineux sont encore relativement bon marché, ce qui explique que les marges du secteur de la trituration au Canada génèrent encore une hausse modérée de la transformation des oléagineux. Le resserrement des disponibilités d'oléagineux jusqu'en 2003-2004 entraîne une baisse significative des exportations mais, puisque les prix se rétabliront et que la production reprendra d'ici la fin de la période à l'étude, les exportations seront supérieures de 22,1 p. cent à la moyenne enregistrée entre 1996-1997 et 1999-2000 [Graphique 16].

Pour ce qui est de toutes les principales céréales, l'augmentation du cheptel se traduit par une augmentation des besoins intérieurs en aliments du bétail qui aboutit en définitive à une baisse des exportations de céréales en vrac. Sur le plan de la composition des aliments du bétail, on s'attend à ce que la baisse des prix du tourteau de protéines aboutisse à une hausse significative du volume de tourteau qui entre dans les rations, en particulier le tourteau de canola et de pois secs dans l'Ouest du Canada. L'augmentation de l'élevage du bétail se traduira par une consommation accrue de l'orge fourragère, qui devrait augmenter de 3,2 p. cent par an par rapport à son niveau actuel déjà élevé [Graphique 17]. La consommation de maïs, qui a dépassé 7 millions de tonnes, continuera de donner lieu à une consommation accrue pour ce qui est de l'alimentation du bétail dans l'Est du Canada, la croissance étant de l'ordre de 2,5 p. cent par année.

**Graphique 17 : Consommation d'aliments pour animaux—Canada**

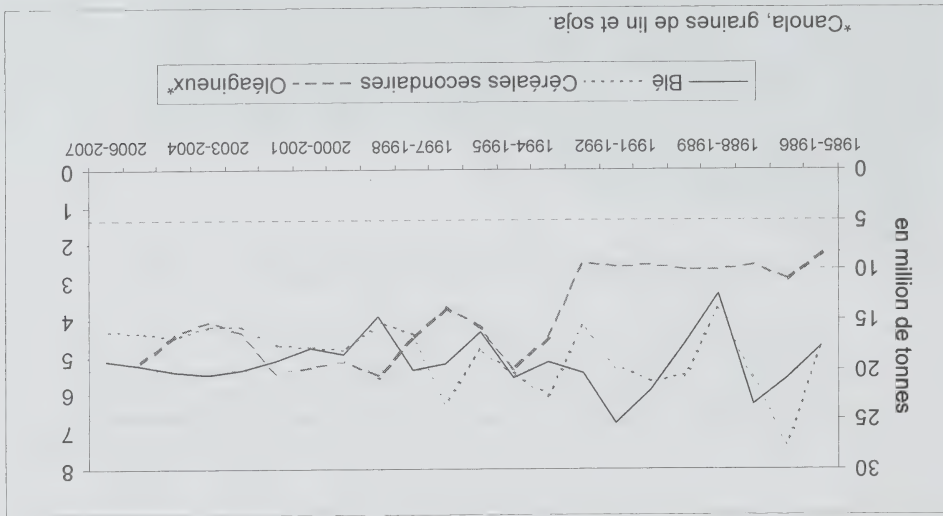


6,1 millions d'hectares. En 2000-2001, la superficie en jachère devrait diminuer de façon significative pour atteindre 4,7 millions d'hectares, et le mouvement devrait se poursuivre à moyen terme. Si l'on se base sur une diminution moyenne de 1,6 p. cent par an, la superficie en jachère devrait diminuer à 4,2 millions d'hectares d'ici 2006-2007. La baisse du taux de diminution de jachère à moins de 2 p. cent par an dépend de la stabilité des prix réels des céréales et des possibilités plus limitées d'adaptation du reste de la superficie en jachère à d'autres pratiques agricoles.

#### *Production, exportations et utilisation*

Pour ce qui est des céréales et des oléagineux, l'augmentation de la superficie affectée à la culture du blé et du blé dur fait que la production atteindra un sommet en 2003-2004, soit 29,1 millions de tonnes. Pour le reste de la période à l'étude, l'augmentation du revenu provenant de la production des oléagineux et le resserrement de la situation intérieure de l'orge fourragère donnent lieu à une réaffectation de la superficie ensemencée de blé à la culture du canola et de l'orge, entraînant une chute de la production de blé à 27,8 millions de tonnes d'ici 2006-2007. La hausse de la consommation du blé destinée à l'alimentation humaine et animale entraîne une baisse du volume de blé susceptible d'être exporté. Comme pour la production, les exportations de blé atteignent un sommet de 20,5 millions de tonnes en 2003-2004 tandis qu'à la fin de la période à l'étude les exportations de blé diminuent et atteignent 19,2 millions de tonnes [Graphique 16].

**Graphique 16 : Principales récoltes exportées—Canada**



Puisque les prix mondiaux des céréales secondaires poursuivent leur remontée et que le marché intérieur des céréales fourragères se resserre, les prix intérieurs de l'orge et du maïs reprennent de la vigueur, ce qui aboutit à une augmentation de la superficie affectée à la culture des céréales secondaires et à une hausse de la production à compter de 2000-2001 jusqu'à la fin de la période à l'étude. L'accroissement de la consommation de céréales secondaires pour l'alimentation du bétail et les usages industriels limitent le volume disponible pour l'exportation et qui, à la fin de la période à l'étude, est inférieur de 11 p. cent à la moyenne enregistrée entre les campagnes de 1996-1997 et 1999-2000 [Graphique 16]. La

les oléagineux, et la superficie affectée à la culture des céréales secondaires restera donc à un niveau relativement élevé pendant toute la période (4,5 p. cent de plus, en 2006-2007, que la moyenne enregistrée entre les campagnes 1996-1997 à 1999-2000). Même si l'on s'attend à une autre baisse des prix des oléagineux jusqu'en 2001-2002 qui se traduira par un autre repli de la superficie cultivée, l'augmentation des prix des oléagineux pendant le reste de la période à l'étude devrait ramener la superficie affectée à leur culture à un niveau légèrement inférieur aux sommets enregistrés à la fin des années 1990. À court terme, la superficie vouée à la culture du blé devrait augmenter de manière appréciable par rapport aux plantations prévues en 2000-2001, vu que la relative vigueur des prix du blé donne lieu à la récupération de terres qui étaient affectées à la culture des oléagineux. D'ici la fin de la période à l'étude, la superficie totale affectée à la culture du blé retrouve un niveau juste sous la moyenne enregistrée pour les campagnes allant de 1996-1997 à 1999-2000.

La superficie vouée aux cultures spéciales devrait poursuivre sa forte tendance à la hausse. La superficie affectée à la culture de cinq des principales cultures spéciales dans l'Ouest du Canada, soit les pois, les lentilles, les graines de moutarde, les graines d'algiste des Canaries et les graines de tournesol, est passée de 0,8 million d'hectares en 1992 à 1,8 million d'hectares en 1999-2000. Un sommet de deux millions d'hectares a été enregistré au cours de la campagne agricole 1998-1999. Compte tenu de la faiblesse des prix des céréales observée jusqu'ici au cours de la campagne 1999-2000, des données préliminaires pour 2000-2001 indiquent que les producteurs de l'Ouest du Canada comptent affecter une superficie record aux cultures spéciales, et la superficie affectée à la culture de ces cinq produits pourrait atteindre plus de 2,4 millions d'hectares. À moyen terme, on s'attend à ce que la hausse des prix des céréales et des oléagineux ait un effet limité sur la croissance de la production des cultures spéciales. La superficie vouée aux cultures spéciales devrait augmenter au rythme de 2,9 p. cent par année et passer du niveau record de 2,4 millions d'hectares prévu en 2000-2001 à 2,9 millions d'hectares en 2006-2007 [Graphique 15].

À moyen terme, la superficie totale enregistrée de fourrage devrait retrouver un niveau légèrement supérieur à la moyenne enregistrée entre les campagnes allant de 1996-1997 à 1999-2000 (6,5 millions d'hectares). Dans l'Ouest du Canada, le recul de la superficie enregistrée de fourrage observé en 1996-1997 et en 1997-1998 a cessé et cette superficie a augmenté respectivement de 0,2 et de 0,3 million d'hectares en 1998-1999 et en 1999-2000. La légère hausse de la superficie enregistrée de fourrage dans l'Ouest du Canada devrait se poursuivre en 2000-2001 et en 2001-2002 puisque les prix des céréales et des oléagineux stagnent et que les prix du bétail demeurent favorables. Dans l'Est du Canada, la superficie enregistrée de fourrage poursuit sa tendance à la baisse. Au cours de la campagne 2000-2001, les données préliminaires d'ensemencement de maïs et de soja permettent d'entrevoir un autre recul de la superficie enregistrée de fourrage. Par contre, on s'attend à une augmentation en 2001-2002 puisque la baisse des recettes tirées de la culture du maïs et du soja devrait entraîner la réaffectation d'une certaine superficie à la production de fourrage. À court terme, la superficie canadienne ensemencée de fourrage devrait rester élevée avant d'amorcer un repli à compter de 2002-2003 et jusqu'en 2006-2007 à mesure que les recettes tirées des céréales et des oléagineux augmenteront.

La diminution presque ininterrompue de la superficie laissée en jachère dans l'Ouest du Canada a permis l'agrandissement de la superficie que l'on peut affecter aux cultures. Depuis 1980, la superficie en jachère est passée de 10,5 millions d'hectares à un plancher de 5,4 millions d'hectares en 1998-1999. La campagne 1999-2000 a été compromise par le temps très humide qui a entraîné une augmentation de la superficie en jachère, qui a atteint

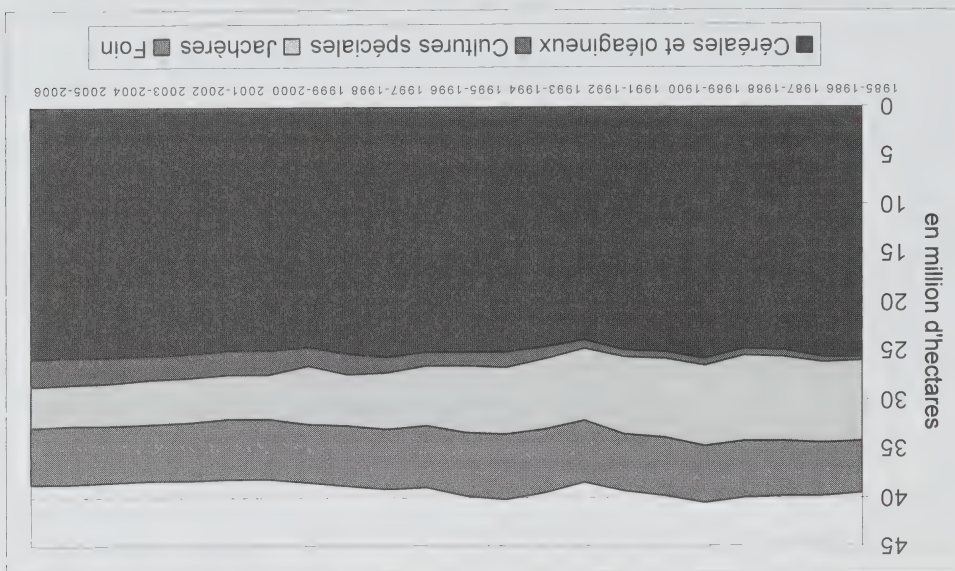


Dans l'Est du Canada, les prix du maïs devraient atteindre en 2000-2001 leur niveau plancher, qui est légèrement inférieur au niveau de 1999-2000, alors que les prix du soja devraient atteindre leur minimum en 2001-2002 à cause de la faiblesse relative des prix du tourteau d'oléagineux et de l'huile végétale et de l'effet négatif des taux de prêt américains. Pendant la période à l'étude, les prix à la production du maïs devraient augmenter au rythme de 4,4 p. cent par an alors que les prix à la production du soja devraient, eux, augmenter au rythme de 3,7 p. cent.

### Répartition de la superficie

Les prix des cultures, qui accusent généralement une hausse, entraînent une augmentation modérée de la superficie totale affectée aux cultures pendant la période à l'étude. La superficie totale (superficie affectée à la culture des céréales, des oléagineux et des cultures spéciales, superficie ensimencée de fourrages et terres en jachère), devrait augmenter d'un niveau bas de 38,8 millions d'hectares en 2000 à 39,4 millions d'hectares en 2006-2007 (augmentation de 0,3 p. cent par an). Ce niveau est légèrement plus élevé que la moyenne enregistrée entre les campagnes 1996-1997 et 1999-2000, période marquée par la faiblesse des prix nominaux des céréales, mais il demeure en deçà des 40 millions d'hectares enregistrés au milieu des années 1990.

Graphique 15 : Superficies des cultures—Canada



Pour ce qui est des principaux oléagineux et céréales, la superficie cultivée devrait augmenter légèrement (de 0,6 p. cent par an) pendant la période à l'étude puisqu'une partie de la superficie ensimencée de fourrage et de la superficie est affectée à la culture des céréales et des oléagineux [Graphique 15]. Selon l'évaluation de Statistique Canada pour la campagne agricole 2000-2001, on devrait observer une augmentation de la superficie affectée à la culture du blé (4,9 p. cent), et des céréales secondaires (8,5 p. cent) et une importante baisse de la superficie affectée à la culture des oléagineux (-11,1 p. cent). Au cours de la période à l'étude, les plus fortes augmentations de prix toucheront les céréales secondaires et



## Au Canada

### Principales hypothèses

Dans le cadre du scénario de référence, nous avons formulé deux hypothèses importantes relativement à la situation canadienne. Premièrement, nous avons émis l'hypothèse selon laquelle les conditions météorologiques seront normales et que les rendements s'amélioreront en suivant la tendance historique. La deuxième hypothèse concerne la réforme du système de transport du grain (incluant les modifications au projet de loi C34). Alors que les répercussions à plus long terme de cette réforme se traduiront sans doute par une modification en profondeur du barème des tarifs, il a fallu adopter une approche relativement simple pour ce scénario de référence. Nous avons donc réduit le taux représentatif en 2000-2001 à un niveau compatible avec le plafond des recettes. Nous avons ensuite émis l'hypothèse que ce taux augmentera de 2,5 p. cent en 2001-2002 et d'un taux égal au taux d'inflation de 2002 à 2006.<sup>6</sup>

### Situation canadienne

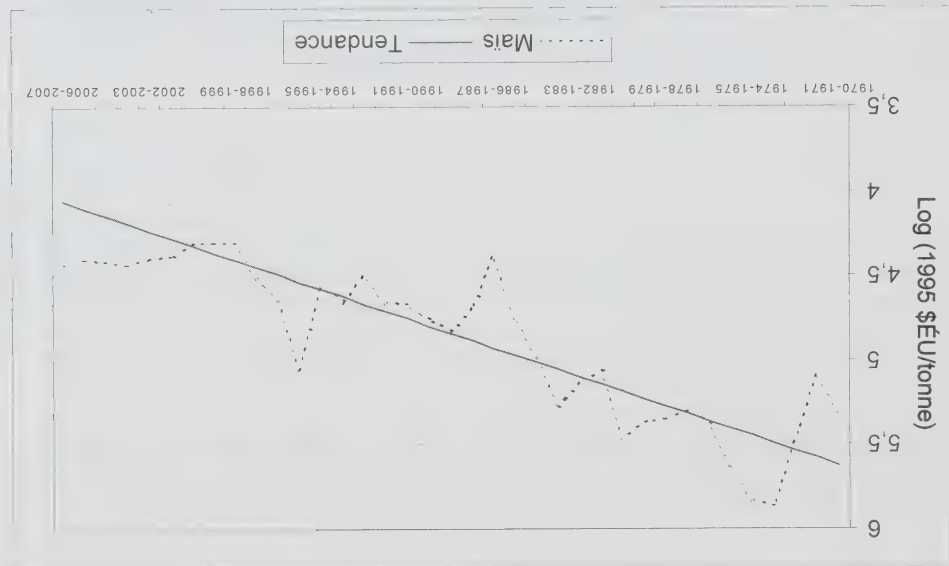
#### Prix

Le taux de transmission des prix indicateurs du marché mondial aux prix en vigueur sur le marché canadien est en grande partie fonction des taux de change et des équations de transmission de prix. Les prix canadiens prévus à l'exportation augmentent à un rythme inférieur aux prix indicateurs pratiqués sur le marché mondial, essentiellement à cause d'une appréciation attendue de la devise canadienne par rapport à la devise américaine (de 1,2 p. cent par an sur la période à l'étude). Pour le blé, le blé dur, le canola et le lin, les prix à l'exportation devraient augmenter en moyenne de 1,8 p. cent, 2,2 p. cent, 4,2 p. cent et 5,4 p. cent par an par rapport aux prix prévus pour la campagne agricole 2000-2001. Les prix relativement plus bas du canola et du lin devraient bénéficier de l'augmentation des prix internationaux de l'huile végétale, tandis que le blé et le blé dur continuent de bénéficier d'une augmentation régulière de la demande mondiale de blé.

Les prix de l'orge dans l'Ouest du Canada subissent l'effet à la fois d'une augmentation des prix des céréales secondaires sur le marché international et d'un resserrement de la situation intérieure de l'orge fourragère qui se traduit par un taux de croissance de 4,5 p. cent du prix dans les Prairies. Tandis que l'élevage de bétail continue de prendre de l'importance dans l'Ouest, les exportations canadiennes d'orge sont graduellement limitées à l'orge de brasserie. Pendant la durée de la période à l'étude, un resserrement de l'offre et de la demande de l'orge fourragère favorise le prix intérieur pendant que les exportations nettes continuent de décroître.

6. Si l'on se fie à l'annonce du 10 mai 2000 concernant la réforme du transport du grain qui fixe le plafond des recettes à 27 \$/tonne au cours de la campagne 2000-2001, la baisse se chiffre à 5,92 \$ par rapport au taux en vigueur de 32,92 \$. Puisque le scénario de référence à moyen terme utilise le groupe de distances de 976 à 1000 km comme taux représentatif, il a fallu procéder à un calcul légèrement différent pour obtenir la déduction appropriée à appliquer au maximum réglementaire obligatoire de 34,65 \$ en 2000-2001, qui se traduit par un taux de 27,53 \$/tonne. À partir de la campagne agricole 2001-2002, nous avons émis l'hypothèse selon laquelle le taux de transport augmentera de 2,5 p. cent la première année et qu'il progressera au même rythme que le taux d'inflation pendant le reste de la période à l'étude.

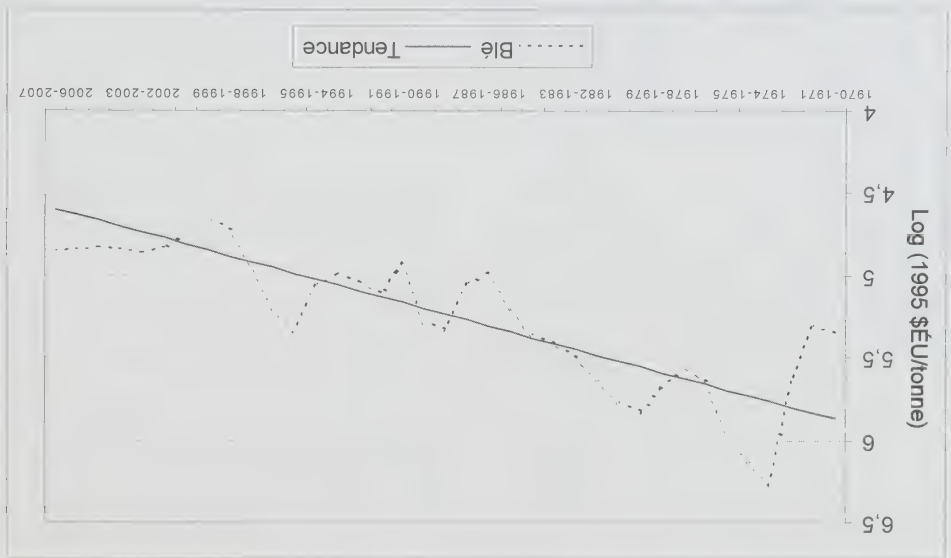
Graphique 14 : Prix réel du maïs à long terme



La situation à moyen terme des oléagineux, de l'huile végétale et du tourteau de protéines est rendue plus complexe par l'influence soutenue que les taux de prêt sur le soja américain devraient exercer sur les marchés mondiaux. Le soja américain étant déjà surabondant et les producteurs américains prenant leurs décisions de plantation en fonction de prix planchers plus élevés que les prix mondiaux, ces derniers continueront de baisser jusqu'en 2001-2002. Les distorsions attribuables aux taux de prêt américains seront appréciables jusqu'en 2003-2004 et il faudra attendre 2005-2006 pour que les prix intérieurs américains atteignent un niveau supérieur au taux de prêt, éliminant du même coup l'incitatif à produire plus de soja que ce que justifie la conjoncture mondiale. Une hausse des prix mondiaux du tourteau et de l'huile de soja est prévue au cours de la période à l'étude, alors que l'augmentation de la demande de la Chine (tourteau de protéines et huiles végétales), de l'Union européenne (huiles) ainsi que du reste du monde (tourteau de protéines) ont pour effet de réduire la surabondance.

Alors que les facteurs agissant sur la demande devraient amener un redressement de la situation des oléagineux, l'expansion soutenue de la production d'oléagineux et de leurs dérivés en Argentine et au Brésil ainsi que l'augmentation des disponibilités d'huile de palme en provenance d'Indonésie et de Malaisie auront pour effet de limiter la hausse des prix du soja à moyen terme. À la fin de la période à l'étude, on peut s'attendre à une hausse significative des prix du soja en particulier et des prix des oléagineux en général, grâce à une amélioration régulière des prix du tourteau et à une hausse significative des prix de l'huile végétale, en plus des prix américains du soja qui dépassent le taux de prêt [Graphique 12].

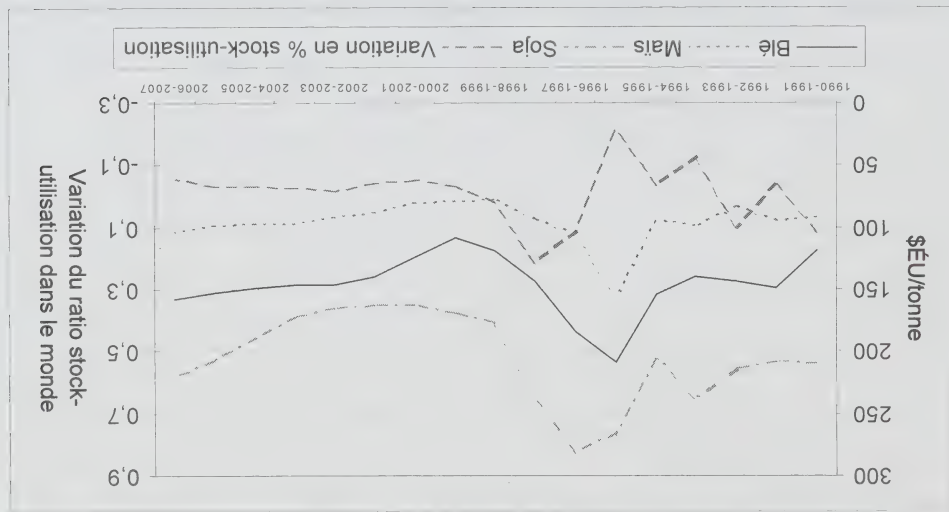
Graphique 13 : Prix réel du blé à long terme



Pour ce qui est des prévisions de base relatives aux céréales secondaires, la situation est plus neutre à court terme, même si l'on prévoit une augmentation régulière des prix du maïs (par rapport aux minimums observés à la fin des années 1990) [graphique 12]. L'augmentation de la demande d'aliments pour bétail et la consommation apparente totale continuent de légèrement dépasser l'offre pendant la durée de la période à l'étude. Cette situation a pour effet de ramener lentement le rapport stock-utilisation au même niveau qu'au milieu des années 1990. L'augmentation des prix des céréales secondaires donne lieu à une augmentation de la superficie en culture, celle-ci surpassant les maximums enregistrés au début des années 1990. Les prix réels du maïs devraient être supérieurs aux minimums observés à la fin des années 1990 et rester stables ou augmenter légèrement au cours de la période à l'étude [Graphique 14].

baïsse des récoltes dans un certain nombre de grands pays exportateurs au cours de la campagne actuelle contribuera à abaisser les disponibilités exportables, ce qui se traduira par une amélioration des prix.

**Graphique 12 : Prix mondiaux des céréales et des oléagineux**



Pour ce qui est des prix mondiaux des céréales secondaires, la situation à court terme (2000-2001) permet de prévoir des prix analogues à ceux de l'an dernier. La situation relativement équilibrée de l'offre et de la demande de céréales secondaires ne se traduit par aucun changement appréciable dans le rapport stock-utilisation des céréales secondaires, qui reste à 18 p. cent. À court terme, on s'attend à ce que les prix des oléagineux continuent de chuter vu que l'offre continue de dépasser la demande et que les stocks s'accumulent. On prévoit que les sous-produits des oléagineux, notamment l'huile végétale et les tourteaux, afficheront à nouveau des prix faibles en 2000-2001. Les prix des tourteaux devraient baisser légèrement par rapport aux bas niveaux de 1999-2000 tandis que les prix des huiles végétales devraient légèrement augmenter par rapport aux très bas niveaux observés récemment.

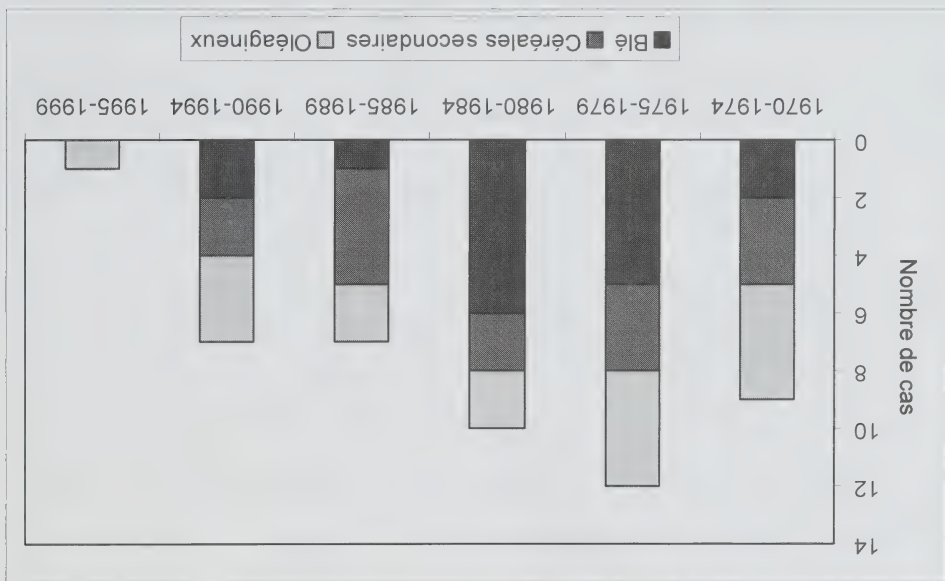
On prévoit une augmentation des prix mondiaux du blé à moyen terme puisque l'offre n'augmentera jamais suffisamment pour modifier significativement l'état actuel du marché. Le prix américain à l'exportation augmentera d'environ 4,1 p. cent par période de 12 mois à compter de 2000-2001 [Graphique 12]. Les risques d'une forte augmentation des prix du blé sont atténués par l'augmentation des exportations de l'UE. En effet un euro relativement faible, un prix de soutien céréaliier en déclin, et l'amélioration des prix mondiaux du blé permettent à l'UE d'exporter sans subvention à compter de 2001-2002. En termes réels, les prix mondiaux du blé progressent modérément par rapport aux bas niveaux observés de la fin des années 1990 et demeurent ensuite relativement stables jusqu'en 2006-2007 [Graphique 13].



## Conditions climatiques : risques de sécheresse?

Comme dans la plupart des scénarios de référence, on présume des conditions météorologiques normales et, par conséquent, on prévoit des rendements à tendance linéaire. Il faut mentionner qu'une seule sécheresse a été enregistrée entre 1995 et 1999 dans un important pays producteur de céréales et d'oléagineux [Graphique 11]. Si on examine les chiffres relatifs au blé, aux céréales secondaires et aux oléagineux et qu'on compare le rendement de la période courante à la tendance historique (en présupposant qu'un rendement de 15 p. cent inférieur à la tendance est indicateur d'une sécheresse), on remarque que le nombre de sécheresses (une seule) enregistrées durant la période 1995-1999 a été nettement inférieur à la moyenne du nombre de sécheresses enregistrées au cours de chacune des périodes quinquennales précédentes (minimum de 7 et maximum de 12).

Graphique 11 : Cas de sécheresses dans le monde par intervalle de cinq ans

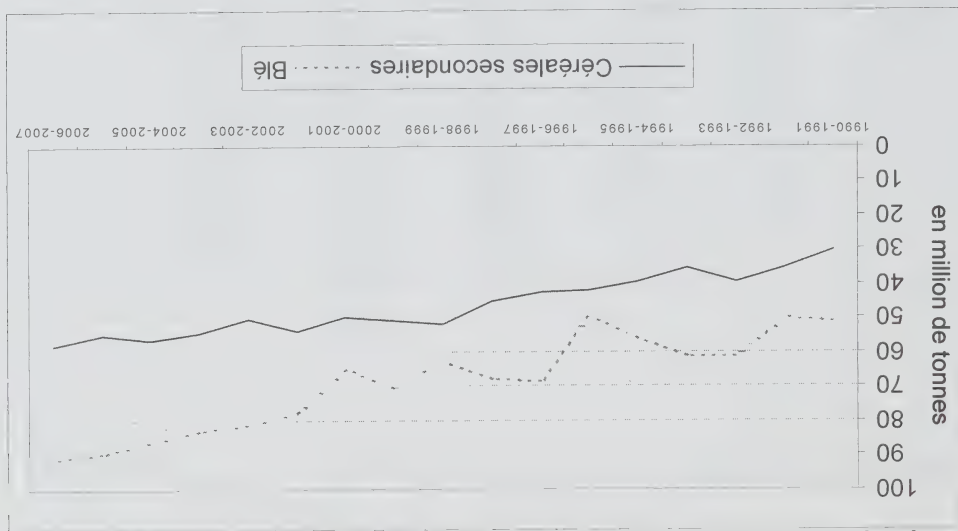


## Prix internationaux

Pour la campagne agricole courante (2000-2001), les augmentations des prix du blé, des céréales secondaires et des oléagineux sont limitées. On s'attend à ce que les prix mondiaux du blé augmentent par rapport au faible niveau observé en 1999-2000 puisque la consommation mondiale de blé dépassera la production pour la troisième année d'affilée; on remarque en effet une baisse des réserves mondiales, qui régressent à 110 millions de tonnes (rapport stock-utilisation de 19 p. cent). Étant donné que le rapport stock-utilisation des réserves de blé mondiales est voisin du niveau observé au milieu des années 1990 lorsque les prix du grain ont connu une véritable flambée, ce sera la composition des intervenants et les stocks élevés de céréales secondaires qui continueront de limiter la hausse des prix. En particulier, l'accumulation des stocks disponibles des principaux pays exportateurs de blé (principalement les États-Unis) a eu un effet néfaste sur les prix du blé depuis quelques années. La

À court terme, les pays qui ont été le plus durement touchés par la crise continueront d'être affectés par l'affaiblissement de leur pouvoir d'achat, mais dans l'ensemble, on s'attend à une augmentation de la demande de céréales et d'oléagineux. L'augmentation de la population et du revenu, la poursuite des migrations des régions rurales vers les grands centres urbains et la modification des régimes alimentaires nationaux, qui se traduira par une désaffection à l'égard des denrées de consommation courantes au profit des céréales et des produits d'origine animale, auront pour effet de stimuler la demande. On prévoit que la consommation globale de céréales secondaires, de blé et d'oléagineux dans ces pays augmentera respectivement de 51, 42 et 17 millions de tonnes entre 1999 et 2006.

**Graphique 10 : Importations nettes du reste du monde**



Cette hausse de la consommation ne se traduira pas automatiquement par une augmentation des importations, vu que la production devrait progresser respectivement de 44, 24 et 19 millions de tonnes en ce qui concerne les céréales secondaires, le blé et les oléagineux. Pour ce qui est des rendements et des surfaces cultivées, c'est le blé qui devrait afficher la plus faible augmentation, suivi des oléagineux et des céréales secondaires. La superficie totale affectée à ces trois cultures dans ces pays devrait augmenter de près de 29 millions d'hectares durant la même période. Cela explique que les besoins nets de blé et de céréales secondaires dans ces pays soient appelés à connaître une hausse au cours de la période à l'étude [Graphique 10]. Pour les oléagineux, cela n'est pas le cas. En fait, le reste du monde est un exportateur net d'oléagineux et de leurs sous-produits et on s'attend à ce qu'il le demeure sur toute la période du scénario de référence. Cette situation est essentiellement attribuable à l'état de l'offre brésilienne analysée plus haut.

## Encadré 2 : Accord bilatéral Chine/États-Unis

Àu sujet des principaux produits agricoles, dont le blé, le maïs et les produits du soja, voici deux des principaux engagements inclus dans l'Accord bilatéral Chine/États-Unis :

- un système de contingents tarifaires en vertu duquel les contingents assujettis aux bas tarifs douaniers augmenteront pendant la durée de l'entente tandis que les tarifs douaniers hors contingent baisseront durant la même période;

- une augmentation de la part des contingents d'importation par les entreprises commerciales non étatiques (qui n'est pas explicitement prise en compte dans les perspectives).

Pour le blé et le maïs, la Chine a accepté des tarifs de 1 p. cent applicables dans la limite des contingents alors que les tarifs hors contingent, qui sont de 77 p. cent en 2000, chuteront à 64 p. cent en 2004. Pour le maïs et le blé, les contingents passeront respectivement de 4,5 et 7,3 millions de tonnes en 2000 à 7,2 et 9,6 millions de tonnes en 2004. Quant à la répartition des contingents entre les négociants d'état et hors état pour le maïs et le blé, la proportion en 2000 se situe respectivement à 75/25 et 90/10; d'ici 2004, la proportion de maïs passera à 60/40 sans qu'un changement soit prévu dans celle du blé.

Pour ce qui est du soja et des produits du soja, la Chine fixera les tarifs douaniers aux taux actuels, qui sont respectivement de 3 p. cent et de 5 p. cent, tandis que les importations ne seront plus soumises à aucune restriction pour les importateurs qui ont le droit de faire du commerce. L'huile de soja sera assujettie à un tarif de 9 p. cent sur les 1,7 million de tonnes du contingent, dont 50 p. cent seront octroyés aux entreprises commerciales non étatiques. Le niveau des contingents passera à 3,3 millions de tonnes d'ici 2005, dont 90 p. cent seront attribuées aux entreprises commerciales non étatiques, alors que le tarif hors contingent, qui est de 74 p. cent en 2000, chutera à 9 p. cent en 2006. En 2006, l'huile de soja ne sera plus assujettie à des contingents tarifaires, tandis qu'un tarif consolidé de 9 p. cent sera imposé à tous les importateurs autorisés à faire du commerce.

L'hypothèse concernant le taux de change entre le yuan chinois et le dollar américain est un autre élément important du scénario de référence. Depuis 1995 le yuan est stable. Dans le scénario de référence, nous émettons l'hypothèse que les autorités chinoises ont décidé de laisser le yuan se déprécier lentement jusqu'à sa valeur de marché afin d'offrir une protection aux secteurs manufacturiers et à l'agriculture contre les importations peu coûteuses. Nous avons repris l'hypothèse émise par l'OCDE selon laquelle le yuan connaîtra une dévaluation en termes réels de 1 p. cent en moyenne à chaque année au cours de la période 2002 à 2006.

En tenant compte de tous ces facteurs, les importations nettes chinoises pour l'ensemble des céréales, des oléagineux et du tourteau (en équivalent soja) devraient atteindre à moyen terme des niveaux légèrement inférieurs aux niveaux records de 1994-1995 et 1995-1996.

### Reste du monde : l'offre et la demande

Le reste du monde, qui est défini comme le monde moins les pays de l'OCDE, l'ex-URSS, la Chine, l'Argentine et la Slovaquie dans notre système d'analyse, constitue la principale source de croissance de la demande de produits agroalimentaires dans notre scénario à moyen terme. On s'attend à ce que la population de ces pays augmente de 445 millions d'habitants entre 1999 et 2006. Selon l'OCDE, le taux de croissance du produit intérieur brut de ces pays retrouve rapidement ses niveaux d'avant la crise, soit 3,8 p. cent en 2000, 4,3 p. cent en 2001 et une moyenne d'environ 4,5 p. cent pour les années subséquentes de la période à l'étude. Il n'est pas rare d'observer une longue période de croissance économique dans ces pays.



La Chine est un gros producteur et importateur d'oléagineux et de leurs sous-produits (tourteau et huile). Depuis l'adoption de la politique du « sac à grains », une hausse des prix d'achat gouvernementaux des céréales a créé une conjoncture moins défavorable à la culture des céréales en comparaison des oléagineux. Bien que la Chine continue d'être un très gros producteur d'oléagineux, l'augmentation de la population des villes et la hausse de ses revenus ont entraîné un accroissement de la demande d'huile végétale et de viande (demande dérivée pour les tourteaux de protéines). Cette situation obligera de plus en plus la Chine à accroître ses importations d'oléagineux.

Jusqu'à récemment, les importations de soja ont bénéficié d'un accès plus libre que le tourteau. La taxe sur la valeur ajoutée (TVA) de 13 p. cent à laquelle le soja était assujéti, contrairement au tourteau de soja, a eu comme effet d'augmenter le coût des intrants des transformateurs mais n'a pas permis le même niveau de protection pour le tourteau, un exécutant important. L'imposition récente de la même TVA de 13 p. cent sur le tourteau a rendu la structure des tarifs plus favorable à l'industrie chinoise de la trituration, et les importations de soja brut devraient s'accroître. Malgré cela, en raison de la faiblesse relative des prix mondiaux du tourteau de soja, les importations de tourteau de protéines demeureront élevées.

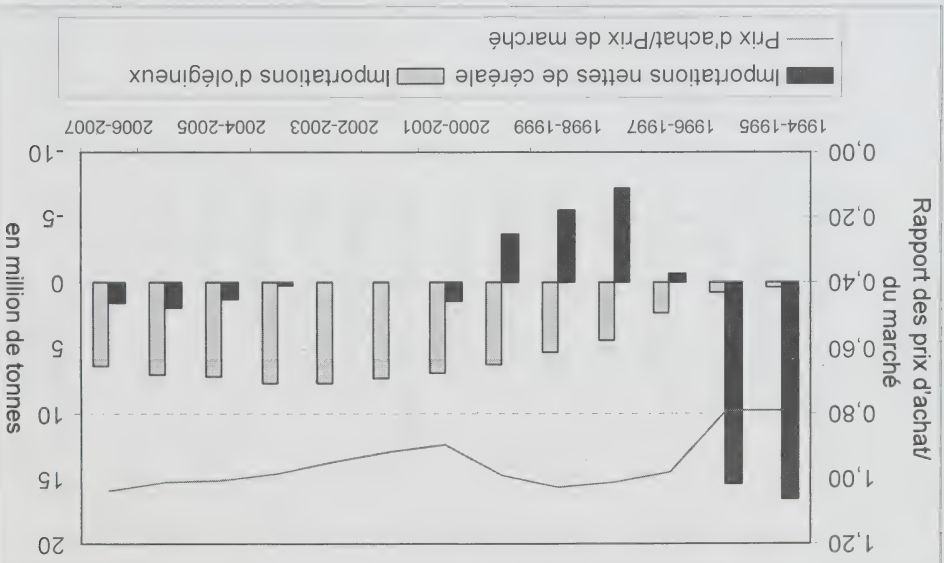
Les importations d'huile végétale font l'objet de contrôles beaucoup plus stricts en Chine. Étant donné que six entreprises commerciales appartenant à l'État contrôlent les importations d'huiles végétales, sans oublier l'imposition d'une taxe d'importation de 20 p. cent et d'une TVA de 13 p. cent, on comprend qu'il soit tentant de se livrer à la contrebande de l'huile végétale. Grâce aux récentes mesures de répression, il y a aujourd'hui un écart plus important entre les prix de l'huile végétale chinoise et les prix mondiaux, ce qui incite à importer et à transformer sur place du soja brut et du canola. En vertu de cette politique, étant donné que les prix d'achat gouvernementaux n'agissent plus comme une taxe sur la production céréalière et que le tourteau de soja est maintenant assujéti aux mêmes taxes que le soja, on peut anticiper à moyen terme, qu'en dépit d'une hausse des importations de tourteau et d'huiles végétales, les importations d'oléagineux (soja et canola) resteront élevées [Graphique 9].

Nous avons incorporé dans le scénario de référence les principaux changements survenus dans la politique commerciale pour ce qui est des restrictions quantitatives et des niveaux tarifaires touchant les céréales et les oléagineux, qui sont le fruit de la signature de l'accord bilatéral entre la Chine et les États-Unis le 15 novembre 1999 [Encadré 2]. La signature de cet accord est un pas important vers l'admission de la Chine au sein de l'OMC<sup>5</sup>. Il faut signaler que, dans le scénario de référence, les contingents tarifaires ne sont pas contraignants en ce qui concerne le blé et les céréales secondaires vu que les importations n'atteignent jamais la limite fixée. Ce résultat repose essentiellement sur l'hypothèse selon laquelle la Chine continuera de poursuivre ses objectifs d'autosuffisance. Étant donné que les huiles végétales sont traitées comme un agrégat, on peut presumer que, même si les importations d'huile de soja atteignent le maximum de leurs contingents, les importations d'autres huiles végétales, notamment d'huile de canola et d'huile de palme, vont connaître une augmentation qui limitera l'impact du tarif douanier hors contingent.

5. Un accord similaire a été signé par le gouvernement canadien le 26 novembre 1999. Toutefois, en raison du caractère secret de certaines de ses modalités, il n'a pas été incorporé dans le scénario de référence des perspectives internationales. Pour ce qui est du blé, du canola et de l'huile de canola, l'accord canadien ressemble beaucoup à l'accord américain relatif au blé, au soja et à l'huile de soja.



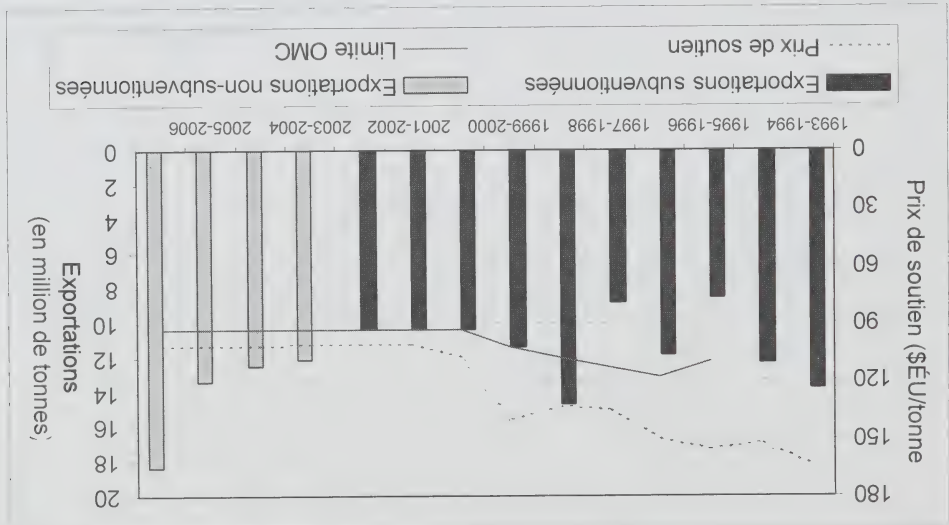
Graphique 9 : Changement de la politique céréalière chinoise



Le succès de la politique du sac à grains et les conditions météorologiques favorables se sont traduits par un accroissement spectaculaire des réserves de céréales chinoises, qui ont atteint des niveaux records. Les réserves chinoises sont devenues encombrantes et ont obligé à engager de gros investissements dans de nouvelles installations de stockage afin de prévenir les pertes de qualité et d'atténuer les risques de gaspillage. Étant donné que les prix d'achat gouvernementaux des céréales ne faisaient état d'aucun critère de qualité, les agriculteurs ont décidé de se concentrer sur l'amélioration du rendement plutôt que sur l'amélioration de la qualité, ce qui a abouti à l'arrivée d'un volume élevé de céréales de basse qualité dans les stocks gouvernementaux. Pour remédier à ce problème, le gouvernement chinois a décidé d'acheter différentes qualités de céréales à différents prix, ce qui pourrait provoquer une réduction modeste de la production céréalière. En outre, on prévoit qu'à court terme les prix d'achat chuteront pour atteindre environ 90 p. cent des prix de marché ce qui réduira les incitatifs à la production céréalière. À moyen terme, on prévoit que le gouvernement continuera de maintenir un haut niveau d'autosuffisance; les prix d'achat gouvernementaux des céréales devraient de nouveau approcher les prix du marché d'ici 2003 [Graphique 9].

Si l'on se base sur la politique d'autosuffisance actuelle dans le secteur céréalière et du haut niveau des stocks de l'État, les perspectives d'une forte hausse des importations de céréales par la Chine sont limitées. Les importations de céréales devraient progresser de façon modérée à l'avenir, poussées à la hausse par l'augmentation de la population, la croissance soutenue du revenu et la spécialisation accrue dans la production de produits dotés d'un avantage comparatif. Cette situation devrait donc influencer la structure politique en vigueur. Par contre, en tenant compte de tous ces facteurs, il apparaît évident que le potentiel d'importation à court et à moyen terme est nettement inférieur aux niveaux anticipés par plusieurs il y a quelques années. D'ici 2006-2007, on s'attend à ce que les importations nettes de céréales (incluant le riz) par la Chine atteignent à peine 1,5 million de tonnes (environ 10 p. cent des niveaux records enregistrés au milieu des années 1990) [Graphique 9].

Graphique 8 : Exportations de céréales secondaires de l'Union européenne

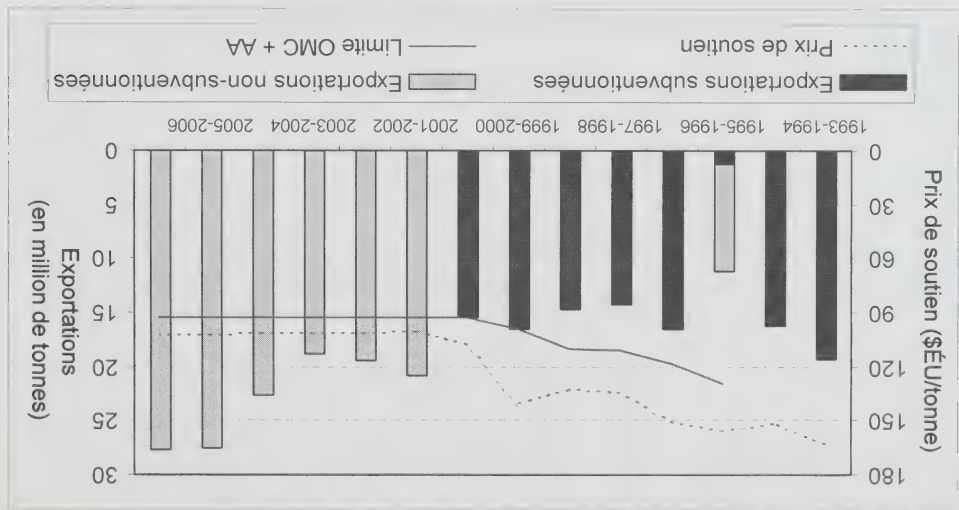


Chine : autosuffisance et accord bilatéral avec les États-Unis

La Chine est un important producteur et consommateur de céréales et d'oléagineux. Avant 1994, la réforme de la politique agricole nationale encourageait le secteur céréalière à l'orienter vers un régime plus axé sur le marché, ce qui aurait rendu la spécialisation dans les cultures de plus grande valeur, comme les fruits et légumes, plus attrayante aux yeux des producteurs que l'expansion continue de la production des cultures céréalières de plus faible valeur. Or, devant l'augmentation rapide des importations de céréales au milieu des années 1990, sans oublier l'escalade des prix des céréales et les préoccupations internationales (« qui alimentera la Chine? »), la politique du gouvernement chinois a amorcé un revirement grâce auquel la Chine a retrouvé son autosuffisance céréalière en quelques années (blé, céréales secondaires et riz), ce qui a réduit de beaucoup le besoin d'accroître les importations de céréales.

La politique chinoise connue sous l'appellation de « système de responsabilité du sac à grains des gouverneurs » est en place depuis la fin de 1994. Selon cette politique du « sac à grains », ce sont les gouverneurs des différentes régions qui sont maintenant responsables de l'augmentation de la production céréalière. Les gouverneurs se sont attelés à la tâche en stimulant la production de céréales, pour ce faire, ils ont fixé des prix plus élevés pour les contingents de livraison obligatoires et facilité l'accès des agriculteurs à des intrants comme les engrais par le biais de subventions. La politique du « sac à grains » jumelée à des conditions météorologiques favorables ont aidé à atteindre l'objectif d'autosuffisance en 1997. Le graphique 9 illustre le changement survenu dans les prix d'achat gouvernementaux en Chine (moyenne pondérée du blé, des céréales secondaires et du riz), qui sont passés d'environ 80 p. cent (taux prélevée sur les céréaliculteurs) à 98 p. cent des prix du marché intérieur en 1996-1997.

Graphique 7 : Exportations de blé de l'Union européenne



Compte tenu de notre hypothèse d'un euro relativement faible, d'une hausse appréciable des prix du blé à court terme et d'un prix de soutien des céréales plus faible, l'Union européenne devrait pouvoir exporter du blé sans subvention à partir de 2001-2002 [Graphique 7]. Ce développement jumèle à l'égalisation des paiements directs avec les oléagineux entraîneront une augmentation appréciable des terres affectées à la culture du blé dans l'UE. La superficie affectée aux céréales secondaires dans l'UE commence elle aussi à bénéficier de la faiblesse de l'euro et du raffermissement des prix mondiaux des céréales secondaires puisque les exportations sans subventions débuteront en 2003-2004 [Graphique 8]. La capacité d'exportation des céréales secondaires sans subventions se traduit par une baisse appréciable des stocks d'intervention des céréales secondaires par rapport aux niveaux élevés actuels. La superficie affectée à la culture des oléagineux dans l'UE subit les effets néfastes de la baisse des paiements directs et des prix du blé relativement plus avantageux à court terme. Toutefois, cette réduction est limitée puisque l'Accord de Blair House a précédemment restreint la superficie affectée à la culture des oléagineux dans l'UE. De plus, la réduction prévue du total des superficies en jachère permettra une augmentation de la superficie affectée à toutes les cultures.



été assorties d'un taux de prêt dépassant les plafonds permis par la Loi. La situation changera néanmoins en 2001-2002 vu que les taux de prêt calculés selon la moyenne olympique chuteront en deçà des plafonds. Les conséquences de l'hypothèse selon laquelle les taux de prêt sont fixés au niveau de 1999-2000 sont limitées en ce qui concerne le blé et les céréales secondaires en raison de la hausse prévue des prix à compter de 2000-2001. Par contre, pour le soja, cette hypothèse ne fait qu'aggraver l'effet de distorsion parce qu'il faut une période plus longue à ce produit pour atteindre un prix supérieur au taux de prêt.<sup>3</sup>

Pour ce qui est des deux autres grandes hypothèses concernant les États-Unis, on a supposé que l'inscription au *Conservation Reserve Program* (CRP) jusqu'au maximum réglementaire de 14,7 millions d'hectares serait terminée d'ici la campagne agricole 2003-2004.<sup>4</sup> L'autre grande hypothèse a trait aux paiements du *Production Flexibility Contract* (PFC) dont on présume qu'ils seront des paiements directs découplés et à la baisse, d'où l'effet limité qu'ils auront sur les décisions des producteurs. Même si cette hypothèse un peu simpliste a été formulée pour les besoins de ce scénario de référence, il faut signaler qu'un effet de richesse dont il n'est pas tenu compte se rattache peut-être aux importants paiements du PFC. Il se peut qu'un effet de réduction des risques entre également en jeu en raison de la hausse significative des paiements supplémentaires versés de la même manière. Advenant que ces effets se matérialisent vraiment, la superficie cultivée prévue pour les États-Unis dans le scénario de référence des perspectives internationales est sans doute sous-estimée.

### Union européenne : Accord de Berlin

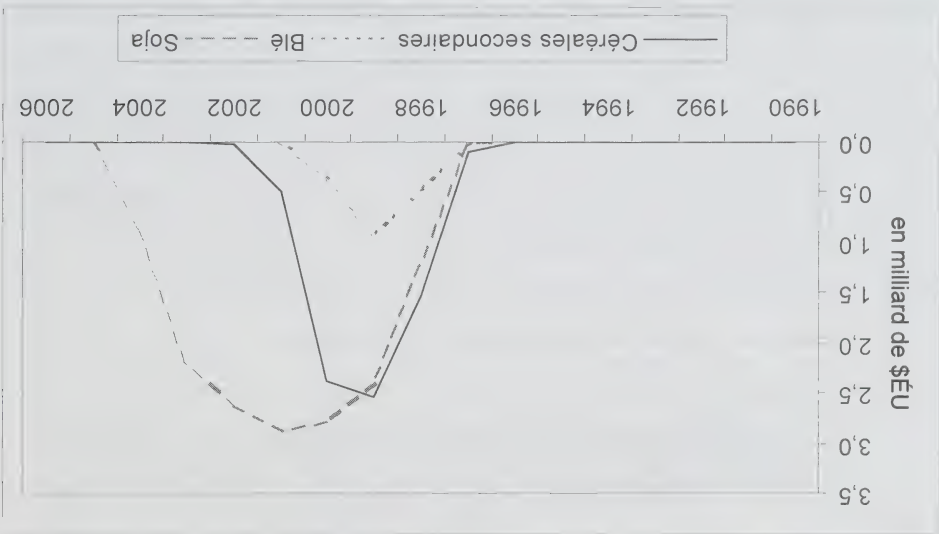
Les prévisions du scénario de référence tiennent compte de l'Accord de Berlin signé par l'UE en mars 1999 et des trois principaux instruments stratégiques qui influent directement sur la production de céréales et d'oléagineux qui sont : le soutien des prix, les paiements directs et l'Accord, le prix d'intervention des céréales baisse de 18 euros/tonne pour atteindre 101 euros/tonne en 2001-2002, alors que les paiements directs augmentent de 9 euros/tonne (63 euros/tonne en 2001-2002). Les paiements directs au titre du retrait obligatoire des terres en culture et de la superficie affectée aux oléagineux baissent respectivement de 6 et de 31 euros/tonne, de sorte que les paiements directs qui se rattachent aux céréales, aux oléagineux et aux terres en culture mises de côté seront au même niveau d'ici 2002. Même si l'Accord prévoit le retrait obligatoire de 10 p. cent des terres en culture au cours de la période 2000-2006, nous prévoyons dans le scénario de référence une baisse des terres soustraites aux cultures dans l'Union européenne. Un euro relativement faible, un prix de soutien plus faible et un raffermissement des prix mondiaux des céréales devraient permettre à l'UE d'exporter du blé et des céréales secondaires sans subventions durant la période de référence. Cette situation se traduit par un raffermissement des prix intérieurs dans l'UE et par une baisse du retrait obligatoire et facultatif des terres en culture (9,7 p. cent en 2006-2007 contre 15,5 p. cent en 2000-2001), ce qui permet à l'UE de produire et d'exporter davantage de blé et de céréales secondaires.

3. Il faut signaler que si les prévisions de prix à court et à moyen terme sont trop optimistes, le maintien des taux de prêt à leurs niveaux actuels aura pour effet de perpétuer l'effet de distorsion pour la plupart des principales céréales parce que les taux de prêt calculés selon la moyenne olympique auraient chuté en deçà des maximums d'ici 2001-2002.
4. Le CRP est un programme facultatif de gel des terres à long terme en vertu duquel les producteurs s'engagent à inscrire des terres écologiquement fragiles pour 10 à 15 ans et touchent un loyer annuel plus la moitié du coût d'établissement d'une couverture terrestre permanente.



Le graphique 6 illustre l'augmentation rapide des gains confondus des PCP et des prêts de mise en marché payés par le gouvernement américain aux agriculteurs de 1997 à 1999 pour le blé, les céréales secondaires (surtout le maïs) et les oléagineux (essentiellement le soja). En juin 2000, les PCP versées au titre du blé, du maïs et du soja pour 1999-2000 représentaient plus du double de ceux enregistrés en 1998-1999 (0,9, 2 et 2,1 milliards \$EU contre 0,4, 1 et 0,8 milliard \$EU). Compte tenu du niveau relativement bas des prix internationaux, tout porte à croire que cette dynamique persistera pour la plupart des céréales américaines à court terme et pour le soja sur une plus longue période.

**Graphique 6 : Gains provenant des programmes américains de prêts de mise en marché et PCP**



En établissant cette prévision, on a supposé que les taux de prêt resteront aux mêmes niveaux qu'en 1999-2000 pendant la durée de la période à l'étude. Pour la campagne 2000-2001, le secrétaire américain à l'agriculture a déjà annoncé que les taux resteraient aux mêmes niveaux qu'en 1999-2000. On s'attend à une baisse sensible des paiements au titre du blé en 2000-2001 compte tenu du raffermissement des prix de cette céréale [Graphique 6]. À mesure que les prix des céréales secondaires se raffermiront pendant la période à l'étude, les paiements devraient accusé un net repli en 2001-2002 et être pratiquement nuls en 2002-2003. Dans le cas du soja, la faiblesse du complexe des oléagineux attribuable à l'importance des approvisionnements sud-américains et à l'augmentation de la production d'huile de palme se traduira par le maintien de paiements élevés jusqu'en 2004-2005.

Pour déterminer les variations des taux de prêt américains, on prend généralement 85 p. cent de la moyenne olympique historique (moyenne calculée en omettant l'année la plus faible et la plus élevée). Étant donné que les taux de prêt américains sont assortis de plafonds fixes selon la loi FAIR et que les taux en 1999-2000 correspondaient à ces plafonds, l'hypothèse des taux de prêt fixes en 2000-2001 a peu de conséquences vu que la plupart des récoltes, à l'exception du soja (dont le taux de prêt se serait chiffré à 5,13 \$US/boisseau [189 \$US/tonne] par rapport au maximum de 5,26 \$US/boisseau [193 \$US/tonne]), auraient

sur l'industrie de l'huile de palme, la forte dépréciation du taux de change en termes réels de la roupie (Indonésie) et du ringgit (Malaisie) a amélioré la situation de l'industrie de l'huile de palme déjà concurrentielle.

À moyen terme, l'augmentation de la demande provenant des pays en développement devrait se traduire par une hausse des prix de l'huile végétale par rapport à leurs niveaux actuels très bas. Toutefois, les perspectives d'une hausse des prix à moyen terme resteront limitées par l'expansion constante de la production d'huile de palme à faible coût.

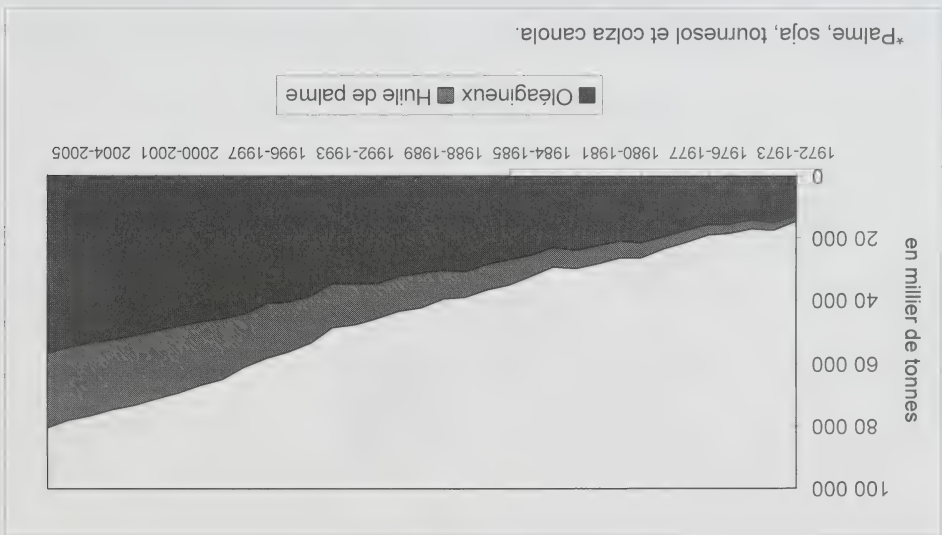
### **États-Unis : prêts de mise en marche et PCP**

Même si la *Federal Agriculture Improvement and Reform Act (FAIR)* de 1996 a marqué un tournant décisif dans la politique agricole des États-Unis en supprimant le lien qui existait entre les paiements de soutien du revenu et les prix agricoles, on a aujourd'hui la preuve qu'un élément clé, le programme de prêts de mise en marche accompagné des primes de complètement de prêt (PCP), a de plus en plus contribué à dénaturer la production et les exportations des États-Unis. Grâce au programme de prêts de mise en marche, les producteurs des principaux produits admissibles peuvent réaliser des recettes minimales par unité fixées par le taux de prêt sur récolte. Étant donné que certains des principaux produits américains se vendaient à des prix inférieurs au taux de prêt durant les dernières années, les producteurs tiennent compte du taux de prêt dans leurs décisions de production. Bien que le producteur ait la garantie d'un prix minimum, le programme ne fixe pas de plancher au prix du marché car le produit n'est pas retiré du marché pour être mis dans les réserves gouvernementales.

Un producteur peut tirer parti du programme de prêts de mise en marche de deux façons différentes. Dans le premier cas, il s'agit d'un prêt de mise en marche sans recours et, dans le deuxième, d'une PCP. En vertu de la première option, une fois le produit récolté, le producteur peut obtenir un taux de prêt par unité pour sa récolte et rembourser ce prêt majoré des intérêts à n'importe quel moment pendant la durée du prêt (généralement dans un délai de neuf mois). Advénant que les céréales soient mises en marche à une date ultérieure et que les prix soient inférieurs au taux de prêt (majoré des intérêts), l'agriculteur n'a à rembourser qu'un taux inférieur basé sur les prix locaux du marché. Avant l'adoption des prêts de mise en marche, lorsque les prix étaient inférieurs au taux de prêt majoré des intérêts, le producteur renonçait aux céréales qui étaient alors mises dans les stocks gouvernementaux, ce qui avait pour effet de les retirer du marché et de faire du taux de prêt américain un prix plancher pour les marchés mondiaux, ce qui n'est plus le cas aujourd'hui.

La deuxième option, qui connaît une grande popularité ces dernières années où les prix des produits sont plutôt bas, réside dans les PCP. Les PCP permettent à un producteur d'obtenir les mêmes avantages que le prêt de mise en marche sans avoir à contracter un prêt sur récolte. Les PCP représentent essentiellement la différence entre le taux de prêt un jour donné et les prix du marché en vigueur à l'échelle locale. Le producteur peut décider de toucher une prime de complètement qui équivaut à l'écart entre le taux de prêt et le prix local en vigueur et de renoncer au prêt de mise en marche. Depuis trois ans, la majorité des agriculteurs préfèrent l'option PCP à un prêt de mise en marche. Si l'on compare 1999-2000 à 1998-1999, il ressort clairement que cette tendance persiste vu que la proportion de PCP par rapport aux prêts de mise en marche pour le blé, le maïs et le soja est passée de 79/21 à 86/14.

Graphique 5 : Production mondiale d'huile végétale\*



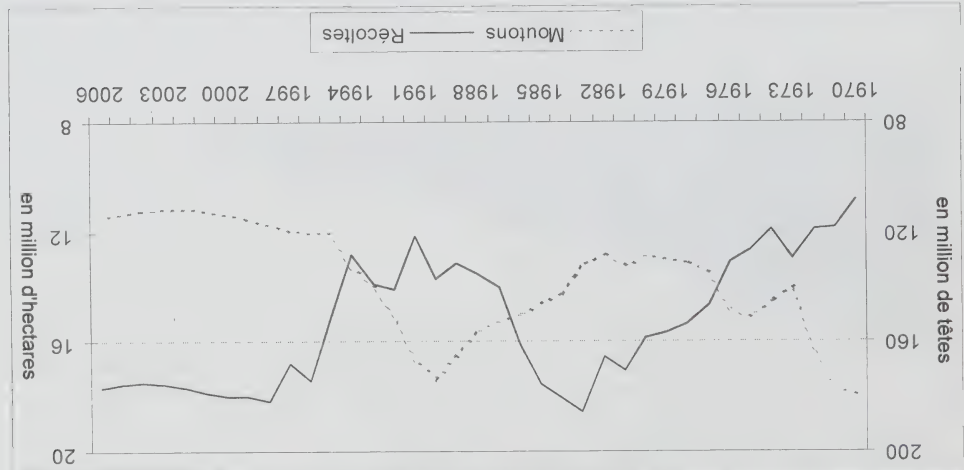
À moyen terme, on prévoit que la croissance de la production d'huile végétale extraite des trois principaux oléagineux (soja, colza, tournesol) suivra le même rythme que la production d'huile de palme, cette dernière représentant alors environ 30 p. cent de la production, contre 70 p. cent allant aux trois principaux oléagineux. Historiquement, la part de l'huile de palme est passée rapidement de 15 p. cent de la production totale au début des années 1970 à 25 p. cent en 1990. Au cours des années 1990, cette part s'est stabilisée entre 27 p. cent et 30 p. cent sous l'effet de l'augmentation de la production d'huile d'oléagineux qui a empêché toute progression ultérieure de sa part du marché.

L'augmentation de la production d'huile de palme continuera d'être alimentée par l'expansion indonésienne. La Malaisie, qui est le principal producteur d'huile de palme (environ 50 p. cent de la production mondiale), est en butte à un certain nombre de contraintes qui limitent l'expansion de la superficie plantée de palmiers. Étant donné qu'il s'agit d'un petit pays, il reste peu de terres cultivables et les pressions exercées par d'autres secteurs sur les coûts de main-d'œuvre auront pour effet de réduire la rentabilité des plantations de palmiers qui sont à très forte intensité de main-d'œuvre. En revanche, l'Indonésie continue d'augmenter sa production d'huile de palme, qui représente aujourd'hui environ 30 p. cent de la production mondiale contre 15 p. cent en 1980.

Même s'il reste encore une marge considérable d'accroissement pour la production d'huile de palme en Indonésie en raison de la superficie se prêtant à l'établissement de plantations, en plus des coûts de main-d'œuvre relativement bas, il faudra beaucoup développer les infrastructures pour maintenir une forte expansion de la production. La principale menace qui plane sur l'augmentation de la production en Indonésie est un autre choc financier, comme la crise asiatique survenue en 1998 qui, à court terme, a entraîné dans son sillage l'interdiction d'exporter l'huile de palme vers le reste du monde, puis l'imposition d'une taxe à l'exportation qui a été abolie depuis. Même si la crise a manifestement eu des répercussions néfastes



Graphique 4 : Australie : Production ovine et agricole



L'Australie, le plus grand producteur de laine du monde, a vu rapidement baisser son cheptel d'ovins dans la première moitié des années 1990. Cette situation a été en grande partie précipitée par l'impossibilité de préserver le système de prix planchers à l'intention des agriculteurs australiens et a entraîné une chute rapide des prix de la laine. Entre le milieu des années 1980 et la fin de la décennie, les prix de la laine avaient doublé, ce qui a provoqué une hausse significative du cheptel de moutons et de la production lainière. Cependant, une baisse de la demande associée à l'excédent des disponibilités s'est soldée par une baisse des prix qui ont fléchi de moitié au début des années 1990 ce qui a entraîné une réduction du cheptel.

À moyen terme, la reprise de la croissance économique mondiale stimulera la demande de vêtements à prix élevés, y compris des vêtements en laine, mais la tendance à la baisse de la demande de laine et la concurrence accrue d'autres sources de fibres meilleur marché limiteront les perspectives de la production lainière. Compte tenu de la relative stagnation des perspectives relatives à la demande de laine, on peut prévoir que l'affectation des terres en Australie continuera de privilégier les cultures aux dépens des pâturages.

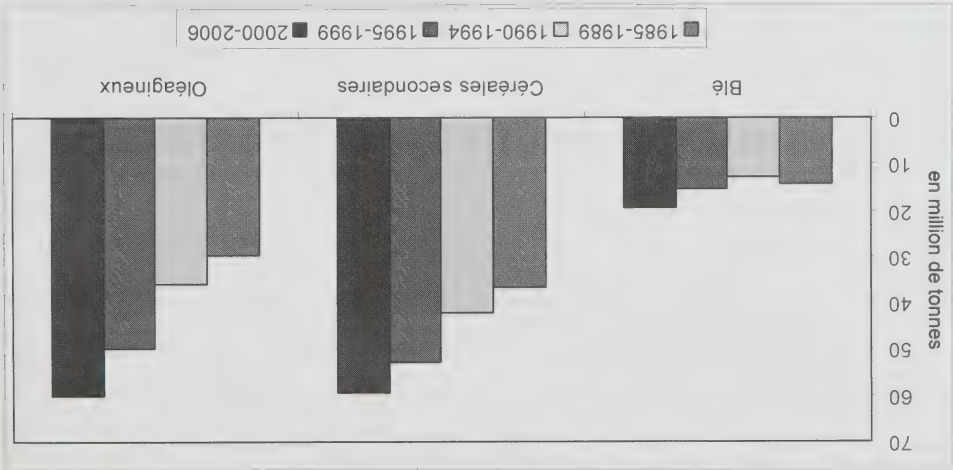
### Indonésie et Malaisie : augmentation de l'offre d'huile de palme

La hausse vertigineuse de la demande d'huile végétale a abouti à une forte hausse de la production. Lorsqu'on analyse la dynamique de croissance des quatre principales huiles végétales<sup>2</sup>, on constate que la production a augmenté de façon spectaculaire, passant de 15 millions de tonnes au début des années 1970 à plus de 65 millions de tonnes en 1999-2000, soit une hausse de plus de 400 p. cent [Graphique 5]. On s'attend à ce que la production d'huile végétale continue d'augmenter rapidement à mesure que la demande mondiale des quatre principales huiles végétales continuera de croître (particulièrement dans les pays en développement); elle devrait atteindre 80 millions de tonnes d'ici 2006-2007.

2. Les trois premières sont : l'huile de soja, l'huile de colza/canola et l'huile de tournesol, extraits des oléagineux. La dernière est l'huile de palme, extraite du fruit du palmier.



Graphique 3 : Production de l'Argentine et du Brésil



Si l'on prend maintenant les éléments qui différencient ces deux pays, l'Argentine continue d'imposer les agriculteurs en taxant les exportations de soja brut et en accordant des rabais sur les exportations de tourteau et d'huile, contrairement au Brésil qui a aboli toutes les taxes sur les exportations de soja en 1996. Au Brésil, l'abolition de la taxe à l'exportation sur le soja a stimulé la production et les exportations de ce produit aux dépens du secteur de la transformation et des exportations de tourteau de soja. De plus, la récente dévaluation de la devise brésilienne en janvier 1999 a eu pour effet, à court terme, d'accroître la compétitivité des producteurs et transformateurs brésiliens sur les marchés d'exportation (cependant le coût des intrants importés a augmenté). Du côté de la production, on note une amélioration constante arables à faible coût de production en Argentine s'approche de son utilisation maximum, tout porte à croire que l'augmentation de la production de soja à l'avenir se fera surtout au Brésil.

*Australie : spécialisation accrue des céréales et des oléagineux*

En plus d'être un important exportateur de blé sur l'échiquier international, l'Australie a vu ses exportations de canola et d'orge de brasserie augmenter au cours des années 1990. La faible rentabilité de la production lainière a accentué cette hausse de la production de céréales et d'oléagineux au cours des dix dernières années. La productivité accrue et les rendements plus élevés associés au plus vaste éventail d'options de plantation ont continué de privilégier les cultures agricoles aux dépens de la production lainière, d'où la conversion d'une importante superficie jusque-là vouée aux pâturages à la culture céréalière [Graphique 4].

# Hypothèses et analyses sectorielles

## Cultures

### Scène internationale

Facteurs importants agissants sur l'offre et sur la demande

*Brésil et Argentine : croissance de l'offre d'oléagineux*

Malgré un très net fléchissement des prix des céréales et des oléagineux jusqu'à la fin des années 1990, les économies agricoles de l'Argentine et du Brésil ont gagné en efficacité, ce qui leur permet de devenir concurrentielles sur les marchés des exportations à faible prix. Les réformes qui ont eu pour effet de supprimer les taxes à l'exportation et de réduire les taxes à l'importation des facteurs de production agricole ont amélioré l'efficacité de ces économies. Depuis la création d'un nouveau marché commun du Cône sud (MERCOSUR) en 1995, beau-coup de tarifs douaniers intrarégionaux ont été abolis, ce qui a favorisé le libre-échange des produits entre les pays membres et attiré les investisseurs étrangers, profitant ainsi au secteur agricole. La tendance à la privatisation des installations d'exportation et des chemins de fer a provoqué une baisse des coûts de transport des exportations agricoles qui étaient élevés. Les réformes politiques et la plus forte intégration ont contribué à aligner les prix intérieurs sur les prix mondiaux, ce qui a entraîné une redistribution des ressources de certains secteurs agricoles moins efficaces vers d'autres plus concurrentiels.

L'expansion rapide de la culture des céréales secondaires et des oléagineux s'est produite avant bon nombre des réformes intérieures survenues dans les années 1990. La production de blé, de maïs et de soja étant déjà concurrentielle, ces récoltes continueront de bénéficier de la conjoncture plus libérale. Comme le montre le graphique 3, la production moyenne de blé, de céréales secondaires et d'oléagineux au cours de la période historique la plus récente (1995 à 1999) a été supérieure respectivement de 7 p. cent, 44 p. cent et 67 p. cent à la production moyenne observée au cours de la période allant de 1985 à 1989. Durant la période à l'étude (2000 à 2006), nous prévoyons la poursuite de l'expansion des cultures agricoles en Argentine et au Brésil. Grâce aux prix avantageux du blé, on s'attend à la fin du scénario de référence à ce que la production de cette céréale atteigne 25 p. cent de plus que les niveaux moyens pour la période 1995 à 1999 tandis que la production de céréales secondaires et d'oléagineux aug-mentera respectivement de 13 p. cent et de 21 p. cent sur la même période.



## Concentration dans le secteur agroalimentaire

Pour plusieurs secteurs agroalimentaires, la concentration de l'industrie a lieu à un rythme accéléré, et cette concentration se manifeste tout au long de la chaîne alimentaire. C'est un phénomène mondial qui suscite plusieurs inquiétudes quant à la concentration du pouvoir de marché. Dans le scénario de référence, on a tenu pour acquis que le phénomène récent de l'acquisition et de la fusion ne modifierait pas l'évolution historique de la marge entre le prix à la ferme et le prix au détail. En d'autres mots, la marge continuera d'augmenter selon la tendance enregistrée au cours des deux dernières décennies.

## Politiques agricoles à l'étranger

Pour toute la période couverte par le scénario de référence, il est tenu pour acquis que les politiques agricoles actuelles ou annoncées demeureront les mêmes. Il s'agit là d'une hypothèse très importante étant donné que les politiques agricoles des États-Unis et de l'Union européenne feront l'objet d'un examen en 2002 et 2003 respectivement.

## Prochaine ronde de négociations multilatérales sur les échanges commerciaux

Dans ce scénario de référence, les engagements pris lors des négociations de l'*Uruguay Round* sur l'agriculture sont mis en œuvre sur la période 1995-2000 dans les pays industrialisés et jusqu'en 2004 dans les pays en développement. À l'étape finale de mise en œuvre progressive (en 2000 ou 2004), on émet l'hypothèse que ces réformes (réduction des mesures de soutien internes, réduction des subventions à l'exportation et meilleur accès aux marchés) resteront inchangées de 2000 (ou de 2004) à 2006. Aucune tentative de spéculation n'a été faite quant aux résultats de la prochaine ronde de négociations en raison de l'imprévisibilité de ces résultats en ce moment.



## Aliments biologiques

Dans un grand nombre de pays, beaucoup de produits biologiques qui constituaient des marchés à créneaux ont maintenant joint les rangs des produits courants. Cette conversion a lieu lorsque les principaux magasins de vente au détail décident d'offrir des produits biologiques aux consommateurs. Lors de l'étape de transition, on réserve des comptoirs spécifiques aux aliments biologiques pour ensuite les intégrer aux comptoirs des aliments conventionnels à mesure que la demande augmente. Ils sont alors identifiés par un logo placé directement sur le produit.

Si la méthode et le coût de production des aliments biologiques et des aliments conventionnels étaient les mêmes, il ne serait pas nécessaire de distinguer les uns des autres. L'aliment biologique ne diffère pas seulement par ses caractéristiques physiques. En effet, selon le produit dont il s'agit, il comporte des éléments comme le bien-être des animaux, la protection de l'environnement, le commerce équitable avec les pays en développement, la protection des espèces et de la faune, etc. Dans la plupart des cas, ces pratiques engendrent des coûts de production plus élevés, la modification des pratiques de culture, un indice de conversion des aliments moins élevé chez le bétail, un rendement céréalier inférieur (ou une plus grande superficie en jachère) ou des mécanismes auto-stabilisants des prix, etc.

Aussi longtemps que les aliments biologiques constitueront un marché à créneaux, il ne sera pas nécessaire de tenir compte de ces nouveaux facteurs commerciaux dans l'analyse. Par contre, plusieurs facteurs permettent de croire que les aliments biologiques deviendront des produits courants au cours de la prochaine décennie, mais l'information qui permettrait de modifier la structure des modèles utilisés pour produire ce scénario de référence n'est généralement pas disponible. En ne tenant pas compte des aliments biologiques, nous supposons de manière implicite que ces aliments continueront de faire partie des marchés à créneaux.

## Gaz à effet de serre

L'agriculture est aussi confrontée à la nouvelle question des conséquences éventuelles du Protocole de Kyoto de 1997. Cet accord exige que les pays signataires réduisent leurs émissions de gaz à effet de serre et qu'ils envisagent des options comme l'échange de droits d'émission d'ici 2008-2012. Bien que cette échéance dépasse la période couverte par le scénario de référence, il est possible que certains pays mettent en œuvre des mesures grassuelles pendant la période du scénario de référence.

L'activité agricole émet des gaz dans l'atmosphère et contribue ainsi au réchauffement de la planète. Il s'agit d'émissions de méthane et d'oxyde nitreux provenant du bétail, de l'utilisation énergétique de la biomasse ainsi que des rizières inondées. Tout dépendant des politiques nationales qui seront instituées pour faire respecter les engagements en ce sens, l'agriculture pourrait être directement touchée.

Elle pourrait aussi être touchée indirectement si le sol est reconnu comme étant un capteur de carbone par la communauté internationale. En ce moment, des pourparlers sont en cours et un grand nombre de questions juridiques doivent être résolues. Selon les résultats de ces pourparlers, si la caractéristique de capteur de carbone des sols est reconnue comme étant une caractéristique à commercialiser, les propriétaires de terres arables auront une option autre que la production alimentaire. Puisqu'aucune politique officielle n'existe en ce sens, ces facteurs ont simplement été omis lors de l'établissement de ce scénario de référence.

# Structure des marchés

## Hypothèses concernant la structure des marchés

Dans cette partie, on présente les facteurs qui affectent la structure de plusieurs marchés agricoles mais qui ne sont pas spécifiques à un seul secteur. Cette discussion comprend les hypothèses portant sur les six volets suivants : les organismes génétiquement modifiés, les aliments biologiques, les gaz à effet de serre, la concentration de l'industrie agroalimentaire, les politiques agricoles à l'étranger et la prochaine ronde de négociations multilatérales sur les échanges commerciaux.

En raison de la nouveauté de plusieurs de ces sujets, l'information n'était pas facilement disponible. On a donc formulé des hypothèses simples pour produire le scénario de référence.

## Organismes génétiquement modifiés (OGM)

Le développement de variétés de céréales contenant des organismes génétiquement modifiés s'est rapidement accru au cours des dernières années, particulièrement au Canada, aux États-Unis et en Argentine. Cet état de fait a soulevé une multitude de nouvelles questions liées à la productivité, au rendement, au commerce international et à la demande des consommateurs. Puisque les renseignements sur toutes ces questions sont souvent contradictoires, il a fallu formuler trois hypothèses simples pour produire un scénario de référence. Premièrement, les OGM ne modifieront pas la productivité et le rendement. Si cette hypothèse est fautive, par exemple si les OGM entraînent une hausse de la productivité, soit par une réduction des coûts de production ou une augmentation du rendement (ou les deux), alors les prix mondiaux seront inférieurs aux chiffres présentés dans le scénario de référence. Deuxième hypothèse, les consommateurs ne s'opposent pas aux OGM et il ne sera donc pas nécessaire de les séparer des non OGM. Dans le cas contraire, il faudra augmenter les coûts de manutention des céréales et des oléagineux. L'augmentation des coûts sera significative si plus d'un type d'OGM est produit, comme c'est le cas pour le canola au Canada. Troisième hypothèse, les OGM ne seront pas l'objet de différends commerciaux qui perturberont le cours normal des échanges et mèneront à une hausse du coût des opérations commerciales.



La capacité réelle d'accroissement des importations de produits alimentaires des économies émergentes est cependant liée aux variations de leur pouvoir d'achat exprimé en dollar américain. D'après nos calculs [Graphique 2], le regain du pouvoir d'achat par rapport au niveau qui prévalait avant la dernière crise économique variera d'un pays à l'autre. Le Mexique a déjà atteint depuis 1999 un pouvoir d'achat comparable à celui de 1994 (avant la crise économique); à l'inverse, on s'attend à ce que le pouvoir d'achat de l'Indonésie, pays qui a connu une chute radicale de son activité économique en 1998, ne devrait pas avoir encore retrouvé son niveau d'avant en 2006.

Graphique 2 : Retour au pouvoir d'achat précédent la crise

| Pays         | Crise | Retour |
|--------------|-------|--------|
| Mexique      | 1995  | 1999   |
| Thaïlande    | 1998  | 2005   |
| Malaisie     | 1998  | 2005   |
| Corée du Sud | 1998  | 2004   |
| Brésil       | 1999  | >2006  |
| Russie       | 1999  | >2006  |
| Indonésie    | 1998  | >2006  |

## Scène domestique

L'économie canadienne se porte bien. Le Canada a enregistré un taux de croissance de 4,2 p. cent de son PIB réel en 1999, principalement grâce à la forte expansion de l'activité économique aux États-Unis. Selon les prévisions du *Conference Board du Canada*, la décélération prévue de l'activité économique aux États-Unis devrait entraîner un ralentissement de la croissance au Canada. Ainsi le taux de croissance du PIB réel passera de 3,9 p. cent en 2000 à 2,6 p. cent en 2004 [Tableau B.12 : "Macroéconomie canadienne," à la page B-15].<sup>1</sup> Le dollar canadien devrait valoir 0,69 \$ US en 2000 (contre 0,67 \$ US en 1999). On s'attend à ce que le dollar canadien continue de prendre de la valeur à moyen terme et à ce qu'il atteigne 0,74 \$ US en 2006 [Tableau B.12]. Compte tenu de l'appréciation du dollar canadien et du rythme modéré de l'activité économique, on prévoit que le taux d'inflation au Canada, mesuré par l'indice des prix à la consommation (CPI), se maintienne entre 1,9 p. cent et 2,5 p. cent à moyen terme.

1. Les tableaux 2 à 11 montrent les projections concernant les marchés agricoles internationaux.

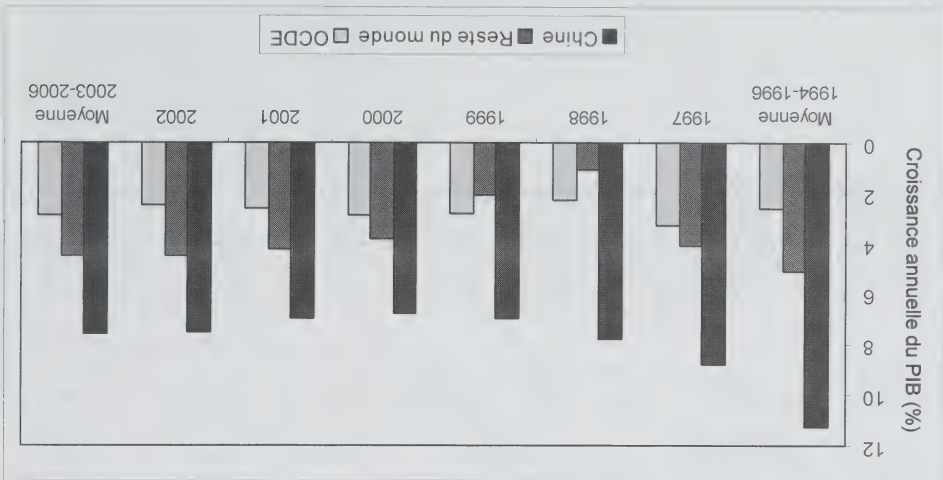


Selon les *Perspectives agricoles 2000 de l'OCDE*, la croissance de l'économie américaine sera plus modérée après avoir connu une expansion très exceptionnelle durant les années précédentes. On s'attend à ce que le taux annuel moyen de croissance du PIB réel aux États-Unis se situe entre 2,0 p. cent et 3,5 p. cent au cours de la période de 2000 à 2006, contre 4,1 p. cent pour celle de 1996 à 1999. Ce ralentissement prévu de la croissance de l'activité économique aux États-Unis est lié aux mesures mises en place par le gouvernement pour contre les pressions inflationnistes qui peuvent être générées par une augmentation des salaires découlant d'une économie fonctionnant près du seuil de pleine capacité.

En moyenne, le taux de croissance du PIB réel de l'UE devrait atteindre un sommet de 2,8 p. cent en 2000, pour ensuite diminuer graduellement jusqu'à 2,2 p. cent en 2004 et se stabiliser à 2,3 p. cent en 2005 et 2006. Les perspectives à moyen terme pour le Japon indiquent un taux de croissance positif pour la période de 2000 à 2006. Toutefois, la performance économique du Japon sera inférieure à celle des autres principaux pays industrialisés, car on s'attend à ce que le PIB réel japonais augmente de 1,2 p. cent à 2,2 p. cent annuellement à moyen terme.

La reprise économique en Amérique latine, en Europe de l'Est et en Asie semble reposer sur de solides assises étant donné que les principales économies émergentes de ces régions retrouveront des taux de croissance annuels du PIB réel de l'ordre de 4,5 p. cent à 7,5 p. cent à moyen terme. Ainsi, la Chine devrait afficher un taux de croissance annuel de 7,4 p. cent de son PIB réel durant la période 2000-2006. Le rythme d'expansion en Pologne devrait être de l'ordre de 5,3 p. cent par an en moyenne. Pour la Corée, le Mexique et le reste du monde [Tableau B.1 : "Hypothèses économiques," à la page B-2], la croissance annuelle du PIB réel sera respectivement de 5,4 p. cent, 4,5 p. cent et 4,4 p. cent. Ces taux prévus de croissance économique élevés pourraient favoriser une augmentation des importations de produits agricoles à moyen terme, vu la forte tendance à consacrer les revenus supplémentaires en produits alimentaires dans les marchés émergents.

**Graphique 1 : Croissance du PIB**



# Hypothèses macro-économiques

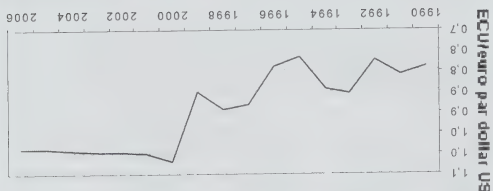
## Scène internationale

Selon les *Perspectives agricoles 2000-2005* de l'Organisation de Coopération et de Développement Economiques (OCDE), on s'attend à ce que l'économie mondiale affiche un taux de croissance positif durant la période de 2000 à 2006. Dans le cas des économies émergentes d'Amérique latine, d'Europe de l'Est et d'Asie (Argentine, Brésil, Mexique, Pologne, Chine, Corée ...), l'augmentation très forte du produit intérieur brut (PIB) réel devrait se poursuivre pendant la période à l'étude. Par contre, le rythme de l'activité économique devrait ralentir en Amérique du Nord (Etats-Unis et Canada). De plus, bien que le prix du pétrole brut ait récemment doublé, on s'attend à ce que les taux d'inflation demeurent faibles dans les économies développées grâce à la hausse de la productivité du travail et au ralentissement prévu de l'activité économique.

L'euro, la nouvelle devise monétaire de l'Union européenne (UE) devrait se stabiliser à 0,99 euro par dollar US au cours des dernières années de la période de prévision (après avoir connu une dévaluation et atteint un niveau historique de 1,02 euro par dollar US en 2000). Ainsi, l'euro restera en dessous de sa performance des années 1996 à 1999, période pendant laquelle il oscillait entre 0,79 et 0,89 par dollar américain [Encadré 1 ci-dessous et Tableau B.1 : "Hypothèses économiques", à la page B-2]. Les produits de l'UE seront donc plus compétitifs à moyen terme.

## Encadré 1 : La faiblesse relative de la monnaie européenne

À la fin des dernières années, l'Union Européenne (UE) a été la source de plus de 80 p. cent des exportations subventionnées sur les marchés mondiaux. Des changements apportés à la Politique agricole commune en 1992-1993 ont réduit les prix d'intervention. L'Accord de Berlin a permis de poursuivre la réduction de ces prix et ainsi d'augmenter la probabilité que l'UE puisse exporter sans aucune subvention. De plus, depuis le milieu des années 1990, l'euro s'est dévalué de 25 p. cent; la majeure partie de cette dévaluation s'est produite après l'union monétaire de janvier 1999. Cette situation pourrait avoir une forte influence sur la tendance des exportations non-subventionnées de l'UE ainsi que sur sa participation aux marchés mondiaux des céréales, du porc et des produits laitiers.





# Introduction

Le présent document qui porte sur le scénario de référence des politiques à moyen terme se divise en trois parties. Les hypothèses macro-économiques nationales et internationales ainsi que celles sur les structures de marché sont exposées dans les deux premières parties. Les hypothèses et analyses sectorielles spécifiques à certains marchés sont discutées dans la troisième partie dans l'ordre suivant : les cultures, le bœuf, le porc, la volaille, les produits laitiers, les prix des intrants agricoles et finalement les indices de prix à la consommation. Pour la plupart des secteurs, la description des marchés internationaux précède celle des marchés domestiques.

Ce document contient deux annexes. L'annexe A présente une comparaison des prévisions des prix internationaux tandis que l'annexe B présente les tableaux portant sur le scénario de référence des politiques à moyen terme.

Tout au long du document, on appellera « scénario de référence » le scénario de référence des politiques à moyen terme, et la période couverte s'étend de 2000 à 2006.





- Le marché international des oléagineux continue de se transformer au fur et à mesure que la production mondiale s'intensifie. Aux États-Unis, le niveau des prêts pour la production de soja, relativement élevé par rapport aux prix mondiaux, continue de stimuler la production. Le Brésil, en particulier, a considérablement augmenté sa production grâce à ses réformes politiques des dix dernières années. L'expansion ininterrompue de l'approvisionnement en huile de palme produite en Asie de l'Est influera sur le marché des oléagineux, qui dépend fortement des prix des huiles végétales. Au Canada, l'augmentation rapide des superficies cultivées d'oléagineux, survenue dans les années 1990, connaîtra un ralentissement modéré à court terme en raison de la vive concurrence mondiale.

- Les développements survenus sur les marchés mondiaux ont encore très peu de répercussions sur les marchés canadiens soumis à la gestion de l'offre. Toutefois, l'interaction entre ces deux marchés augmente au fur et à mesure que les règles commerciales deviennent plus claires et que l'industrie s'y adapte. Dans les secteurs du lait et de la volaille, les prix et la production s'amélioreront en fonction de la hausse de la demande intérieure. La demande pour des produits à forte valeur ajoutée plus diversifiés laisse entrevoir des possibilités d'expansion.

- Au Canada, on continuera de se tourner vers la production agricole à forte valeur ajoutée (engraissement et abattage de bétail). Les échanges de produits à forte valeur ajoutée s'accroîtront encore au fur et à mesure que les multinationales s'adaptent au contexte de l'économie nord-américaine. Cependant, comme les secteurs de la transformation et de la vente au détail iront chercher une plus grande part du budget consacré à l'alimentation, les marchés primaires continueront de subir de la pression. Les prix de vente au détail des aliments augmenteront tout comme ceux des autres biens.

- Les marchés des intrants agricoles ne limiteront pas la production agricole et n'exerceront pas de forte pression sur les structures agricoles. Les coûts de l'énergie, actuellement élevés, diminueront, tandis que les coûts réels d'emprunt, qui sont modérés, devraient rester stables.

révision de la politique agricole commune de l'Union européenne en 2003 et celle de la législation agricole des États-Unis en 2002, conjuguées aux négociations actuelles de l'OMC sur l'agriculture et les services, entraînent toutes une incertitude quant aux marchés agricoles et au scénario de référence. Notre projection suppose que les principales composantes de ces politiques et de ces accords resteront inchangées jusqu'en 2006-2007.

- Les marchés mondiaux des céréales et des oléagineux sortent lentement de leur creux cyclique. À moins que l'une des principales régions productrices ne connaisse un grand manque à gagner ou que les grands marchés comme la Chine, l'Union européenne ou les États-Unis ne réforment en profondeur leurs politiques, les prix des cultures ne risquent pas de s'améliorer beaucoup. Par ailleurs, un meilleur équilibre entre la production et la consommation mondiales de blé, d'oléagineux et de céréales secondaires se répercute sur le ratio stocks-consommation et améliore les perspectives de prix au cours de la période de référence. La croissance de la demande se fait surtout sentir dans les pays en dévelop-

- La structure de la production agricole primaire est en transition. Par rapport à l'ensemble de la production agricole mondiale, celle du riz et du blé est en perte de vitesse, alors que la production d'oléagineux, de bétail, de volaille et de produits laitiers est en hausse. La situation est la même en Amérique du Nord, grande importatrice nette de viande il y a 15 ans, aujourd'hui devenue l'une des plus grandes exportatrices de viande du monde. Au Canada, la production de bétail a augmenté de façon frappante depuis la suppression de la subvention au transport ferroviaire du grain (*Loi sur le transport du grain de l'Ouest*). La production de bovins et de porcs (en équivalent viande) en 2006 devrait être supérieure de 56 p. cent à son niveau de 1995. Cette augmentation de la production de bétail a limité la croissance des exportations de céréales en vrac parce que la demande de nouriture pour animaux s'est intensifiée sur les marchés canadiens. Sans une réaffectation des superficies de cultures, des pressions accrues s'exerceront sur l'approvisionnement en céréales fourragères dans l'Ouest canadien.

L'environnement externe influe de plus en plus sur le fonctionnement du secteur canadien de l'agroalimentaire. Le scénario de référence de sept ans élabore par Agroalimentaire Canada illustre la façon dont les facteurs nationaux et internationaux agissent sur le secteur. La mondialisation des économies, les activités stratégiques des gouvernements étrangers, nationaux et provinciaux et l'évolution technologique sont en train de redéfinir et de redistribuer l'agriculture primaire ainsi que les secteurs de la transformation et de la vente au détail des aliments. Le scénario de référence offre une perspective plausible de l'avenir et servira de repère pour l'élaboration de politiques et pour les débats portant sur cette question.

Le scénario de référence comprend huit principaux aspects :

- Un environnement macro-économique caractérisé par le maintien d'une croissance économique mondiale modérée. Ce sont surtout les pays de l'Asie de l'Est et ceux en développement qui profitent de plus en plus de cette croissance, alors que la forte croissance en cours en Amérique du Nord s'affaiblit. La vigueur du dollar américain par rapport à l'euro au cours de la période de référence est un élément important. L'économie canadienne devrait connaître une croissance, une inflation et des taux d'intérêts modérés (respectivement de 2,4 p. cent, 2,5 p. cent et 6,5 p. cent en 2006). Le taux de change entre les dollars canadiens et américains s'améliore : le dollar canadien vaudra 0,74 \$US alors qu'il en vaut aujourd'hui 0,68 \$US.

- Malgré les résultats de l'Accord de l'Uruguay Round sur l'agriculture (URAA), les politiques des pays de l'OCDE continuent d'avoir une influence considérable sur les marchés. Les paiements de transfert accordés aux producteurs canadiens ne devraient pas beaucoup fluctuer. La



dans ce même ouvrage. Des données ont également été tirées du document « 2000 World Agricultural Outlook » du Food and Agricultural Policy Research Institute (FAPRI), du document « Long-Term Baseline Projections to 2009 » du ministère de l'Agriculture des États-Unis (USDA) et également du document « Outlook 2000 » du Australian Bureau of Agricultural and Resource Economics (ABARE). Les prévisions macroéconomiques jusqu'en 2004 pour le Canada ont pour leur part été tirées des prévisions du printemps 2000 du *Conference Board* du Canada. Les perspectives ont été établies à la lumière des données disponibles au mois de juin 2000.

Les données sur la macroéconomie, les viandes rouges, la volaille, les aliments et les intrants pour la production agricole sont présentées pour l'année civile. En ce qui concerne les cultures, elles sont présentées par campagne agricole canadienne, c'est-à-dire du mois d'août au mois de juillet, sauf pour le maïs et soja. Dans ce dernier cas, elles s'échelonnent du mois de septembre au mois d'août. Les données sur les produits laitiers sont présentées par campagne laitière. Au Canada, la campagne laitière s'échelonne du mois d'août au mois de juillet, tandis que celle des États-Unis va du mois de février au mois de janvier.

Ce document donne un bref aperçu des principales hypothèses et des résultats les plus importants et est accompagné de plusieurs graphiques qui en facilitent la compréhension. De plus, l'annexe B comporte des tableaux détaillés des résultats énoncés. Pour de plus amples renseignements au sujet des prévisions sur le revenu agricole et des données récentes sur le commerce des produits agricoles, veuillez consulter le site Web d'AAC à [www.agr.ca/policy/epad](http://www.agr.ca/policy/epad).

L'objet de ce document est de décrire les différents aspects du scénario de référence des politiques à moyen terme d'Agri-culture et Agroalimentaire Canada (AAC) couvrant la période allant de 2000 à 2006. Ce scénario de référence est un portrait général plausible des futurs marchés agroalimen-taires internationaux et domestiques, qui servira de point de référence de discussion, d'analyse de scénarios et d'établisse-ment de consensus concernant l'impact d'événements présents et potentiels sur ces secteurs. Le scénario de référence part de plusieurs hypothèses et jugements tout en expliquant leurs implications. Il repose entre autres sur l'hypothèse voulant que les politiques restent inchangées selon la législation existante tout au long de la période à l'étude. Ainsi, ce scénario de référence ne représente d'aucune façon une prévision des événements à venir.

Même si les prévisions sont représentées dans les tableaux par un seul chiffre, chaque chiffre correspond en réalité à la médiane d'un écart ou d'un intervalle de confiance. Plus la prévision porte sur un avenir lointain, plus l'intervalle de confiance est large. Par exemple, la prévision touchant la pro-duction de blé pour l'année 2006 a un plus grand intervalle de confiance que celle relative à l'an 2001. Les nombres figurant dans les tableaux doivent donc être interprétés comme reflétant les principaux tournants et les tendances qui sont susceptibles de marquer les sept prochaines années, et non comme des valeurs réelles à venir.

Le scénario de référence a été établi à la lumière des données présentées dans plusieurs publications provenant d'autres organismes. Les perspectives internationales se fondent sur le modèle AGLINK ainsi que sur le document « Perspectives agricoles 2000-2005 » de l'Organisation de coopération et de développement économiques (OCDE). Les données macro-économiques mondiales se fondent sur les projections établies

|      |  |
|------|--|
| PIB  | Produit intérieur brut   |
| QT   | Quota tarifaire  |
| TVA  | Taxe à la valeur ajoutée   |
| URAA | (Uruguay Round Agreement on Agriculture)<br>Accord des négociations de l'Uruguay Round sur l'agriculture |
| USDA | (United States Department of Agriculture)<br>Ministère de l'agriculture des États-Unis                   |

# Acronymes

|          |   |
|----------|---|
| AAC      | Agriculture et agroalimentaire Canada   |
| ABARE    | Australian Bureau of Agriculture and Resource Economics<br>Office de l'agriculture et des ressources économiques de l'Australie |
| CRP      | (Conservation Reserve Program)<br>Programme de mise en réserve des terres fragiles  |
| FAIR     | Federal Agriculture Improvement and Reform Act  |
| FAPRI    | Food and Agricultural Policy Research Institute   |
| GES      | Gaz à effets de serre   |
| IPC      | Indice des prix à la consommation   |
| LDP      | (Loan Deficiency Payment)<br>Paielements compensatoires au titre de prêt  |
| LTGO     | Loi sur le transport du grain de l'Ouest  |
| MERCOSUR | « Mercado Comun del Sur » signifiant « Marché commun du Sud »   |
| OCDE     | Organisation de coopération et de développement économiques   |
| OGM      | Organismes génétiquement modifiés   |
| OMC      | Organisation mondiale du commerce   |
| PAC      | Politique agricole commune  |
| PFC      | (Production Flexibility Contract)<br>Paielements de contrat de production flexible  |



|  |      |
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# SCÉNARIO DE RÉFÉRENCE DES POLITIQUES À MOYEN TERME MARCHÉS INTERNATIONAUX ET DOMESTIQUES

Direction de la recherche et de l'analyse  
Direction générale des politiques stratégiques  
septembre 2000

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**MARCHÉS INTERNATIONAUX ET DOMESTIQUES**

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# Scénario de référence et politiques à moyen terme sur les marchés internationaux et domestiques

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Strategic Policy Branch

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## Acronyms

|          |  |
|----------|--|
| AAFC     | Agriculture and Agri-Food Canada                             |
| ABARE    | Australian Bureau of Agricultural and Resource Economics     |
| CAP      | Common Agricultural Policy                                   |
| CEM      | Commercial export milk                                       |
| CPI      | Consumer price index   |
| CRP      | Conservation Reserve Program                                 |
| DMS      | Domestic Market Support (program)                            |
| FAIR     | Federal Agriculture Improvement and Reform Act               |
| FAPRI    | Food and Agricultural Policy Research Institute              |
| GDP      | Gross domestic product                                       |
| GHGs     | Greenhouse gases   |
| GMOs     | Genetically modified organisms                               |
| LDP      | Loan deficiency payment                                      |
| MERCOSUR | “Mercado Comun del Sur” meaning “Common Market of the South” |
| NAFTA    | North American Free Trade Agreement                          |
| OIE      | International Office of Epizootics                           |
| OECD     | Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development       |
| PFC      | Production flexibility contract (payment)                    |

|      |   |
|------|---|
| SMP  | Skim milk powder                        |
| TQ   | Tariff quota                            |
| URAA | Uruguay Round Agreement on Agriculture  |
| USDA | United States Department of Agriculture |
| VAT  | Value added tax                         |
| WGTA | Western Grain Transportation Act        |
| WTO  | World Trade Organisation                |

---

# Preface

The purpose of this document is to describe the features of the Agriculture and Agri-Food Canada (AAFC) medium term policy baseline covering the period 2001–2007. The baseline is an attempt to outline a plausible future for the international and domestic agri-food sectors. It will serve as a benchmark for discussion, scenario analysis and consensus about the impact of current and prospective events on these agri-food sectors. The baseline makes specific assumptions and judgments and outlines their implications. Since it assumes that policies remain unchanged from existing legislation, the baseline is not a forecast of future events.

Although projections are presented in the tables as a single number, each number is in fact the mid-point of a prediction range or confidence interval. The further the prediction is in the future, the wider the confidence interval surrounding the particular number reported. The projection for wheat production for 2007, for example, has a much wider confidence interval associated with it than does the projection for 2001. Consequently, the numbers in the tables should be interpreted as indicators of the major trends and turning points projected to occur over the next seven years. They should not be interpreted as the specific values that the projections will actually take.

The baseline was established in light of information presented in several publications from other organizations. The international baseline is largely based on the Aglink model and the Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD) Agricultural Outlook. World macroeconomic assumptions are based on projections included in this publication. Information was also drawn from other documents: the Food and Agricultural Policy Research Institute (FAPRI) US and World Agricultural Outlook 2001 and the United States Department of Agriculture (USDA) Agricultural Baseline Projections to 2010. Canadian macroeconomic projections to 2005 are taken from the Conference Board of Canada spring 2001 forecast. This baseline incorporates information available until June

2001 except preliminary information regarding crop yields in 2001/2002 in Canada published at the end of August. In particular the baseline was prepared prior to the September 11<sup>th</sup> terrorist attacks and the subsequent economic fall out. Repercussion of these events will be covered in next year's baseline.

Macroeconomic, red meat, poultry, farm input, consumer price and agricultural trade data are reported by calendar year. Crop data are reported by crop years, which vary by commodity. With the exception of corn and soybeans, the Canadian crop year is August to July. For corn and soybeans, it is September to August. Dairy data are reported by dairy year. The Canadian dairy year is August to July.

The text of this document includes an overview of the main assumptions and key results and is accompanied by many figures to facilitate the comprehension of the material. Detailed supporting tables are found in Appendix B. Further information pertaining to farm income projections and recent levels of agricultural trade can be found on AAFC's web site [www.agr.ca/policy/epad](http://www.agr.ca/policy/epad).



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## Executive summary

Increasingly, the external environment influences the functioning of the Canadian agri-food sector. The Agriculture and Agri-Food Canada seven-year medium term policy baseline projection illustrates how both global and domestic forces are affecting this sector. The globalization of economics, policies of foreign, national and provincial governments, and changes in technology are redefining and repositioning primary agriculture, as well as the processing and retailing of food. This baseline is intended to provide a plausible view of the future and a benchmark for the purpose of policy discussion and development.

The baseline has eight major features:

- The macroeconomic environment is characterized by continued but moderate world economic growth. Growth is redistributed in favour of developing countries and Eastern Europe, while growth weakens in North America, and Japan continues to lag behind the average for the OECD countries. The strength of the US dollar, relative to the euro, over the baseline is an important element. The Conference Board of Canada has decided to abandon the scenario of a strong appreciation in the Canadian dollar in relation to the US currency in the medium term. The new scenario envisages that the Canadian currency will start to appreciate very slowly in 2003.
- Despite the achievements of the Uruguay Round Agreement on Agriculture (URAA), the policies of the countries of the Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD) continue to affect markets significantly. A review of the EU Common Agricultural Policy in 2003, and the US farm legislation in 2002, combined with the current World Trade Organisation (WTO) negotiations on agriculture and services indicate the uncertainties for agricultural markets and the baseline. This baseline assumes that the key components of

these policies and agreements remain unchanged through 2007/2008.

- World markets for coarse grains and oilseeds have started to slowly recover from their cyclical trough position. This situation is partly explicable in terms of distortions caused by US farm programs and the absence of major climatic disturbances before this crop year. However, it does not apply to wheat, since global consumption will exceed production for the fourth consecutive year, bringing a further increase in global prices for wheat. This rise in wheat prices compared with other crops should result in a switch in area to wheat during the next crop year at the world level, thus allowing a slight recovery of coarse grain and oilseed prices. In the medium term, without a major shortfall in a main producing region or a significant policy reform in large markets such as China, the European Union, or the United States, projected improvements in crop prices are limited. However, in view of the strong growth in demand for vegetable oils and meat (derived demand for meal) in developing countries, a stronger recovery in oilseed prices is anticipated. In Canada, the drought of 2001/2002 will change the relative price of crops in the Prairies in favor of canola, durum wheat and barley. For that reason a decline in bread wheat area is expected in 2002/2003. In the medium term, diversification of Western Canada agricultural economy should continue as indicated by the share of bread wheat area falling from a third of total area at the beginning of the 1990s to less than a quarter by the end of the baseline.
- Over the past five years, international meat markets have been destabilized by a series of animal health or food safety crises, which so far have not affected Canadian and US hog and cattle producers too seriously. On the contrary, in many cases this situation has enabled Canada to capture new markets. In the longer term, all these crises have contributed to maintaining, or even increasing, the segmentation of world meat markets, which favours Canada and United States since they export to the most lucrative and fast-growing markets. Indeed this is partly why North America, which was a large net meat importing region 15 years ago, has become one of the largest meat exporting regions in the world. In Canada, the large increase in livestock production following elimination of the Western Grain Transportation Act subsidy is striking. Production of cattle and hogs (on a meat equivalent basis) in 2007 is projected to be 63 percent above the 1995 level. The increase in livestock production has placed a limit on growth of bulk grain exports and has exerted increased pressure on feed-grain supplies in Western Canada.
- Supply managed markets in Canada continue to be protected by high tariffs. However, it should be noted that the WTO decision

of July 5, 2001, to the effect that the Commercial Export Milk (CEM) contracts constitutes an export subsidy on these dairy products. If this decision was to stand, it could significantly affect dairy policy in Canada. However, Canada has appealed. In this baseline we have assumed that Canada wins the appeal. For chicken, the substantial rise in domestic consumption posted in recent years should continue and should stimulate higher production and exports throughout the baseline period, especially in the short term, when red meat prices are expected to be high. For eggs, the proportion of breaker eggs to total egg production should continue to increase until it reaches about one third of all eggs produced in Canada in 2007. This trend should raise table egg prices, since the levy to finance egg sales to processors at low prices should rise throughout the baseline period.

- For Canada, the adjustment to high value-added farm production is expected to continue. These products will be mainly responsible for expected strong growth in the value of agri-food exports. The baseline indicates that the value of exports should rise from \$23.1 to \$31.4 billion between 2000 and 2007. The trade balance should also improve from \$5.7 billion to \$8.9 billion over the same period. A historic milestone is anticipated in 2002, when the value of red meat industry exports (livestock and meats) will surpass the value of grains (including grain products).
- In view of the general macroeconomic situation and anticipated developments in farm production, changes in prices of products and services (inputs) used by the Canadian farm sector should be moderate. Overall, farm input prices will rise by an average of only about 0.5 percent per year over the baseline period. However, this masks the situation in 2001 when input price inflation is 3.2 percent, mainly due to high prices for feeder cattle and petroleum products.
- The baseline projections indicate that the aggregate consumer price index will grow at an annual average rate of 2.1 percent between 2001 and 2007; the rise in the food index will be 1.5 percent. In other words, food prices will likely continue to fall in real terms. Over the period coinciding with the free-trade agreement with United States, the gap between price rises for many foods at the retail level and their farm prices has not greatly increased; contrasting with the events of the 1980s. This new trend should continue in the medium term.





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# Introduction

This report on the medium term policy baseline contains three parts. International and domestic macroeconomic and market structure assumptions are explained in the first two parts. Sector specific assumptions and analysis are discussed in the third part in the following order: crops, red meats (beef and pork), poultry, dairy, value of agri-food trade, farm input prices and consumer price indexes. For most sectors, the international markets are described first and then the domestic markets.

There are two appendices. Appendix A provides a comparison of international price projections while Appendix B provides the tables for the medium term policy baseline.

The medium term policy baseline will hereafter be referred to as the baseline and the baseline period is 2001–2007.



# Macroeconomic assumptions

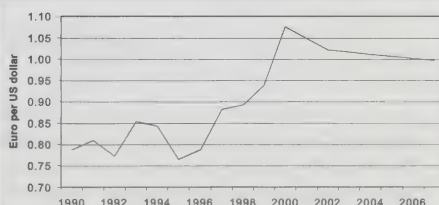
## International

According to the Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD)'s Agricultural Outlook, the world economy is projected to have a positive rate of growth during the baseline period (2001–2007). In North America, however, the pace of economic activity is likely to slow. In the emerging economies of Latin America, Eastern Europe and Asia (e.g. Brazil, Mexico, Poland, China and Korea), real gross domestic product (GDP) growth is projected to remain strong during the baseline period. Furthermore, despite the recent doubling of crude oil prices, inflation rates are likely to be weak in the developed economies as a result of greater labour productivity and the projected slowdown of economic activity.

The euro, the new European Union (EU) currency, is projected to rise gradually to par with the US dollar during the latter part of the baseline period (following devaluation to its weakest value of 1.08 per US dollar in 2000). The euro will remain weaker than during the 1996–1999 period, where it hovered between 0.79 and 0.89 per US dollar [Box 1; Table B.1]. As a result, EU commodities will be more competitive in the medium term.

### Box 1: Relatively Weak European Currency

*In the past few years, the European Union (EU) has been responsible for more than 80 percent of subsidized exports on world markets. Changes to the Common Agricultural Policy (CAP) in 1992–1993 lowered intervention prices for many goods. The Berlin Agreement lowered these prices yet further, increasing the probability that the EU can export many of its products without subsidy. But a very important factor has been the devaluation of the euro relative to the US dollar. Since the mid-1990s, the euro has devalued about 40 percent, much of this after the monetary union of January 1999. This devaluation may significantly alter the outlook for EU unsubsidized exports and the participation of the EU in world cereal, pork and dairy product markets.*

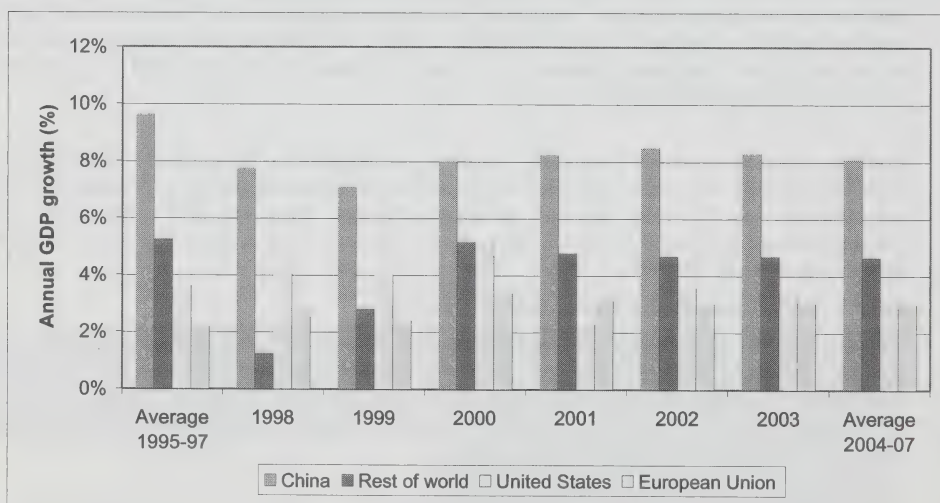


According to Conference Board of Canada forecasts, US economic growth will now be more moderate after exceptional expansion in recent years. For the period 2001–2007, US real GDP is projected to grow at annual rates ranging from 2.3 percent to 3.6 percent, compared with the 4.1 percent average rate of growth posted during the 1996–1999 period.

On average, real GDP growth in the EU in 2000 was relatively high at 3.4 percent. The OECD Agricultural Outlook suggests that growth should continue at around 3.0 percent over the next few years. The medium term prospects for Japan call for positive growth of the economy from 2001–2007. However, with anticipated annual real GDP growth of only about 2.0 percent on average for the medium term, Japan's performance will remain below the pace of economic activity in the other major industrialized countries [Figure 1].

The economic recovery in Latin America, Eastern Europe and Asia appears to be on a solid footing as the emerging economies in these regions are projected to expand at annual rates of real GDP growth in the range of 4.5–8.0 percent over the medium term. For example, real GDP growth in China is projected to be better than 8 percent annually over the 2001–2007 period. Economic growth in Poland, on average, should be on the order of 5.4 percent per year. Korea, Mexico and the countries outside the OECD area (excluding China, Argentina and Russia) [Table B.1: Economic assumptions] will experience average annual rates of growth of 5.7, 4.7, and 4.7 percent, respectively. These anticipated strong rates of economic growth are likely to result in higher levels of food commodity imports over the medium term, given the higher propensity to spend extra income on food.

**Figure 1: GDP growth**



The real capacity of these emerging economies to raise their level of food commodity imports will also be affected by changes in their purchasing power expressed in US dollars. Calculations show that the recovery to the level of purchasing power preceding the recent economic crisis would vary significantly among the different countries. Since 1999, Mexico has achieved a purchasing power level comparable to 1994 before the economic crisis. In contrast, Indonesia experienced a severe economic downturn in 1998 and is not projected to reach its previous level of purchasing power by 2007.



## Domestic

The Canadian economy is performing well with real GDP growth of 4.5 percent and 4.7 percent in 1999 and 2000, respectively. This performance is mainly due to the strong expansion in economic activity that has prevailed in the United States. Based on the Conference Board of Canada projections, US economic growth will decelerate, which will cause slower real GDP growth in Canada, especially in 2001 [Table B.12: Canadian macroeconomy on page B-14]. The Conference Board has finally abandoned the assumption that the Canadian dollar will appreciate substantially in the medium term. Thus, according to the Conference Board projections, the average value of the Canadian dollar will likely stay below its 2000 level in 2001. It is expected that the dollar will begin to appreciate in 2003, but at a slow rate. With a stronger dollar and more moderate economic growth, the rate of inflation in Canada, as measured by the consumer price index (CPI), is projected to remain at around 2.0 percent.



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# Market structure

## Market structure assumptions

In this part, the factors that affect the structure of many agricultural markets without being sector specific are discussed. The discussion includes assumptions about six topics: genetically modified organisms (GMOs), organic food, greenhouse gases (GHGs), concentration in the agri-food sector, foreign agricultural policies and the next round of multilateral trade negotiations.

Many of these are new issues for which information is not readily available. Simplifying assumptions were made to produce the baseline.

## Genetically modified organisms

In recent years, the development and marketing of new plant varieties containing GMOs has expanded rapidly. Around the globe, there were 44.2 million hectares of transgenic crops in 2000<sup>1</sup>, representing an increase of 4.3 million hectares (11 percent) over the 1999 level. It is important to note that growth in 2000 was only one quarter of the growth recorded in 1999. In 2000, 99 percent of transgenic plant crop areas were in the United States, Canada, Argentina and China. The United States is the unchallenged leader in this domain with 30.3 million hectares, followed by Argentina with 10.0 million hectares, and Canada with 3.0 million. Canada was the only country to report a reduced area in 2000. However, this should not necessarily be seen as indicating rejection of transgenic plants, but rather a shift from canola to more profitable crops like wheat and barley. Soybeans are the most commonly grown transgenic crop around the globe with 25.8 million hectares, followed by corn with 10.3 million hectares, cotton with 5.3 million hectares and canola with 2.8 million hectares. Transgenic corn crop areas fell by about 0.8 million hectares in 2000, thus reducing the level of adoption to only 7.0 percent for all countries. The transgenic soybean's level of adoption reached 36.0 percent, putting it well ahead of all other crops.

Market penetration of these new plants has been problematical. For example, Canada has lost the lucrative European Union canola market. The recent Starlink corn incident in the United States could impact negatively on the adoption rate next year. These problems could also affect the adoption rate

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<sup>1</sup> According to "Global Status of Commercialized Transgenic Crops: 2000", International Service for the Acquisition of Agri-biotech Applications.

for new transgenic plants such as wheat, which unlike corn, and soybean and canola meals, is mainly intended for human consumption. Greater consumer reluctance could therefore be expected. According to a Canadian Wheat Board opinion poll, many customers do not want transgenic wheat.

The rapid adoption of transgenic plants has raised many new issues pertaining to productivity, yield, international trade and consumer demand. Since information on all these issues is limited and often contradictory, four simplifying assumptions had to be made to produce the baseline. First, GMOs will not modify productivity and yield. If this assumption proves false, i.e. if GMOs increase productivity either through lower costs of production or higher yields (or both), then world prices would be lower than those presented in the baseline. It was assumed, second, that consumers will not resist GMOs and consequently, segregation is not required. If this is not the case, handling costs of cereals and oilseeds will likely have to increase, and by a significant amount, if more than one type of GMO is produced (e.g. canola in Canada). The third assumption is that GMOs will not be the subject of trade disputes that could distort normal trading patterns, leading to higher transaction costs. Finally, it was assumed that no country will adopt transgenic wheat during the baseline period.

### **Organic food**

In many countries and for many products, organic food is moving from niche markets into more mainstream markets. This change takes place when major retail stores decide to offer consumers organic products. The phenomenon was seen much more in Canada during 2001 with the arrival of the US Whole Foods Markets group in the Toronto area. Loblaws competed with a new line of organic products. Elsewhere in the world, organic products continued to capture increasingly large market shares. In the United States, the federal certification standards were finally issued. These standards will promote better segmentation of the market between organic food and other products. In the EU, “food crises” again spurred higher demand for organic foods.

If the method and the cost of production were the same for organic food and conventional food, we would not need to distinguish them in this baseline. However, their physical aspects are not the only differences between organic and conventional food. The designation can encompass elements of animal welfare, environmental protection, fair trade with developing countries, species and wildlife protection, etc. In most cases, these practices lead to higher costs of production (in accounting terms), changes to crop practices, lower feed conversion ratios in livestock, lower cereal yields (or higher shares of summerfallow), or internal price stabilization schemes.

As long as organic food remains a niche market, it will not be necessary to take them into account in the analysis. However, indications suggest that organic foods may become more mainstream products in a decade. The information required to modify the market structure of the current models used to generate this baseline is not readily available. Therefore, we exclude organic foods from consideration, which implicitly assumes that sales of these products will remain a niche market. In view of the events that have disrupted agri-food markets over the last year, this assumption will require close scrutiny over time.

### **Greenhouse gases**

Another emerging issue in agriculture is the potential consequence of the 1997 Kyoto Protocol. This agreement requires signatory countries to reduce emissions of greenhouse gases (GHGs) and to consider options such as emission rights trading by 2008–2012. Although this time frame is beyond the baseline period, some countries may start implementing gradual measures before it ends.



Agricultural production releases GHGs into the atmosphere and contributes to global warming. These emissions include methane and nitrous oxide from livestock, from biomass used to produce energy and from paddy rice. Depending on how national policies develop to address the reduction commitments, agriculture could be affected directly.

Agriculture could also be affected indirectly if the international community accepts soil as a carbon sink. The Bonn Agreement in the summer of 2001 could be the first major step in that direction. The final legal issues are currently being resolved. If our interpretation of the results is correct, Canadian agriculture could be greatly affected, since soil as a carbon sink could become marketable. Owners of arable land would therefore have an alternative to food production. Since the legal text has not yet been drafted, soil as a carbon sink has simply been ignored in preparing this baseline.

### **Concentration in the agri-food sector**

Many parts of the agri-food sector are experiencing an accelerated rate in industry concentration, throughout the food chain. This global phenomenon is raising concerns over market power. It has reached such a level in the secondary and tertiary sectors of certain industries in certain countries that some players wonder whether the market power that may be the outcome may be partially responsible for the farm income crisis.

Ratios between retail and wholesale prices, and between wholesale and farm prices are affected by many factors, including the efficiency of the distribution, marketing and processing systems. Market structure also plays a decisive role. For example, NAFTA has contributed significantly to the establishment of a North American market for agri-food products. Because of the resulting tariff cuts, some Canadian agri-food businesses have been forced to accept lower prices (in US dollars). Unprocessed product sectors such as cattle and wheat were already operating in highly competitive international markets before NAFTA was signed. The NAFTA accord has also helped to create a highly efficient North American product distribution and shipping system, thus allowing costs between the farm and the consumer's table to be reduced.

Evolution of the price ratios of some food chains is presented in the table below. In light of these numbers, we must conclude that the situation prevailing during the 1980s, which greatly penalized farmers, was not perpetuated in the 1990s. The simple mean, for all chains indicates a rise of 65.5 percent in retail-to-farm price ratios during the 1980s, compared with only 1.6 percent during the 1990s.

For the baseline, it was assumed that all factors affecting evolution of retail, wholesale and farm price ratios will not change significantly from the conditions prevailing in the 1990s.

| Evolution of price ratios (%) |                   |       |       |                 |       |       |             |       |       |
|-------------------------------|-------------------|-------|-------|-----------------|-------|-------|-------------|-------|-------|
|                               | Retail/processing |       |       | Processing/farm |       |       | Retail/farm |       |       |
| Chains                        | 90/81             | 00/90 | 07/00 | 90/81           | 00/90 | 07/00 | 90/81       | 00/90 | 07/00 |
| Bakery/wheat                  | 0.7               | 0.6   | 1.9   | 110             | -20   | -7    | 110.7       | -19.4 | -5.1  |
| Beer/barley                   | 8.1               | -5.5  | -4.0  | 209             | 35.5  | 19.0  | 217         | 30    | 15.0  |
| Beef/cattle                   | 14.8              | 7.3   | 8.0   | -0.7            | -3    | 2.8   | 14.1        | 4.3   | 10.8  |
| Pork                          | 20.7              | 0.6   | 6.0   | 22.8            | 8.5   | 3.2   | 43.5        | 9.1   | 9.2   |
| Chicken                       | 20.5              | -9    | -6.0  | 17              | -3.3  | 3.6   | 37.5        | -12.3 | 2.4   |
| Turkey                        | 11.2              | -3    | -6    | 16              | 4.8   | -3.2  | 27.2        | 1.8   | -9.2  |
| Eggs                          | 12.8              | -6.8  | -4.8  | 3               | -4    | 1.4   | 15.8        | -10.8 | -3.4  |
| Butter                        | 3.6               | 8     | -4    | ..              | ..    | ..    | ..          | ..    | ..    |
| Simple mean                   | 11.6              | -1    | -0.4  | 53.9            | 2.6   | 2.8   | 65.5        | 1.6   | 2.4   |

### Foreign agricultural policies

It was assumed that existing or announced agricultural policies will continue over the entire baseline period. This assumption is critical considering that (i) existing agricultural policies in the United States and the EU will be reviewed in 2002 and 2003, respectively, (ii) the EU enlargement is generating considerable political debate on the other side of the Atlantic Ocean, and (iii) the US government has already agreed to increase the farm program budget envelope by \$US79 billion over the next ten years.

### Next round of multilateral trade negotiations

In this baseline, commitments made in the Uruguay Round Agreement on Agriculture (URAA) are implemented over the period 1995–2000 for developed countries and until 2004 for developing countries. It was assumed in the baseline that the final level of these phased reforms in 2000 or 2004 (reductions in domestic support, reductions in export subsidies and increased market access) will be maintained unchanged through the year 2007. No attempt was made to anticipate the outcomes of the next round of negotiations which are uncertain at this time.

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# Sector specific assumptions and analysis

## Crops

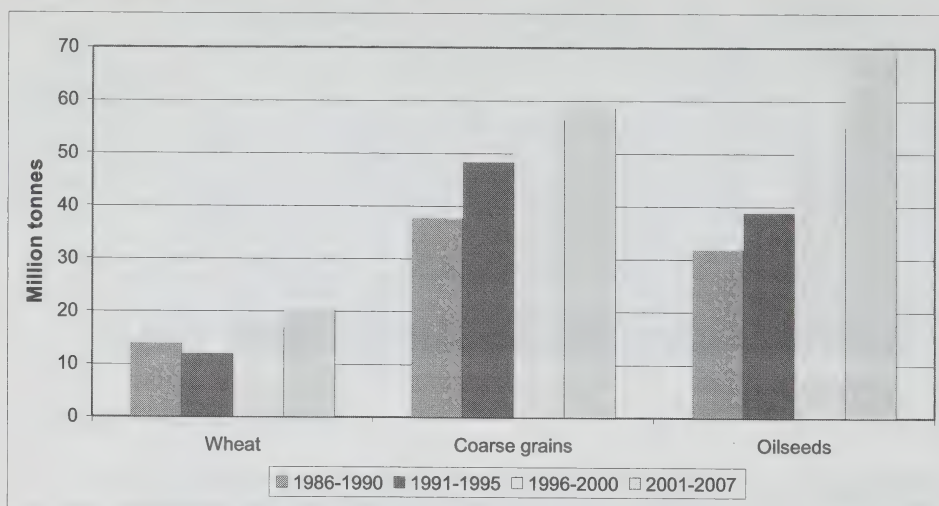
### International

#### Important demand and supply side factors

##### *Brazil and Argentina: Growth in oilseed supplies*

Although grain and oilseed prices weakened considerably through the late 1990s, the agricultural economies of Argentina and Brazil became more efficient, allowing these countries to compete in the low price export market. Reforms that eliminated export taxes and reduced import taxes on inputs have increased the efficiency of these economies. With the establishment of the Common Market of the South (MERCOSUR) in 1995, many of the intra-regional tariffs were eliminated, which increased the free trade in products between member countries and attracted foreign investment, benefiting the agriculture sector. The move toward the privatization of export facilities and railroads helped to reduce the high transportation costs of agricultural exports. Policy reforms and increased integration helped to bring domestic prices in line with world prices, which resulted in a redistribution of agriculture resources from less efficient to more competitive agricultural sectors.

Rapid expansion of coarse grain and oilseed output occurred prior to many of the domestic reforms that took place in the 1990s. With wheat, corn and soybean production already competitive, these crops will continue to benefit from the more liberalized environment. As indicated in Figure 2, average production of wheat, coarse grains and oilseeds during the latest historical period (1995–1999) was 11.0 percent, 44.0 percent and 67.0 percent respectively above the average levels for 1985–1989. Continued expansion of crop production in Argentina and Brazil is projected over the baseline period (2000–2007). Favourable wheat prices are expected to result in a 37.0 percent increase in wheat production compared with the latest historical period, while increases of 17.0 percent and 51.0 percent for coarse grain and oilseed production respectively are anticipated.

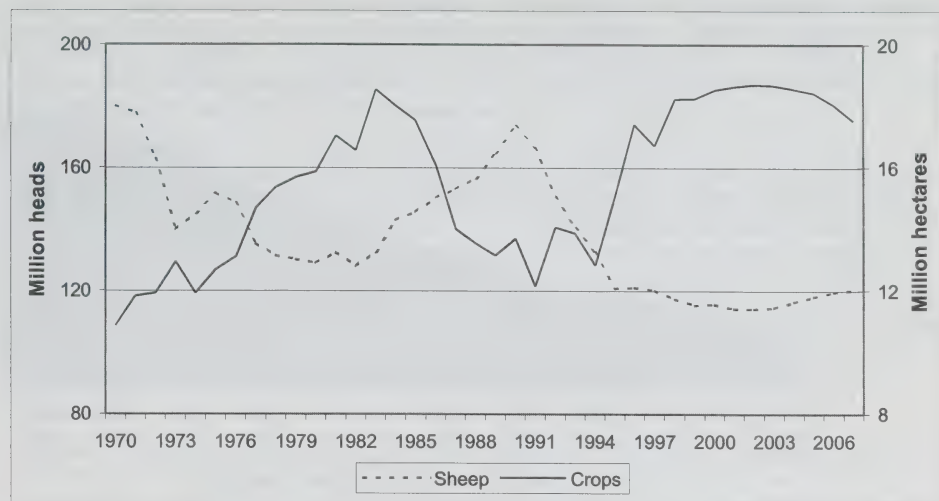
**Figure 2: Argentine and Brazilian production**

Some developments differentiate these two countries. Argentina continues to tax producers by taxing raw soybean exports and allowing rebates on meal and oil exports. Conversely, Brazil removed all taxes on soybean exports in 1996. The removal of this tax encouraged soybean production and exports at the expense of the processing sector and soybean meal exports. In addition, the recent devaluation of the Brazilian currency in January 1999 increased the competitiveness of producers and processors in export markets in the short term (although the cost of imported inputs increased). From a production standpoint, continued improvements in yield potential were seen in both countries. However, given that the low cost crop area in Argentina is nearing its limit of availability, the expansion of soybean production will be mainly in Brazil's favour, especially in the high plateau region if shipping costs are reduced.

#### ***Australia: Increased grain and oilseed specialization***

In addition to Australia being a major exporter in the international wheat market, its production and exports of canola and malting barley expanded in the 1990s. Low returns to wool production resulted in a further shift to increased grain and oilseed production over the last ten years. Increased productivity and higher yields, coupled with a wider range of planting options, continued to favour crop production over wool production, resulting in a major land usage shift from pasture to grain production.



**Figure 3: Australia—sheep and crop production**

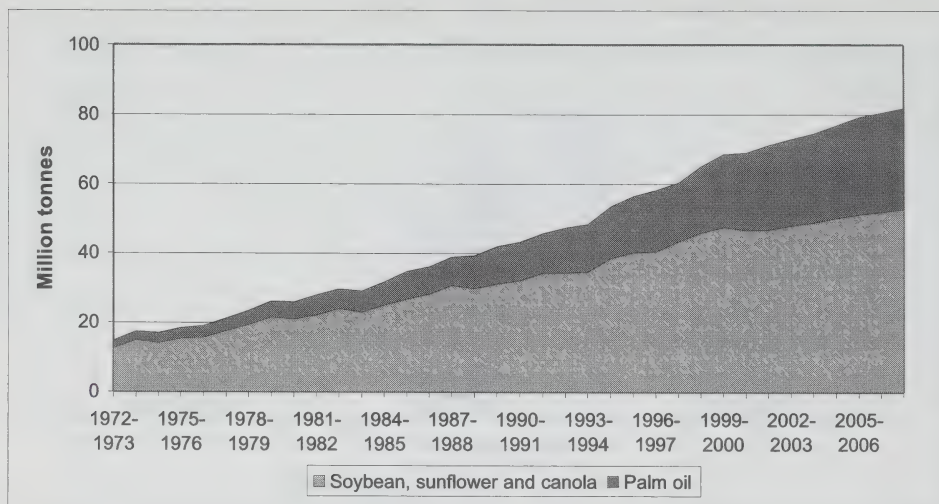
Australia, the world's leading producer of wool, experienced a rapid decrease in the number of sheep in the first half of the 1990s. This decrease was largely precipitated by the inability to maintain the floor pricing scheme for Australian growers, which resulted in a rapid decline in wool prices. From the mid-1980s to the end of the decade, wool prices doubled, expanding sheep inventories and wool production. However, in the early 1990s, a drop in demand coupled with excess wool supplies halved prices, which ultimately reduced the size of the herd.

In the medium term, improved world economic growth will boost demand for high price clothing (including apparel made from wool), but a downward trend in wool demand and increased competition from other cheaper fibre sources will limit the prospects for wool production. Given the stagnant prospects for wool demand, it is projected that Australian land usage will continue to favour grain production over pasture, especially in the first part of the period.

#### ***Indonesia and Malaysia: Increased palm oil supplies***

A dramatic rise in the demand for vegetable oil resulted in a strong rise in vegetable oil production. An analysis of the growth patterns for the four major vegetable oils<sup>2</sup> shows that production expanded dramatically from 15.0 million tonnes in the early 1970s to over 68.0 million tonnes by 1999/2000, an increase of more than 400.0 percent [Figure 4]. It is projected that this rapid increase in vegetable oil production will continue as world demand for the four major vegetable oils continues to grow (particularly in developing countries), reaching 82.0 million tonnes by 2007/2008.

<sup>2</sup> The four major vegetable oils are soybeans, canola (rapeseed), and sunflower (all derived from oilseeds), and palm oil, which is extracted from the fruit produced by palm trees.

**Figure 4: World vegetable oil production**

Over the next four years, it is projected that growth in vegetable oil production, derived from the three major oilseeds, will keep pace with growth in palm oil production as a result of lower growth in planting of young palm oil trees caused by the Asian financial crises over the 1997–1999 period. With this slackening of growth in palm oil production and sustained demand resulting from higher incomes, conditions will favour price recovery. Oil price increases will taper off toward the end of the baseline, as palm oil production returns to growth rates similar to those posted before the financial crises.

Increased palm oil production will continue to come from expansion in Indonesia. Malaysia, the major producer of palm oil (about 50 percent of world output) faces several constraints which limit the expansion of palm tree area. Being a small country, there is limited land available for further cultivation. In addition, pressures from other sectors on labour costs reduce the profitability of palm plantations that are highly labour intensive. On the other hand, Indonesia continues to expand palm oil production and now accounts for about 30 percent of world production versus 15 percent in 1980.

While there is scope for increased palm oil production in Indonesia—an immense area is available for expansion, and labour costs are relatively cheap—infrastructure developments will have to take place to maintain a strong production growth rate. A key threat to continued Indonesian expansion would be another financial shock similar to the 1998 Asian crisis because exports of palm oil were initially banned and then taxed in the short term. These measures have since been removed. Although the crisis had negative implications for the palm oil industry, the large exchange rate devaluation in real terms of the rupiah (Indonesia) and the ringgit (Malaysia) has improved the position of an already competitive palm oil industry.

#### *United States: Marketing loans and loan deficiency payments*

The 1996 Federal Agriculture Improvement and Reform Act (FAIR) marked a decisive turning point in US farm policy by removing the link between income support payments and farm prices. It has become evident, however, that the marketing loan program and loan deficiency payments (LDPs) have played an increasingly important role in distorting US domestic production and exports. Through the

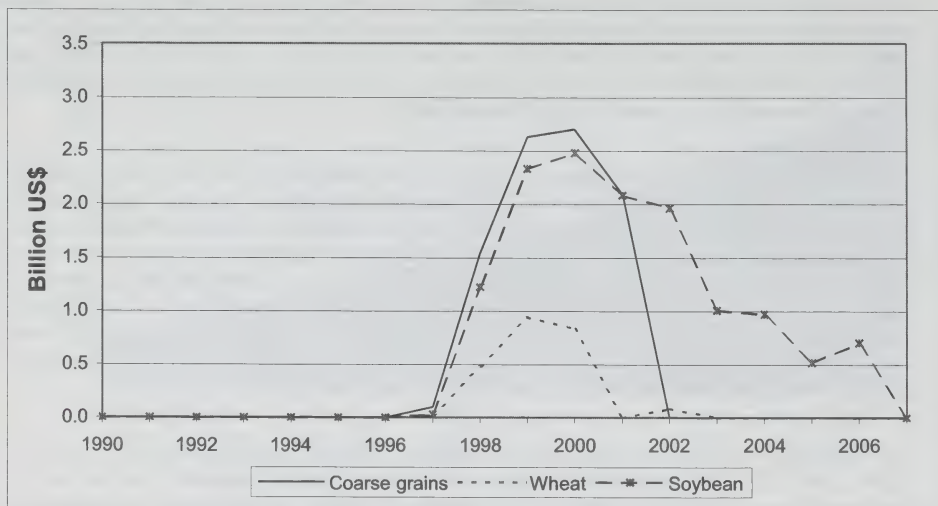
marketing loan program, producers of eligible major commodity crops can achieve an effective per-unit revenue floor determined by the commodity loan rate. Since a number of key US commodity prices have been below the loan rate in the last few years, producers are factoring loan rate levels into their production decisions. Although the producer is effectively assured a minimum price, the marketing loan program does not place a minimum on the market price because the commodity is not taken off the market and placed into government stocks.

Through the marketing loan program, a producer can attain benefits in two ways: through a non-recourse marketing loan or through an LDP. Under the first option, once the crop is harvested, the producer can obtain a per-unit loan rate for the crop and repay that loan plus interest sometime during the loan period (usually within nine months). If the grain is marketed at a later date and prices are below the loan rate (plus interest), the farmer has to repay only a lower rate that is based on current local market prices. Prior to the introduction of marketing loans, if market prices were below the loan rate plus interest, the producer forfeited the grain, which then went into government stocks. This action effectively removed grain from the market and resulted in the US loan rate becoming a floor price for world markets. This situation, however, no longer exists.

The second option, which has been popular during the last few years of low commodity prices, is the LDP. The LDP allows a producer to achieve the benefits of the marketing loan without taking a commodity loan. The LDP is essentially the difference between the loan rate on a particular day and the current local market price. The producer can choose to receive a deficiency payment equivalent to the spread between the loan rate and the current local price and forego the marketing loan. In the last three years, the majority of producers chose the LDP option. Comparing 2000/2001 estimates with 1999/2000, it is apparent that this trend is continuing as the LDP to marketing loan ratio for wheat, corn and soybeans increased from 85:15 to 90:10.

Figure 5 shows the rapid increase in the combined LDP and marketing loan gains paid by the US government to producers from 1997 through 2000 for wheat, coarse grains (especially corn) and oilseeds (mostly soybeans). Given the low international prices for coarse grains, it is projected that this trend will persist for most US coarse grains in the short term and for soybeans for a more extended period.



**Figure 5: U.S. LDPs and marketing loan benefits**

In establishing this baseline, it was assumed that loan rates would remain at their 2000/2001 levels for the duration of the baseline period. For the 2001/2002 crop year, the US Secretary of Agriculture announced that rates would be fixed at the 2000/2001 levels. Virtually, the complete elimination of wheat payments is projected in 2001/2002 based on strengthening wheat prices [Figure 5]. As coarse grain prices strengthen over the baseline period, payments drop significantly. In the case of soybeans, weakness in the oilseed complex, due to large South American supplies and increasing palm oil production, results in payments through to 2006/2007.

Two other significant assumptions were made. It was assumed that enrolment in the Conservation Reserve Program (CRP) to the statutory maximum of 14.7 million hectares will be completed by the crop year 2003/2004.<sup>3</sup> The other assumption pertains to production flexibility contract (PFC) payments and additional ad hoc payments distributed in the same way. It is assumed that these payments will influence producers' decisions through wealth and risk reduction effects. PFC payments are known until 2002/2003 but nothing is known regarding the additional payments. It was therefore necessary to make simplifying assumptions until the details of the new US farm legislation are known. In the case of PFC payments, it is assumed that they will continue at their present level until 2007/2008. Regarding the additional payments, the assumption is that none will be made after 2001/2002.

#### **European Union: Berlin Agreement**

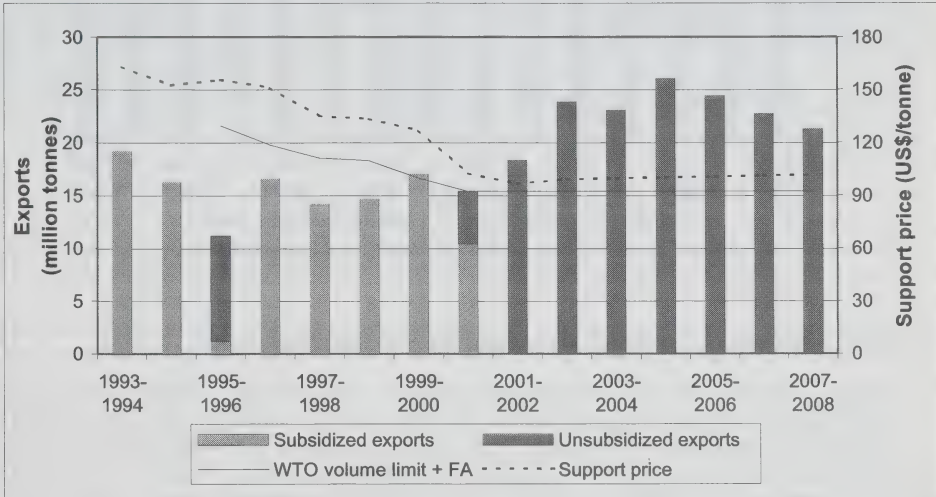
The baseline projections take into account the EU's March 1999 Berlin Agreement and the three main policy instruments directly influencing grain and oilseed production: price supports, direct payments and supply controls. Based on 1999/2000 levels, under the Agreement the intervention price for cereals will decrease 18 euros/tonne to 101 euros/tonne in 2001/2002 while direct payments will increase 9 euros/tonne to 63 euros/tonne in 2001/2002. Direct payments for the mandatory set-aside crop area will decrease 6 euros/tonne and for oilseed crop area will decrease 31 euros/tonne, so that

<sup>3</sup> The CRP is a long-term voluntary set-aside program under which producers bid to enrol environmentally sensitive land for 10–15 years. They then receive an annual rent plus half the cost of establishing a permanent land cover.



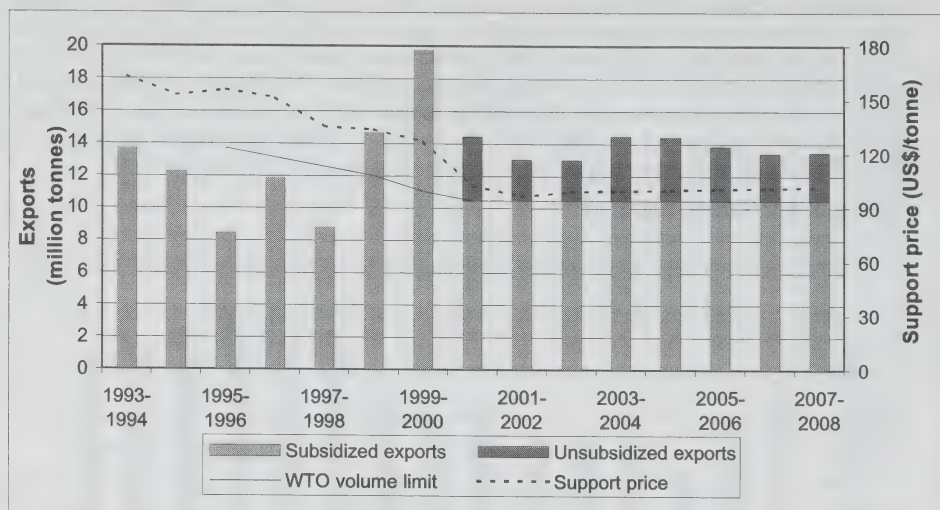
direct payments on cereals, oilseeds and set-aside area will be equal by 2002. The agreement calls for a mandatory 10 percent set-aside area over the baseline period. In addition, there will be voluntary set-asides, estimated at about 4 percent of cultivated land. A relatively weak euro, combined with lower cereal support prices and strengthening world cereal prices, should allow the EU to export both wheat and malting barley without subsidy during the baseline period. According to the baseline, EU wheat exports should reach a maximum of 26.0 million tonnes—10.0 million tonnes above the actual WTO limits for subsidized exports and food aid. This scenario will result in domestic prices above support level within the EU and closer linkages with world prices for wheat and malting barley.

**Figure 6: EU wheat exports**



This development, combined with equalization of direct payments with oilseeds, will lead to a substantial increase in land allocated to wheat growing in the EU and a reduction in oilseed crops.

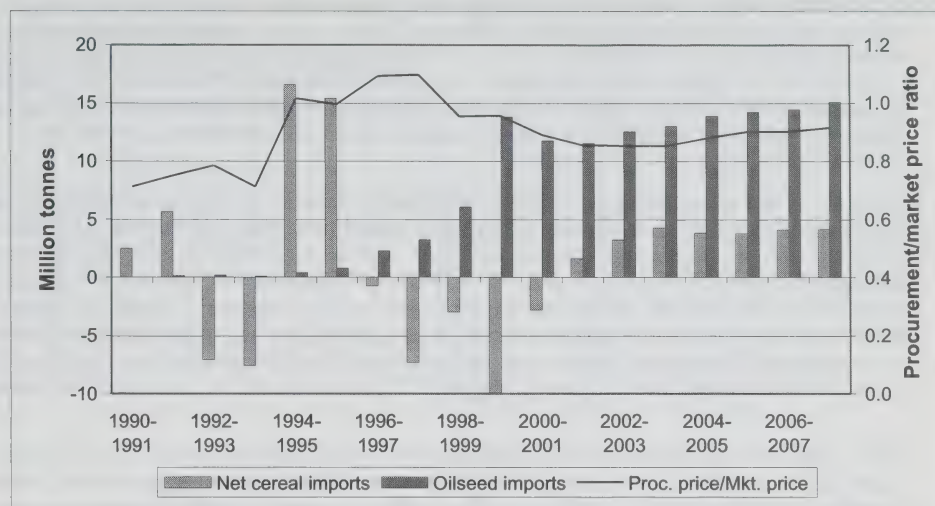
According to the analysis, the greatest impact of the mad cow crisis on crop markets comes from the prohibition of animal bone meal for livestock feeding. According to European Commission experts, if this prohibition is maintained it could lead to a rise in demand for oilseed meals of around 2 million tonnes annually. This assumption was used in the baseline. The volume is large enough to affect on global meal prices.

**Figure 7: EU coarse grains exports**

### *China: Self-sufficiency and the China/United States Bilateral Agreement*

China is a major producer and consumer of grains and oilseeds. Prior to 1994, domestic agricultural policy reform encouraged the grain sector to move in a more market-oriented direction. This move would have made specialization in higher value crops, such as fruits and vegetables, more attractive to producers than continued expansion of lower value grain production. However, with the rapid rise of grain imports in the mid-1990s, escalating grain prices and international concerns regarding “Who will feed China?”, domestic agricultural policy shifted in a direction which has returned China to self-sufficiency in grains (wheat, coarse grains and rice), thus greatly diminishing the need to import them.

Chinese policy identified as “the governor’s grain bag responsibility system” was implemented at the end of 1994. The grain bag policy, in combination with favourable weather conditions, helped to achieve the self-sufficiency target by 1997. This policy placed responsibility for increased grain production on regional governors who met the goals both by encouraging grain production through higher mandatory quota-based grain procurement prices and by making inputs such as fertilizer more accessible to farmers through subsidies. Figure 8 illustrates the change in Chinese procurement prices, which moved, on average, from about 80 percent of internal market prices (a tax on grain producers) in the first half of the 1990s, to 102 percent in the second half of the decade.

**Figure 8: Change in Chinese cereals policy**

Both the success of the grain bag policy and favourable weather conditions substantially increased Chinese grain stocks which reached record levels (the latest substantial revisions to stock levels have not been taken into account). Chinese stocks have become burdensome and require significant investment in new storage facilities to prevent quality losses and the risk of wastage. Since procurement prices for grains did not specify quality, farmers chose to focus on yield improvement rather than higher quality levels. This focus resulted in a high volume of low quality grain ending up in government stocks. To alleviate this problem, the Chinese government decided to procure different qualities of grain at different prices, which may result in a modest reduction in grain production. Furthermore, it is projected that the procurement price will be maintained, on average, at about 88 percent of market prices during the baseline period which will reduce grain production incentives. In the medium term, it is projected that the government will continue to maintain a high level of self-sufficiency, and grain procurement prices are projected to approach market price levels [Figure 8].

Based on the current grain self-sufficiency policy in China and the high level of state-held stocks, the prospects for a large increase in grain imports are limited. Future grain imports will rise modestly as a result of rising population, continued income growth; and increasing specialization in the production of commodities for which a comparative advantage exists. Taking these factors into account, the potential for cereal imports in the short and medium terms are clearly lower than the levels that many projected a few years ago. By 2007/2008, it is projected that net Chinese cereal imports (including rice) will reach about 4 million tonnes—one quarter of the record levels observed in the mid-1990s [Figure 8].

China is a large producer and importer of oilseeds and oilseed products (meal and oil). With the introduction of the grain bag policy, an increase in grain procurement prices provided a more favourable production environment for grains than for oilseeds. Although China continues to be a very large oilseed producer, the increasing urban population with its rising income has stimulated demand for vegetable oil and meat (derived demand for protein meal). This demand increasingly puts pressure on China to increase oilseed imports.



Until recently, soybean imports, unlike soybean meal, were subject to a value-added tax (VAT), which explains the preference for meal imports. The recent imposition of the same 13 percent VAT on soybean meal has neutralized the distorting effect on Chinese soybean crushers, leading to higher raw soybean imports and meal production. As a result of this higher meal production, China is once again a net exporter of oilseed meals (soybeans, canola and sunflower) in 1999/2000 and 2000/2001. Because of the strong rise in demand, China should once again become a net importer of meals during the baseline period but at relatively low levels compared with those of 1996/97 and 1997/1998.

Vegetable oil imports are much more strictly controlled in China. With six government-owned trading companies in charge of these imports, a 20 percent import tariff, and a 13 percent VAT, there is a strong incentive to smuggle vegetable oils into China. A recent crackdown on smuggling increased the difference between Chinese prices and world prices for vegetable oils and further increased the incentive to import and to process raw soybeans and canola domestically. Under this policy, and where procurement prices no longer act as a tax on grain production, and soybean meal faces the same tax as soybeans, it is projected that over the medium term, oilseed imports (soybeans and canola) will remain at relatively high levels [Figure 8]. Vegetable oil imports should not exceed 4 million tonnes.

Trade policy changes with respect to quantitative restrictions and new tariff levels for grains and oilseeds that emerged from the signing of the China–United States Bilateral Agreement on November 15, 1999 were incorporated into the baseline. The tariff rate quotas specified in the bilateral agreement are not binding for wheat and coarse grains over the baseline since imports never reach the quota limits. This result rests essentially on the assumption that China will continue to pursue its self-sufficiency goals. Since vegetable oils are easily substitutable, it was assumed that should soybean oil imports reach their quota maximum, imports of other vegetable oils, especially canola oil and palm oil, would increase to limit the impact of the over-quota tariff.

Another important assumption of the baseline is the Chinese exchange rate. Since 1995, the yuan has been very stable. It was assumed that the Chinese authorities will allow the yuan to decline slowly to market value as a means of protecting China's domestic manufacturing and agricultural sectors from inexpensive imports. Thus in the baseline, we used the OECD's assumptions that the yuan depreciates in real terms by 1.8 percent on average per annum from 2001 to 2006.

Taking these factors in aggregate, Chinese net imports of all cereals, oilseeds and meal (on a soybean equivalent basis) should reach a total of 21 million tonnes in 2007/ 2008, or about 4 million tonnes above the 1995/1996 level.

### ***Rest of the world: Demand versus supply***

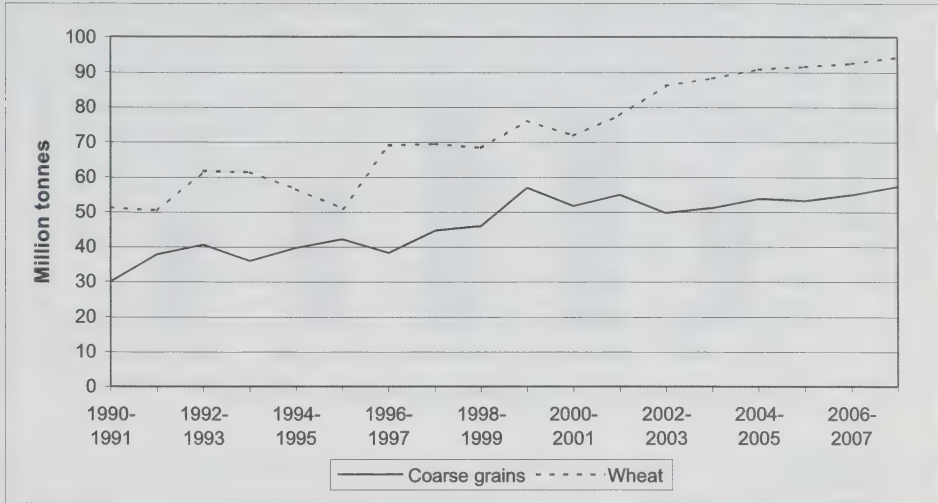
The rest of the world, which is defined in our analysis as the world minus the OECD countries—the former USSR, China and Argentina, is the main source of demand growth for agri-food products over the baseline period. Population in these countries is projected to increase by 445 million between 2000 and 2007. According to the OECD, GDP growth of these countries is rapidly returning to the pre-crisis level, with an average of 4.7 percent for the period between 2001 and 2007. A long period of economic growth is not uncommon for these countries.

In the short term, the countries that were hardest hit by the crisis will still be affected by lower purchasing power, but the overall demand for cereals and oilseeds is projected to increase. Rising population and income, ongoing migration from rural regions to large urban centres, and the transformation of the national diet away from staple foods to more cereals and animal-based products



will spur demand. Total consumption of coarse grains, wheat, and oilseeds for these countries is projected to rise by 53.4 million tonnes, 44.7 million tonnes, and 7.5 million tonnes respectively between 2000 and 2007.

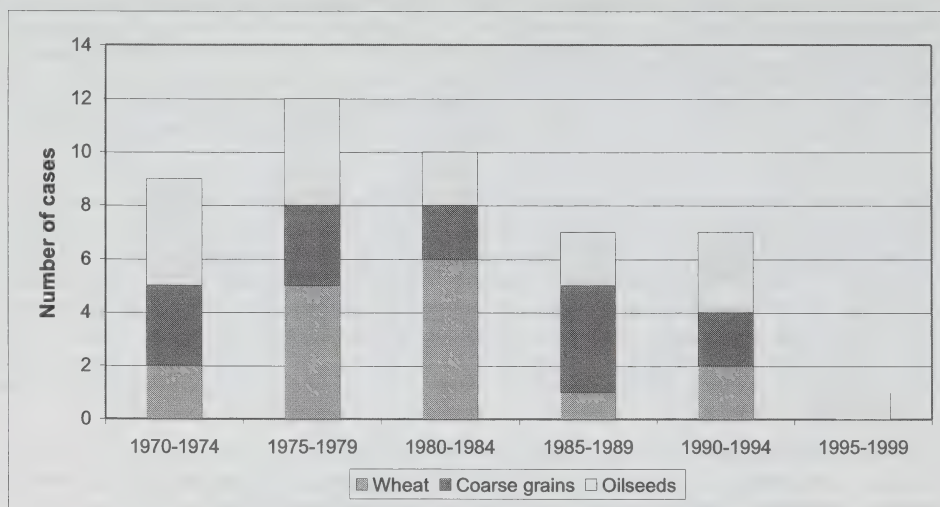
**Figure 9: Rest of world net imports**



This increased consumption will not automatically result in higher imports since production is projected to grow by 52.8 million tonnes, 17.5 million tonnes and 6.4 million tonnes respectively for coarse grains, wheat and oilseeds. The total area devoted to these three crops is projected to increase by almost 19 million hectares over the baseline period. Coarse grains are projected to show the highest yield and harvested area growth in the medium term, followed by oilseeds and wheat. As a result, net requirements for wheat in these countries should expand substantially [Figure 9]. For coarse grains, this net expansion is moderate. The rest of the world is a net exporter of oilseed and oilseed products and is projected to remain so during the baseline period. This export position is essentially due to the supply situation in Brazil, as discussed previously.

#### *Climatic conditions: Drought potential?*

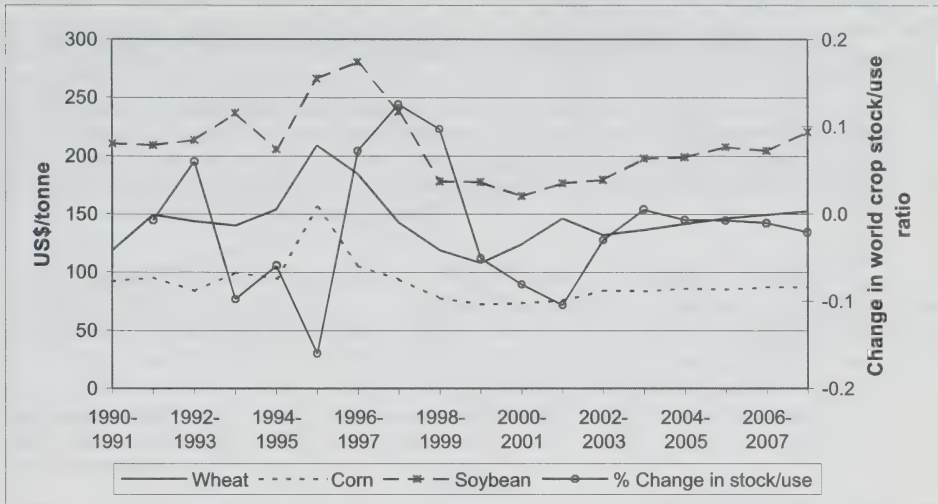
As in most baselines, normal weather conditions are assumed and therefore yields are projected to follow a linear trend. Only a single drought in a major grain and oilseed producing country was recorded in the 1995–1999 period [Figure 10]. Comparing the current period yields for wheat, coarse grains and oilseeds to the historical trend, it is apparent that the number of droughts (assuming that a 15 percent reduction from the trend is indicative of a drought) in the 1995–1999 period was clearly less than the number of droughts in each of the previous five-year periods. These previous periods had drought occurrences ranging from a low of seven to a high of twelve. The number of droughts that will occur in the next five-year period is obviously unknown. It is known that Canada will be affected by a drought this crop year, 2001/2002, that will reduce the production of wheat, coarse grains and oilseeds. According to a simulation using the OECD *AGLINK* model, the Canadian drought in 2001/2002 increased world prices of coarse grains, wheat and oilseeds 3.2 percent, 4.1 percent and 5.2 percent, respectively.

**Figure 10: International drought cases during five year intervals**

### International

In the current 2001/2002 crop year, a further substantial price increase for wheat is anticipated, but not for coarse grains. World wheat prices are projected to improve from the depressed level observed in 1999/2000 as world wheat disappearance outstrips production for the fourth consecutive year and world stocks decline below 100 million tonnes (17 percent stock-to-use ratio). This improvement in the relative price of wheat should, in most countries, result in a switch in cultivated area to wheat during the next crop year. This situation, together with a return to yields in line with the historical trend in the United States and Canada will result in global wheat production exceeding consumption for the first time since 1997/1998. Wheat prices should therefore decline in 2002/2003.

The world wheat stock-to-use ratio is similar to the level observed in the mid-1990s when grain prices surged. The composition of stockholder countries and the large stocks of coarse grains should prevent a recurrence of this phenomenon. In particular, the build-up of free stocks held by the major wheat exporters (particularly the United States) had a negative impact on wheat prices over the last few years.

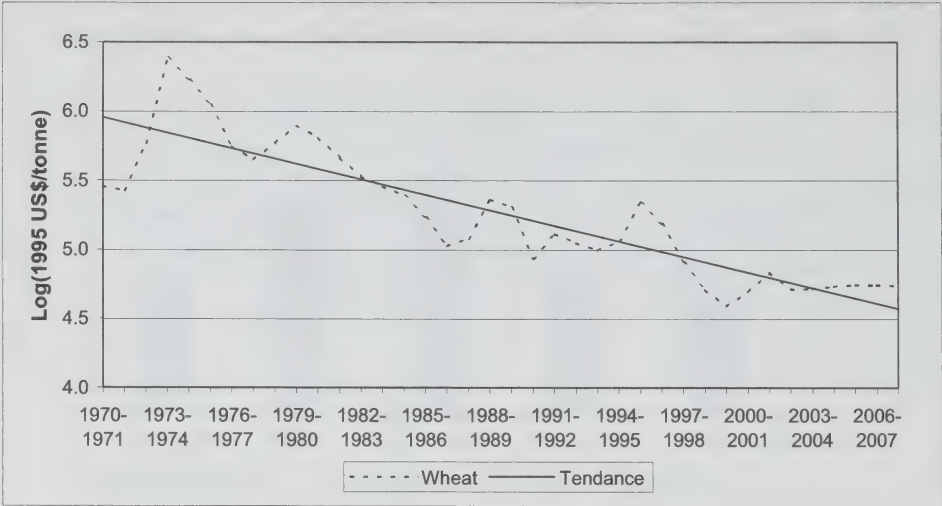
**Figure 11: World price of cereals and oilseeds**

For coarse grains, the situation in the short term (2001/2002) suggests world prices similar to the last few years. The world coarse grain stock-to-use ratio will continue to decline but will not be low enough to allow a surge in prices. The anticipated decline in areas worldwide in 2002/2003 will result in a further decline in stocks and a significant price improvement. However, as long as the United States continues to support its agriculture and to enjoy good climatic conditions, no surge in world prices can be anticipated in the medium term [Table B.5].

Some improvement in the price of soybeans is anticipated in 2001/2002 since, contrary to the situation that prevailed in previous years when production had largely surpassed consumption, stocks should not increase this year. This trend will turn around in 2003/2004, since a reduction in oilseed crop area is anticipated. Prices of oilseed products (vegetable oil and meal by-products) are projected to increase in 2001/2002, improving crushers' margins, especially those crushing soybeans.

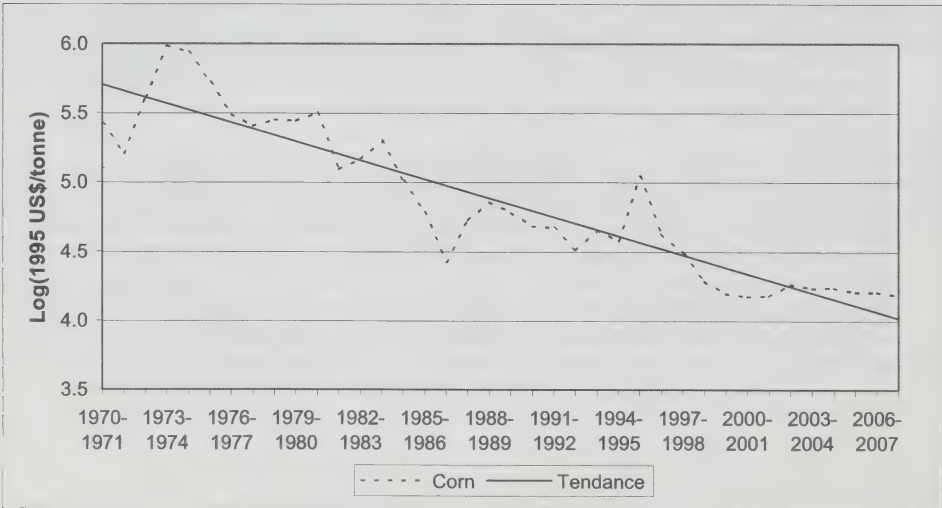
Over the medium term, improvements in world wheat prices are projected as supply will never increase enough to significantly change projected market conditions in 2002/2003. According to the policy baseline, the annual rise in the world wheat price will be 3.2 percent in 2003/2004, but only 1.9 percent in 2007/2008 [Figure 11]. Rising EU exports moderate the potential for higher wheat prices. The combination of a relatively weak euro, a declining cereal support price and improved world wheat prices will allow the EU to export without subsidies throughout the baseline period. In real terms, world wheat prices increase modestly from the depressed levels observed at the end of the late 1990s and then remain relatively flat through to the end of the baseline period [Figure 12].

Figure 12: Long-term real wheat price



Production and consumption of coarse grains should rise together from 2004/2005, leaving stocks practically unchanged. However, the stock-to-use ratio will decline, thus permitting a small price rise in the medium term. Nevertheless, in 2007/2008 the corn price will still be 44 percent below the record level set in 1995/1996. However, as long as the United States continues to support strongly its agriculture and to enjoy good climatic conditions, no surge in world prices can be anticipated in the medium term [Table B.5].

Figure 13: Long-term real corn price





The medium-term situation for oilseeds, vegetable oils and protein meals is complicated by the continued influence that the US soybean loan rate is projected to have on world markets. With producers making planting decisions on the basis of floor prices that are higher than world market returns, soybeans will remain overabundant and prices will stay below US\$200/tonne (Illinois market) until 2004/2005. Distortions from the US loan rate will be significant through 2004/2005. Not until 2007/2008 will US producer prices reach a level above the loan rate, thereby removing the incentive to produce more soybeans than underlying world market conditions would warrant. Improvements in world soybean meal and soybean oil prices are projected over the duration of the baseline period, as a result of growing demand for these products, including meal in North America, China and the EU, and oils in China and the other developing countries.

Demand factors should start to improve the oilseed situation. Nevertheless, continued expansion of oilseed and oilseed product production in Argentina, Brazil and the United States, and increasing palm oil supplies from Indonesia and Malaysia, toward the end of the baseline period, will limit upward soybean price movements for 2003–2006. Prices, however, will still be well above the current level.

## **Domestic**

### **Key assumptions**

- Normal weather conditions and trend yield improvements throughout the baseline period were assumed, except in 2001/2002. At the time of writing, the drop in yield resulting from the drought in Western Canada could not be accurately quantified. According to a report released by Statistics Canada, yields of canola, wheat, barley, soybeans and corn will be, respectively, 10 percent, 20 percent, 16 percent, 18 percent and 10 percent lower than linear trends.
- Canada will not impose countervail duties on US corn imports.
- The grain transportation reform announced on May 10, 2000 and the bill tabled in Parliament on May 29, 2000 resulted in a decline in rail shipping costs on the Canadian Prairies. While the longer term impacts of this reform will undoubtedly be seen in a thorough revision of the rate schedule, a relatively simplified approach had to be adopted for this baseline period. Based on the announced revenue ceiling of \$27/tonne for the 2000/2001 crop year, the cut is \$5.92 from the current rate of \$32.92. Since the medium term baseline uses distances between 976 km and 1000 km for the representative rate, a slightly different calculation was necessary to find the appropriate deduction from the legislated regulatory maximum of \$34.65 in 2000/2001, resulting in a rate of \$27.53/tonne. The assumption was then made that this rate will increase by 3.5 percent in 2001/2002 and by an amount equal to the inflation rate from 2002 to 2007.

### **Domestic situation**

#### **Prices**

The impact of the drought on domestic prices depends mostly on the importance of Canada in the world market for those products, and whether or not the associated decline in production is sufficient to turn around the trade balance. Canada is an important player on the world market of many special crops including canary and mustard seed. A sizeable reduction in Canadian production automatically leads to a large increase in the price of these products. Canada is also an important player in the canola market and the durum wheat market. As a result, an important decline in the Canadian production of these products generally creates a significant increase in world prices. For coarse grains, the

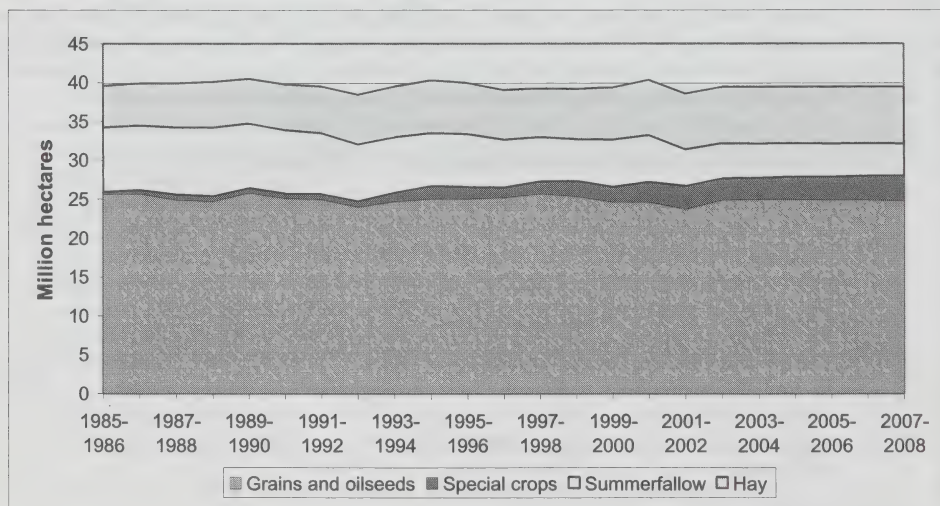
2001/2002 drought will reverse the trade balance, especially for feed barley and corn. For that reason, the Canadian price of these two products will no longer be determined by the export floor but by the import ceiling. It thus explains the larger expected increase in the Canadian price of these products compared with world prices in 2001/2002. It will not be the case for bread wheat, but producers will still benefit from the anticipated increase in the world price. From 2002/2003 onward, projected Canadian export prices generally increase at a slower rate than the world indicator prices, largely because of the projected appreciation of the Canadian currency relative to the US currency.

With a return to a normal barley yield in Western Canada and a gradual replenishment of stocks, the barley/corn price ratio is expected to return to more a typical value by the end of the baseline period. As livestock production continues to expand in Western Canada, barley exports are limited to malting barley.

### *Area allocation*

Crop prices, which are generally rising slightly, should not lead to an increase in total area dedicated to crops over the baseline period. Total area, i.e. cereal, oilseed and special crop area harvested, seeded hay area and summerfallow, will remain practically unchanged throughout the period analysed (0.3 percent growth per annum).

**Figure 14: Crop area allocation in Canada**



For the major grains and oilseeds, the area harvested is projected to remain almost unchanged. Seeded areas for crop year 2001/2002 indicate an increase in wheat area (3.1 percent) and coarse grain area (2.6 percent), and a substantial decline in oilseed area (-13 percent). Because of the drought affecting some parts of the Canadian Prairies, the increase in harvested areas differs greatly from the increase in seeded areas as indicated by the recent numbers published by Statistics Canada (0.1 percent, 0.3 percent and -14 percent for wheat, coarse grains and oilseeds, respectively). Over the baseline period, the largest price improvements are projected for canola, which will lead to a larger area allocated to this crop, especially at the end of the analysis period. In the short term, because of the higher prices resulting from the drought, durum wheat, canola and barley area are projected to increase relative to 2000/2001 plantings, and bread wheat area should decline. This situation is contrary to that

at the world level and can be explained by the different movement in relative prices caused by the factors previously explained.

Due to the strong increase in prices of durum wheat, canola and barley, the special crop area is not projected to continue its marked upward trend in the short term. Seeded area of five of the major special crops in Western Canada (field peas, lentils, mustard seed, canary seed and sunflower seed) will not reach the record established in 2001/2002, over the next three years. In the medium term, increasing cereal and oilseed prices are projected to have a limited effect on the growth in special crop production. Special crop area is projected to reach 3.24 million hectares in 2007/2008 [Figure 15].

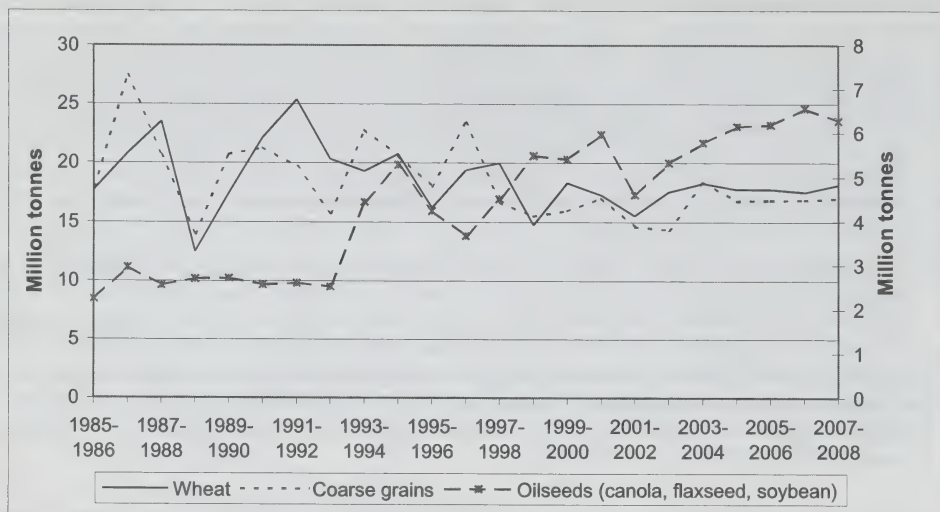
In the medium term, total seeded hay area is projected to return to a level modestly above the 1996/1997–1999/2000 average (6.52 million hectares). In Western Canada, the decline observed in 1996/1997 and 1997/1998 halted and seeded hay area increased, in parallel with feeder cattle prices, to 4.83 million hectares in 2000/2001. In view of the projected increase in the cattle herd in Western Canada, this area should continue at around 5.0 million hectares from 2003/2004 onward. In Eastern Canada, seeded hay area continues its downward trend. In 2001/2002, high corn and soybean area estimates suggest a further drop. However, seeded hay area should stabilize in subsequent years because of the increase in the cattle herd.

The almost continuous downward trend in the area allocated to summerfallow in Western Canada has allowed expansion of the crop area planted. After 1980, the summerfallow area declined from 10.5 million hectares to a low of 5.4 million hectares in 1998/1999. The 1999/2000 crop year was marred by wet weather conditions resulting in an increase in summerfallow area to 6.1 million hectares. In the medium term the summerfallow area, estimated at around 4.7 million hectares in 2001/2002, should continue to decline. Based on an average 1.6 percent reduction per annum, the area is projected to decrease to 4.2 million hectares by 2007/2008. This slow decline in the summerfallow area (less than 2 percent per annum) is a function of flat real grain prices and the limited suitability of the remaining summerfallow area to be shifted to other crops.

### ***Production, exports and use***

On the basis of the expected relative prices, production of wheat in Canada will not return to the historical highs recorded at the beginning of the 1990s. Production will range between 26 million tonnes and 27 million tonnes. Rising feed and food usage reduce the amount of wheat available for export. This rising food usage is partly explained by the fact that Canada's trade balance (in volume terms) for cereal and bakery products (positive for the first time in 1999) should continue to rise in the medium term. The highest level of wheat exports (18.25 million tonnes) over the baseline period will still be 7.0 million tonnes smaller than the historical peak recorded a decade ago [Figure 15].



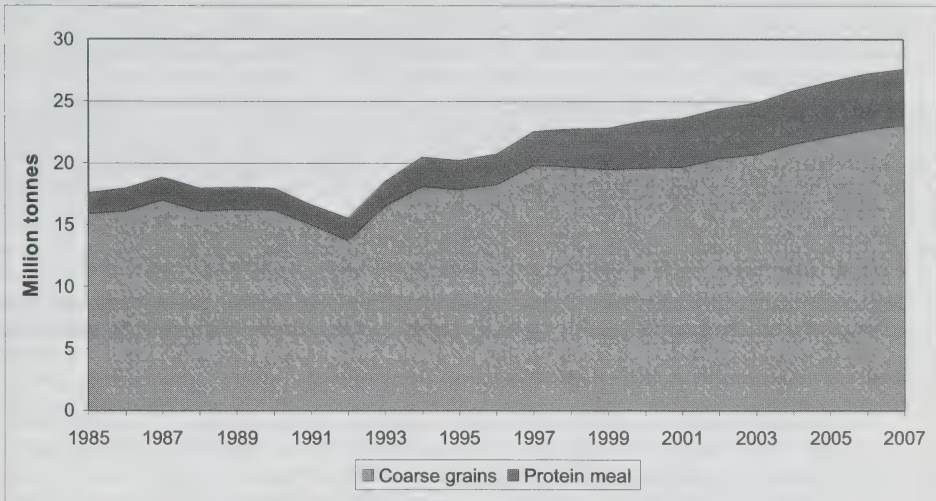
**Figure 15: Major crop exports in Canada**

The area allocated to coarse grains will not return to the high levels posted during the 1980s. Relative prices continue to favour oilseed production in the medium term. A small increase in areas is still projected, which combined with higher yields will result in a production increase to 29.5 million tonnes in 2007/2008. Rising feed and industrial use of coarse grains limit export availability [Figure 15]. This situation is mainly due to the continued decline in feed barley exports. Strong growth in livestock production and demand for feed barley, on the Canadian Prairies, combined with relatively low international feed grain prices because of US corn surpluses, will inevitably create a trade deficit of the two primary feed grains (corn and barley) in this region of Canada.

The canola area, which is fairly small in 2001/2002, will show the strongest growth but will not return to the high level recorded in 1999/2000. Oilseed production falls to a low of 8.12 million tonnes in 2001/2002. Because of the substantial drop in the oil price, canola crushing margins were down substantially in 2000/2001 and will likely fall again in 2001/2002 because of the large increase in the price of canola. A relatively large cut in crushing volumes is therefore anticipated in 2001/2002. The projected rise in oil prices in the medium term will allow crushing volumes to return to levels similar to the 1990s. This crushing volume should allow high level of exports except in 2001/2002 [Figure 15].

For all the major grains, increasing livestock numbers translate into increasing domestic feed requirements, which ultimately reduce the level of bulk grain exports. For feed composition, it is projected that relatively low prices for protein meal will increase its use in livestock rations. High growth rates in production are projected for dry peas, which will promote the use of this crop for feed purposes in Western Canada. Increasing livestock production will continue to expand barley feed usage, which is projected to increase 2.25 million tonnes to reach 12.34 million tonnes in 2007/2008 [Figure 16]. Corn feed usage, which exceeded 7.0 million tonnes, will continue to expand rapidly, with growth in the range of 1.7 percent per annum on average during the baseline period.



**Figure 16: Consumption of feed in Canada**

## Red meats

### International: Crisis after crisis

International meat markets have been disrupted by a series of animal health or food safety crises, during the past five years. These crises started with the first mad cow disease (bovine spongiform encephalopathy (BSE)) crisis in the EU in 1996. Chinese Taipei was hit by foot and mouth disease the following year, which wiped out all pork exports from that country. The EU was faced with another crisis in 1999 when dioxin was found in chickens. In 2000, Korea and Japan had an outbreak of foot and mouth disease. In the fall of that year, the EU suffered a second mad cow crisis, which was more serious since it was no longer confined to the United Kingdom. Crises continued in 2001 with a large-scale foot and mouth epidemic in the United Kingdom, together with some infection sites in other EU member countries. Uruguay, which had recently received the status of a foot and mouth disease-free country by the World Organization for Animal Health (OIE), is currently facing a large-scale epidemic, which will probably lead to suspension of negotiations for access to the Japanese and Korean markets. Argentina had just received the same status but is now faced with a large-scale foot and mouth disease outbreak. In addition, there have been major crises associated with the *E. coli* bacterium, including the Walkerton tragedy in Canada.

To appreciate fully the economic impacts of these crises, it is preferable to distinguish between those that disrupt international trade relations, and those that affect the demand and the confidence of consumers as well. Anything relating to food safety changes consumer demand in the affected countries (and sometimes in other countries, since this type of information quickly becomes global) and can also cause a loss of export markets. Economic consequences will depend on market structure, the seriousness of the crisis and the reactions of the affected country's trade partners.

Foot and mouth disease, in principle, should have no impact on consumer demand, as there are no risks to humans. However, there is great risk to cloven-footed animals (cattle, sheep, goats and hogs) since the disease is highly contagious. Its symptoms are the appearance of ulcers on the mouth (reducing the animal's appetite) and feet. A virus that may be present in animal blood, saliva and milk causes the disease. The virus is propagated in various ways—humans, insects, most meat products, excrement, food, water or soil. Since the disease is highly contagious, infected animals in a country are usually destroyed and other countries impose an embargo on imports of livestock and fresh, chilled and frozen meat from the affected countries. Only cooked and canned, smoked, salted or dried meat may be imported, since these processing methods kill the virus. Furthermore, because contagion between different types of cloven-footed animals is possible, when food-and mouth disease appears in one type of animal in a country, exports of the four types of meat are affected.

Segmentation of world meat markets is the direct result of trade barriers used by countries to prevent infection of their herds and flocks by foot and mouth disease. The OIE defines three types of foot and mouth disease zones:<sup>4</sup>

- Foot and mouth disease-free zones where vaccination is not practised. The zones must declare that there has been no outbreak of foot and mouth disease and that no vaccination has been carried out against the disease for at least 12 months.
- Foot and mouth disease-free zones where vaccination is practised. The zones must declare that there has been no outbreak of foot and mouth disease for the past two years following commencement of the vaccination.
- Foot and mouth disease-infected zones.

Market segmentation has been established because countries in the first zone refuse to import livestock and fresh, chilled or frozen meat from countries in the other two zones. Since most OECD countries (the wealthiest countries) are usually in the first zone, prices of beef and pork are higher in these markets than in the other two zones. For this reason, a foot and mouth epidemic can be economically disastrous when a country exports a high proportion of its meat production to countries in the first zone, as in the case of Chinese Taipei. That country, which exported more pork than Canada (excluding live animals) before the crisis, now has a pork trade deficit which is likely to continue in the years to come.

When foot and mouth disease breaks out, zone one countries have three options. The first, to do nothing, is seldom adopted. Even for a country that does not export fresh, chilled or frozen meat, the economic losses could become important due to potentially large declines in meat production if the epidemic spreads to a major part of the territory. Second, for a country that exports little or no fresh, chilled or frozen meat, vaccination may be a more economic option than systematic sanitary slaughter of infected animals and animals that have been in contact with them. OIE rules specify that a country that decides to vaccinate to halt the propagation of the disease must wait 12 months following the last vaccination before being reclassified into zone one, provided no cases are declared during that period. Thus, for a non-exporting country it is cheaper to minimize production losses. Countries that export a high proportion of their meat production normally prefer the third option, which is a systematic sanitary slaughter of infected animals and any other animals that have been in contact with the

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<sup>4</sup> These zones may cover entire countries or be confined to particular regions. In the latter case, surveillance zones, buffer zones or physical or geographical barriers must separate the various types of zones.

infected ones. With this option, the time before reclassification into zone one is only three months after the last case.

### **International: Medium term prospects**

To control the foot and mouth disease epidemic, the Korean government undertook the sanitary slaughter of the infected stock and implemented a vaccination campaign ending in July 2000. Since Korea has had no new cases to date, the country should be reclassified into zone one in the summer of 2001. The Korean government will then have to renegotiate access to Japanese markets. Once this has been done, Korean exporters will have to win back the customers they lost to other countries exporting to the Japanese market—Canada, the United States and Denmark. This market loss is why we have assumed that Korean pork exports will not return to significant levels before 2003. Since Korea is both a pork importer and exporter, impacts on domestic and international markets have not been as great as during the epidemic in Chinese Taipei. According to the OECD Agricultural Outlook, loss of the Japanese market led to a 15 percent drop in the Korean domestic price, which in turn reduced imports by about 5,000 tonnes. The net effect on other exporters in these markets will therefore not equal total Korean exports to Japan.

Historically, Uruguay and Argentina had not achieved significant penetration of the Pacific foot and mouth disease-free beef market, but the situation was changing before the 2001 epidemics. Both these countries, which previously had the status of foot and mouth disease-free countries, are now affected by major epidemics. For this reason, it remains realistic to assume that they will not successfully penetrate the lucrative Asian markets, especially in the short term. In addition to being denied access to these new markets, Argentina and Uruguay have lost the lucrative Canadian, American and EU markets (secured through tariff quotas). Since they have opted to vaccinate livestock, a relatively long period could elapse before a return to the pre-crisis situation. For this reason, our assumption is that their exports of fresh, chilled and frozen meat to Canada, the United States and the EU will not recover before 2003.

The MERCOSUR beef market was also disrupted by loss of the EU market by the southern states of Brazil. Because of the regionalization principle of the URAA, these states had succeeded in penetrating the community market. However, the foot and mouth epidemic in neighbouring countries spread to Rio Grande Do Sul, and the EU quickly suspended imports from Brazil. Because of these many market losses, beef prices in the MERCOSUR countries rapidly declined, especially in Brazil, thus reducing the land devoted to livestock and increasing crop production.

The EU is struggling with a dual crisis. The second mad cow crisis has greatly upset the demand for beef and has resulted in losses of many export markets. However, these losses should not significantly benefit Canadian beef producers, since the EU already could not export beef with subsidies to Pacific markets, because of the Andriesson agreement. Nevertheless, Canada should benefit indirectly, first because of increased demand for substitute meats such as pork in the EU, which will lead to a price increase. These increases will induce Denmark to export more of its production to neighbouring countries rather than to Japan. Canada will also benefit from weaker competition on Asian beef markets, since Australia has redirected some of its beef exports to former EU customers.

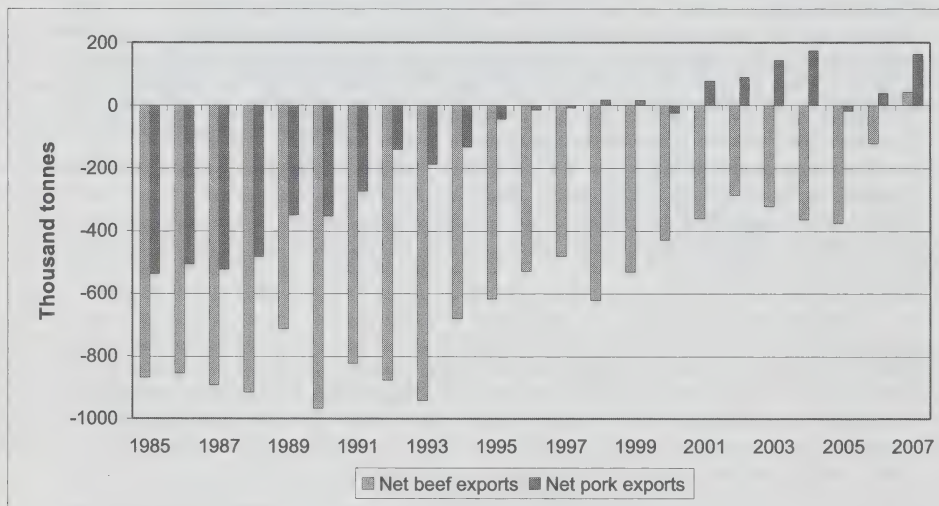
Having already lost beef export markets because of BSE, the EU was in danger of losing its pork export markets through foot and mouth disease. Japan blocked pork imports from Denmark for about a month in 2001. At the start of the foot and mouth epidemic, Canada and the United States imposed an embargo on all EU countries. Some major exporting countries like Denmark have once more been



allowed access to North American markets. All these developments have boosted the profits of Canadian beef and pork producers in the short term. In the longer term, these crises have helped to maintain or even to increase world meat market segmentation, which favours Canada since it exports to the most lucrative markets.

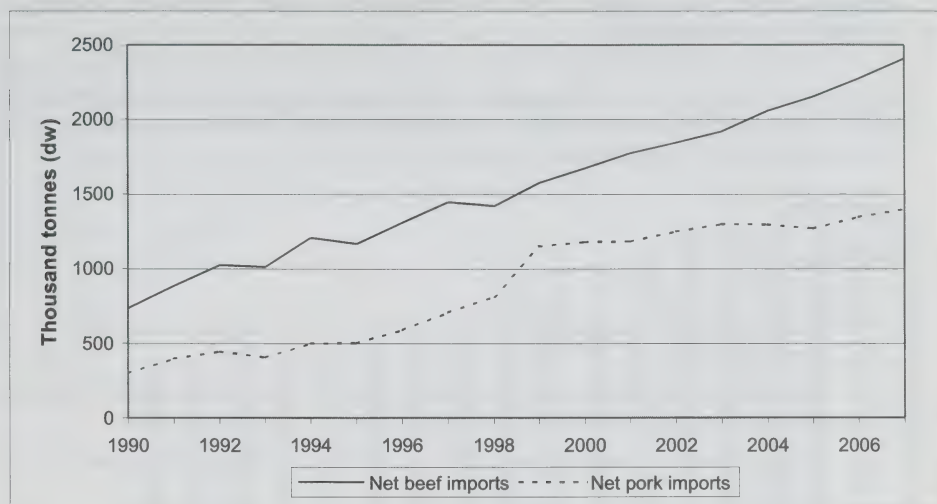
These lucrative markets are located in Asia and, to a lesser degree, Mexico. Japan, South Korea, Chinese Taipei and Mexico have experienced phenomenal growth in their net imports (imports less exports) of red meats in the last dozen years. In the case of beef, imports increased from about 650 000 tonnes<sup>5</sup> in 1990 to 1.6 million tonnes in 2000 and should reach 2.3 million tonnes by 2007 [Figure 18]. These countries' net pork imports rose from 300,000 tonnes to 1.2 million tonnes in 2000 and should reach 1.4 million tonnes by 2007 [Figure 18]. According to the baseline, Canada and the United States will be the two countries benefiting most from the opening of these markets. The United States red meats trade balance (including livestock in equivalent dressed carcass weight) should become positive in 2007 for the first time in many years, attaining 200,000 tonnes compared with a 1.3 million tonne deficit in 1990. In Canada's case, the trade balance should rise from 465,000 tonnes in 1990 to 2.1 million tonnes in 2007.

**Figure 17: U.S. red meat industry**

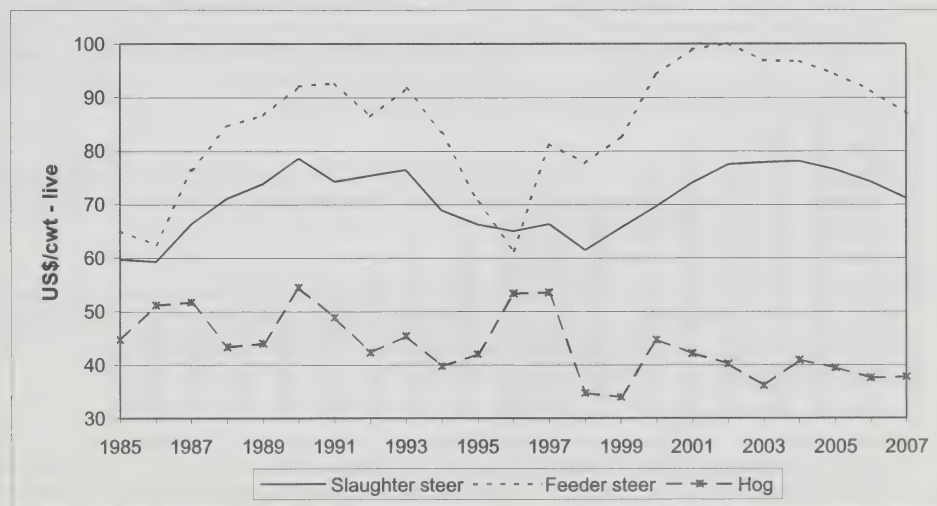


<sup>5</sup> All quantities stated are dressed carcass weight, including livestock in equivalent dressed carcass weight.



**Figure 18: Expanding import market for red meats (including live animals)**

Despite these developments, North American beef and pork price cycles will continue over the baseline period. Slaughter cattle prices in the United States will be relatively high in 2001 and will continue to increase until 2004, the peak year of the current cycle, when they will be 27 percent above the low observed in 1998. They will fall again to US\$71.20 per live hundredweight in 2007, about 10 percent below the 2004 peak [Figure 19].

**Figure 19: US livestock prices**

Feeder cattle prices will reach unprecedented levels in 2001 because of strong demand caused by high slaughter cattle prices and low feed prices. Feeder cattle producers should benefit from highly

advantageous prices over the next four years. However, a steep price drop, as a result of the anticipated decline in the slaughter cattle price and the forecast rise in feed prices is expected for the latter end of the baseline period.

The low point of the North American hog price cycle will be seen in 1999, 2003 and 2007, with peaks in 2000, 2001 and 2004. In the medium term, structural changes in North American production will keep prices relatively low in relation to feed prices.

### **Domestic**

#### **Key assumptions**

- No countervail/anti-dumping duty on Canadian cattle and hog exports is assumed over the baseline period.
- The support price formula under the Quebec hog price stabilization program will not change and the program will remain actuarially sound.
- Wages in the Canadian and United States packing industry will be stable in real terms.

#### **Beef**

Following the cycle of North American cattle prices, Canadian prices of feeder cattle will remain strong from 2000 to 2005, then begin to decline as feed prices increase and slaughter prices fall. Prices of slaughter cattle also will remain strong from 2000 to 2005, then decline until 2007.

After a peak in 1996, Canadian cattle inventories declined steadily in recent years, with the exception of a small increase in 2000. However, the herd is projected to increase 2001 and to continue until 2006, the next anticipated peak of the cycle. Along with inventories, cattle marketings have decreased 8.5 percent between 1998 and 2000. They will decrease further in 2001 as producers retain females for breeding as opposed to slaughter. Over the baseline period, marketings are projected to increase rapidly beginning in 2003 and reach about 5.5 million head by 2007.

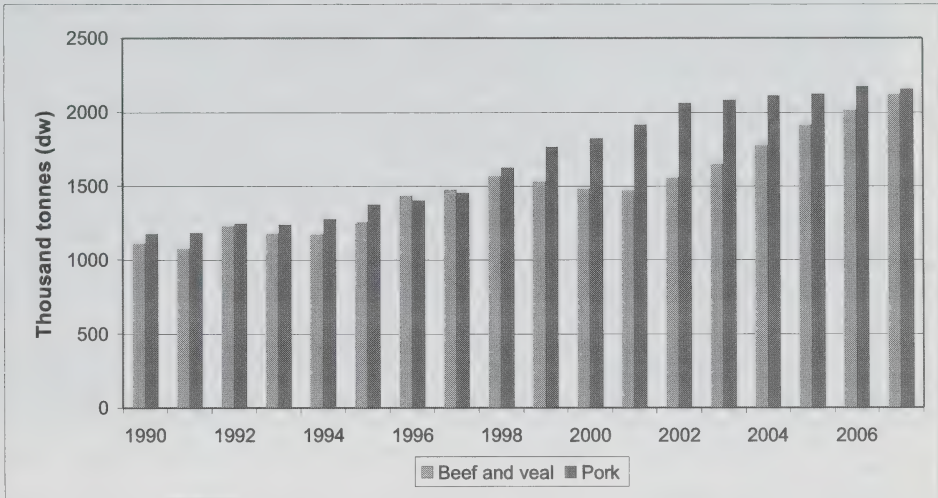
The larger increase in cattle marketings compared with the increase in slaughter numbers leads throughout the baseline period, to a higher level of slaughter cattle net exports, which should rise 118.1 percent from 0.8 million head to 1.65 million head between 2000 and 2007.

Rebuilding the domestic cattle herd results in Canada being a net importer of feeder cattle until 2005. These imports are made possible by the Northwest Cattle Project, which facilitates feeder cattle imports from the United States. As the Canadian cattle cycle heads toward its peak, Canada again becomes a net exporter of feeder cattle in 2006 and 2007.

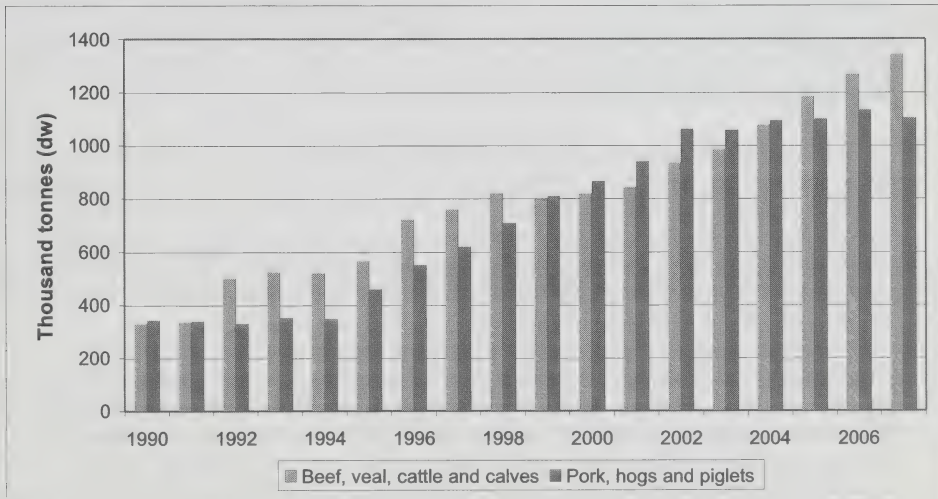
In response to the cattle price cycle, slaughter numbers will decrease 6.7 percent between 2000 and 2003, then increase until 2007. Canadian packers will reach a slaughter level of 3.8 million cattle per year in 2007. More than 70 percent of the increase in beef production (258,000 tonnes) between 2000 and 2007 is expected to be exported. Beef exports are projected to jump 36 percent from 513,000 tonnes in 2000 to 701,000 tonnes in 2007.

In summary, the baseline projection indicates that by 2007, Canadian cattle and veal farm output (in meat equivalent) will be 70.0 percent higher than the level observed in 1995, before elimination of the WGTA subsidy [Box 2; Figure 20]. Canadian beef industry exports will be 64.0 percent above the high level observed in 2000 and 137.0 percent above the level observed in 1995 [Figure 21].

**Figure 20: Cattle and hog farm output in Canada**



**Figure 21: Red meat exports in Canada**





## Box 2: Expansion of the Canadian livestock industry

*Five key factors contributed to the expansion of the Canadian livestock industry:*

- *The elimination of the WGTA, which subsidized the export of prairie grains, had a positive effect on the Western Canadian livestock industry. Its elimination in 1995 resulted in a significant increase in maximum grain freight rates, which from a mid-prairie point (976–1000 miles from Vancouver) more than doubled from US\$14.72/tonne to US\$30.63/tonne.*
- *The devaluation of the Canadian dollar from \$US0.73 in 1995 to \$US0.67 in 1999 improved the competitiveness of Canadian meat exports in international markets.*
- *The large investments in the construction of newer and larger barns and state-of-the-art plants with increased slaughtering capacity were undertaken in the prairie provinces to achieve production and processing efficiencies and to capture opportunities in red meat markets.*
- *The bilateral and regional international trade agreements liberalized meat markets in Mexico, Japan and South Korea over the last twelve years. As a result, meat imports from these three countries increased rapidly.*
- *Several countries competing with Canada on international markets suffered major setbacks due to foot and mouth epidemics [see pages 30–32].*

*In 2000, Western Canadian hog and cattle farm output in meat equivalent was about 26 percent higher than in 1995 when the WGTA subsidy was removed. According to the baseline, this trend will be maintained and in 2007 farm output should be 63 percent higher.*

### Pork

Following the North American hog price cycle, peak prices for Canadian hogs are projected to occur in 2000, 2001 and 2004. Cyclical lows occur in 2003, 2006 and 2007. The years 2000 and 2001 are expected to be the most profitable since 1993, as a result of both high hog prices and low feed grain prices (especially in the first half of 2001), following very difficult conditions in the two previous years. Furthermore, the fall in hog prices between 2001 and 2003 should be relatively modest compared with 1998, since rebuilding of the hog herd in the United States is proceeding slowly. Accordingly, a collapse in hog prices is not anticipated in 2002.

Growing environmental concerns and an anticipated tight market for feed barley are projected to slow the expansion of hog production in Western Canada by the end of the baseline period. Hog marketings in Western Canada will continue to increase to 11.3 million head in 2004 and will then fall slowly. Marketings in 2004 will be 65 percent higher than the 1995 level that occurred when the WGTA subsidy was eliminated. As has been the usual case, marketings of hogs in Eastern Canada are expected to remain more stable than those of Western Canada over the baseline period and range between 13.0 million head and 13.9 million head.

In the absence of any strikes or lockouts in the Canadian pork packing industry, hog slaughter is expected to increase over the baseline period. For example, the Maple Leaf Food hog-kill plant in Brandon is approaching its annual slaughter capacity of 2.3 million hogs. In addition, late in 1999, Schneider announced plans to triple the capacity of its two-year-old Winnipeg hog plant from 30,000 to 90,000 head per week by 2003. As a result, exports of slaughter hogs are projected to drop 25 percent in that year compared with a record high in 1998. In the medium term, slaughter hog exports should average 2.3 million head and weaner pig exports should average about 2.2 million head.



As a result of increased slaughter capacity and thus pork production, Canadian pork exports will increase over the baseline period from 665,000 tonnes in 2000 to 898,000 tonnes in 2007. More than 70 percent of the increase in pork production between 2000 and 2007 will be exported.

In summary, Canadian hog farm output at the end of the baseline period is anticipated to be 57 percent higher than the level observed in 1995 before the elimination of the WGTA subsidy [Box 2, Figure 20]. Canadian exports of pork and hogs are anticipated to be 141 percent above the level observed in 1995 at the time of elimination of the WGTA subsidy [Figure 21].

## **Poultry and eggs**

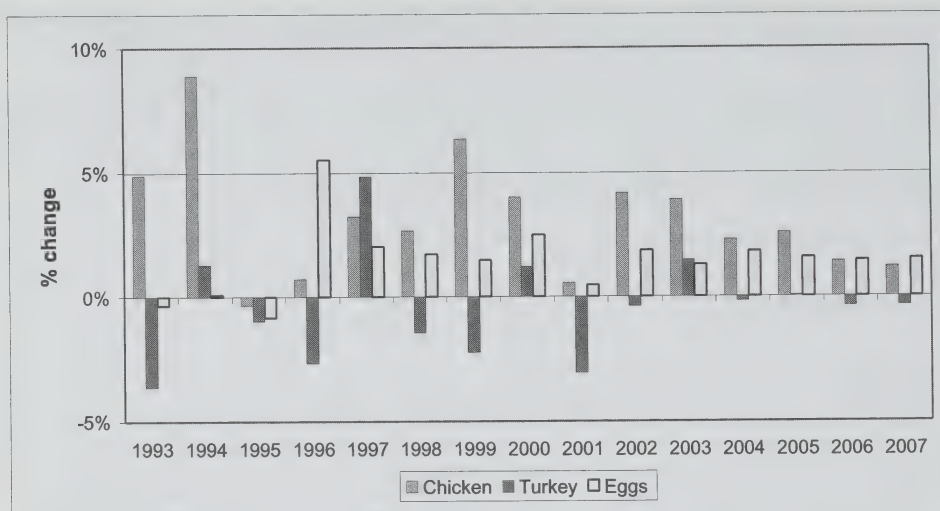
### **International**

In the United States, strong domestic demand for poultry meat, stimulated by various factors including high beef prices in the short term, is encouraging poultry producers to increase production. Increased production is also increasing availability for export of those poultry parts that face weaker demand on the domestic market, such as dark meat. US poultry exports should therefore increase 2 percent per year, on average, over the baseline period. According to the USDA, United States was the world's largest poultry exporter in 1999 with about one third of the export volume, representing 2.6 million tonnes. However, American exports are very dependent on volatile markets like Russia and Latvia. The medium term outlook is highly uncertain, as evidenced by the Russian decision to change customs duties on poultry meat imports and add new conditions relating to import procedures.

In the EU, the second largest global exporter in 1999 (not counting intra-community trade) just ahead of Brazil, the prospects for growth in poultry meat exports remain moderate. The competition from countries with lower production costs is strong. The countries in question are the United States, Thailand, and China and, especially, Brazil, whose exports rose from 300 to 800 kt between 1990 and 1999. In addition, probable stricter regulations on conditions for broiler raising in some EU member countries could increase production costs further. In addition, the Russian financial crisis has introduced considerable uncertainty as to the potential for imports to that country. Given all these factors, future growth of poultry exports from the EU will likely be achieved more through greater added value of processed products than higher volumes traded.

### **Domestic**

The demand for poultry meat in Canada is projected to rise substantially over the baseline period [Figure 22]. Annual per capita consumption of chicken in 2007 is projected to be 5 kg above the current level. Production should also increase due to low feed costs and gains in productivity. This increase in output is projected to stimulate chicken exports from 68 kt in 1999 to more than 92 kt in 2007. For turkey, per capita consumption and exports are projected to remain unchanged at around 4.2 kg and 19 kt, respectively throughout the period. Because of the high demand, stimulated by such factors as high beef prices, poultry prices should increase in the short term. In the medium term, they should continue slightly above the 1997–2000 average as a result of the projected increase in feed costs.

**Figure 22: Growth in poultry consumption**

Canadian egg production at the end of the baseline is projected to be about 11 percent higher than the 1997–2000 average. Growth is stimulated by anticipated strong demand from the agri-food processing industry. In 1990, breaker eggs accounted for about 17 percent of all eggs produced in Canada. In 2000, this share grew to more than 23 percent and is projected to increase to about one third by the end of the baseline period.

This strong demand for breaker eggs can be explained in part by the close link between US and Canadian breaker egg prices. The US breaker egg price is considerably lower than the table egg price in Canada. Following the NAFTA agreement, which does not prescribe prohibitive tariffs on imported products containing less than 50 percent egg products, this measure was implemented to allow Canadian processors who use eggs in their products to be competitive with US processors. The loss in revenue by producers from breaker egg sales is compensated by a levy included in the cost of production and consequently, in the price of table eggs. This levy is projected to increase significantly over the baseline period as the share of breaker eggs increases. Consequently, table egg prices in Canada are projected to be significantly higher compared with breaker egg prices. As a result, the growth in table egg consumption is projected to be moderate over the baseline period.

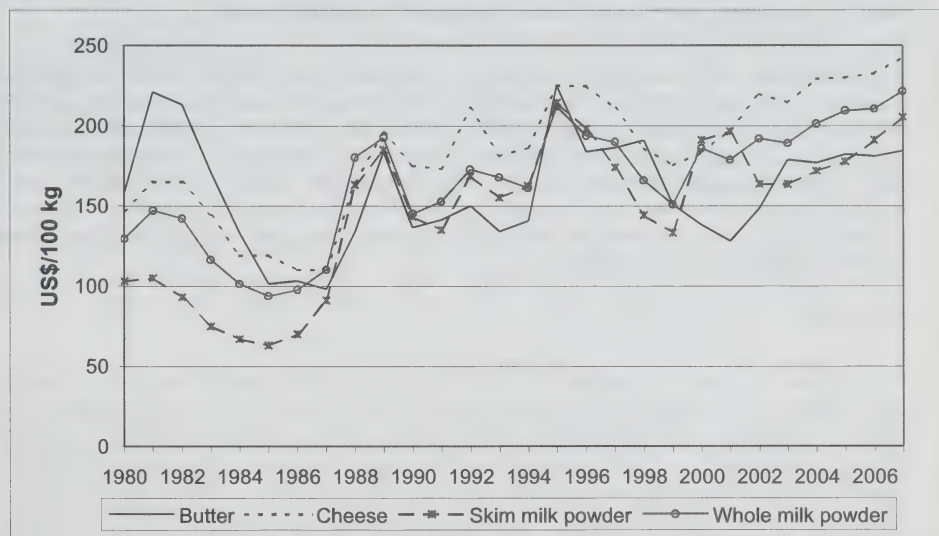
## Dairy

### International

The international outlook for the dairy sector is characterized by the recovery of prices for most products as a result of strong anticipated demand due to the expected rise in consumer incomes. Economic growth is becoming more broadly based in the OECD countries and is continuing to recover in Asia, Russia and Latin America. This economic growth will stimulate demand for most dairy products and prices should accordingly be above their average 1997–2000 level in 2007 [Figure 23]. However, anticipated irregular demand from Russia, which was the largest butter importer in the non-OECD countries before the rouble was devalued in 1998, should have a major impact on the world

price of butter in the short term. Another important factor is the anticipated increase in the vegetable oil prices, which should contribute to the growth in the demand for butter imports in the medium term. World demand for cheese should remain strong. In the OECD countries, which consumes 80 percent of global cheese production, consumption is rising in all sectors—households, restaurants and processed products.

**Figure 23: World price of dairy products**



Whey powder production should rise in parallel with cheese and casein production, since whey is a by-product. As a result of environmental pressures restricting discharges to the natural environment, whey supplies should rise, accordingly maintaining prices at relatively low levels, which in turn will stimulate increased whey powder consumption. Skim milk powder (SMP) should be subject to competition from whey powder; however, the prohibition on use of animal meals in livestock feed and fears stemming from mad cow disease could stimulate the world demand for all types of powders (as a feed alternative). Furthermore, world SMP demand should increase in the non-OECD countries because of a projected rise in incomes. All these factors should keep the world SMP price above the 1997/2000 average throughout the baseline period.

A number of countries (particularly Australia, the EU and Japan) have recently decided to change their dairy policies to ensure that their dairy industries are more responsive to market signals and therefore more efficient. Japan decided to replace its price support system with direct payments that should increase the efficiency of the entire dairy industry. However, although Japan is a net dairy importer, the impacts of this reform on international market will likely be minimal because high protection levels are maintained at the borders, preventing application of world prices.

In the EU from 2005, the reduction in support prices for butter, SMP and milk (15 percent over three years), as provided in the Berlin Agreement, should in the long term result in less intervention on dairy markets in the form of lower subsidies for exports and government stocks. On the other hand, this reduction will still be insufficient to enable the EU to export large volumes of unsubsidized dairy products. According to the baseline, this situation will occur only in the case of SMP in 2007. During



the baseline period, the limits on subsidized dairy product exports will be reduced for the last time in 2000/2001, as specified in the URAA. Beginning in 2002 and until 2007, the limits affecting subsidized exports are deemed to remain at the 2001 level.

In the United States, the extension of the support price program should have little effect on the country's competitive position on export markets in the medium term. As before, equilibrium prices should be maintained above support prices throughout the baseline period.

In Australia, the dairy sector reform of July 1, 2000 should have limited impact. Deregulation has eliminated all measures allowing the industry to get higher revenues from domestic dairy product sales. The repeal of regulations covering fluid milk in every state has significantly cut fresh milk prices, while terminating the Domestic Market Support (DMS) program has cut profits from processed dairy product sales on the domestic market. The most significant impact of this reform has been on the fluid milk price, since it was previously well above the price of milk for processing. As a result, the impacts of the changes in Australian dairy policy on international dairy markets will greatly depend on the level of the previous cross-subsidy.

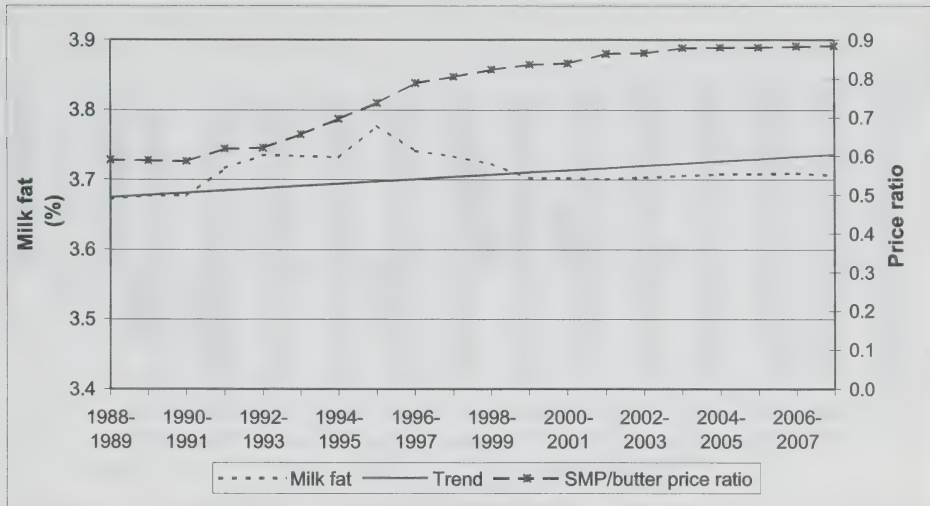
### Domestic

Over the last two years, the Canadian dairy industry was affected by major changes in its domestic and trade policies. Following the WTO Panel decision that Canada was exporting subsidized dairy products in excess of permitted limits, changes were made to the special classes 5 (d) and 5(e). Effective August 2000, Class 5(e), which included over-quota milk for export, was eliminated. Since that date, over-quota milk has to be exported through Class 5(d) permits within Canadian WTO export subsidy limits or sold on the domestic market in Class 4(m) at a much lower price than the Class 5(e) price producers were previously getting. Class 4(m) permits are used mainly to sell dairy products for animal feed at a price competitive with soybean meal. Over the baseline period, the SMP volume sold under this class will average 2 kt over the period 2001-2007.

Also following the WTO panel decision and effective August 2000, the federal and provincial governments deregulated so as to allow a market to develop between individual producers and processors for Commercial Export Milk (CEM). This production is voluntary outside government control and is bought and sold by private contract. All the resulting products must be exported. However, the United States and New Zealand initiated a WTO Compliance Panel who agreed that CEM conveys an export subsidy and is therefore to be included within Canadian WTO export subsidy limits. These limits were established in the Uruguay Round negotiations and were subject to reductions of 21 percent and 36 percent in the quantity exported and the aggregate value of the export subsidy respectively over the 1995/96 through 2000/01 period compared to historical levels. Since production quotas are issued on a butterfat basis, the production of solid non fat has always been beyond domestic needs, creating a structural surplus. Consequently, SMP exports have been historically higher than butter exports. Therefore, SMP export limits were fixed at much higher levels than butter.

In the current baseline, we have made the assumption that Canada will win the WTO Compliance Panel July 2001 decision and consequently will continue to export cheese through CEM contracts. However, if Canada is not successful in appealing the WTO Compliance Panel decision, Canadian dairy product exports could drop significantly from 2002 onwards, particularly cheese.

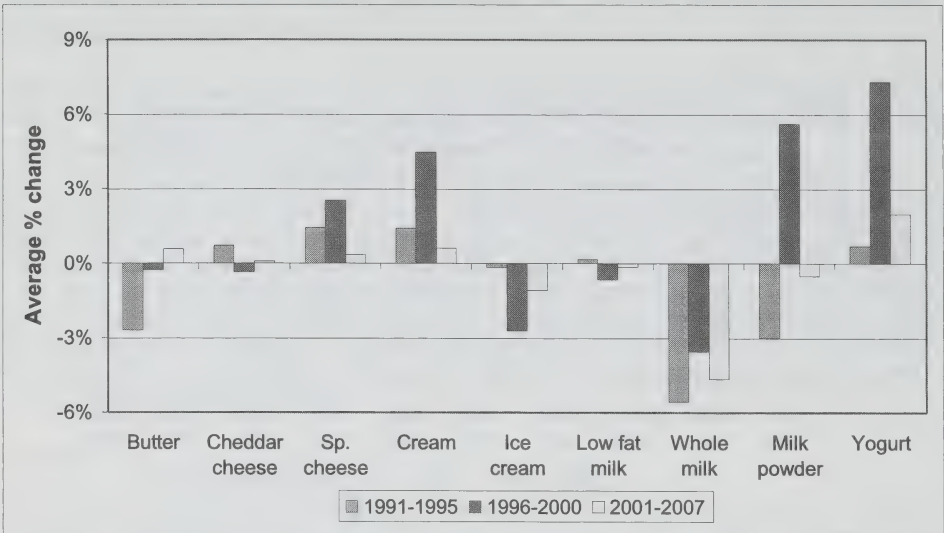


**Figure 24: Milk fat in Canada**

In the 1990s, following the evolution of Canadians, nutritional habits toward a lower fat diet, it became obvious that without a realignment of the ratio of support prices for butter and SMP, the cross-over effect which would have shifted the quota system to a solid non fat basis, would have been inevitable. Consequently, the authorities have maintained the butter support price at a stable level between 1993 and 1996 to stimulate butterfat demand, otherwise this cross-over effect would have generated a butterfat structural surplus from which only a small part would have been exported. However, following the adjustment of relative prices, producers reduced the butterfat content of their milk, which allows them to produce more milk with the same quota on a butterfat basis. Relative prices have therefore a direct impact on both the milk constituents and the structural surplus of solid non fat, which is not regulated by production quotas.

As feed prices are projected to rise in the medium term, the cost of production is also projected to increase, resulting in a higher gross target return for industrial milk of \$61.53 per hectolitre in 2007/2008 compared with \$57.84 per hectolitre in 2000/2001. Furthermore, the direct subsidy to milk producers is gradually reduced over the baseline period and will be completely eliminated by the 2002/2003 dairy year. The rise in Canadian support prices will translate into higher cheese prices over the baseline period. Consumption of both specialty cheeses and cheddar should, however, remain high throughout because of a strong demand. Yogurt has recorded the highest per capita consumption growth of all dairy products in recent years—from 1997 to 2000, per capita consumption grew by more than one kilogram [Figure 25]. Over the baseline period, per capita yogurt consumption is projected to average around 5.3 kg, compared with 4.2 kg for the 1997/2000 period, a 13 percent increase.

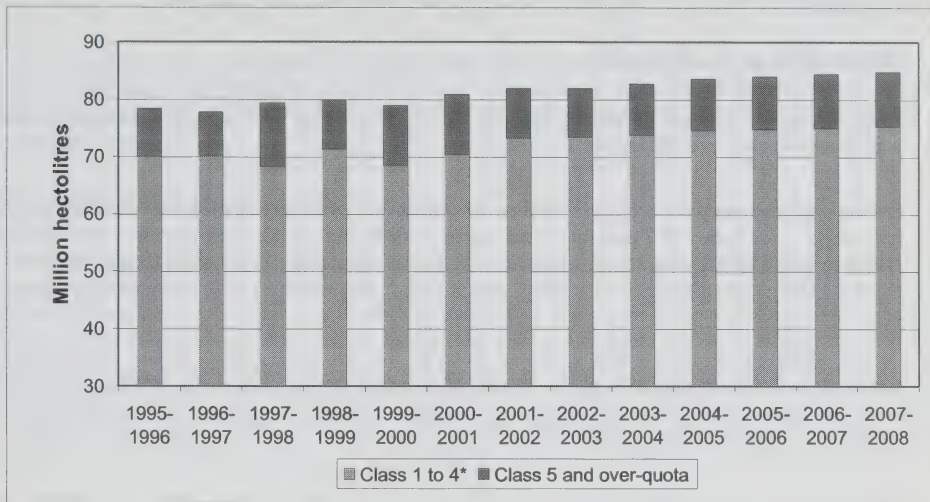
Figure 25: Percent change in per capita consumption of dairy products



Greater consumption of butter is expected to continue in the medium term because of higher demand from both the retail and processing sectors stimulated, for example, by the anticipated rise in vegetable oil prices. However, SMP, which is a butter by-product, is limited as to permissible subsidized export volumes. Thus, to avoid excessive SMP production, butter exports are assumed to be maintained well below the permitted WTO limit, which is 3,500 tonnes effective 2000/2001. Over the baseline period, it is assumed that Canada will export an average of 0.4 kt of butter compared with 4.4 kt over the 1997/2000 period.

All of these factors contribute to a sustained demand for industrial milk and an increase in the market share quota to about 46.6 million hectolitres for the 2001/2002 dairy year, representing a 2.4 percent increase. This growth will be maintained in the medium term if production under private contracts for export markets is maintained. Growth in export markets should increase in the medium term because of the anticipated recovery in world dairy product prices. A number of producers and processors have signed agreements allowing them to export dairy products without subsidy or government intervention. It should be noted that the United States and New Zealand challenged this private export procedure at the WTO, and won their case. Canada decided to appeal this decision. For the purpose of this baseline, it was assumed that the WTO appellate body decision will be in Canada's favour, which means that exports under private agreements (mainly cheese) will continue throughout the reference period.

Total production of fluid milk should increase only very slightly during the baseline period, since the projected decline in demand for whole milk will partly offset anticipated growth in demand for cream and low-fat milk. Total milk production (industrial and fluid) should therefore increase slowly and reach almost 85 million hectolitres in 2007/2008.

**Figure 26: Milk production in Canada**

## Value of international trade in agri-food products

### Overall evolution

Analysis of the overall prospects for development of international trade in agri-food products for the 2001–2007 period indicates that exports will increase by an annual average of about 4.3 percent, equal to the projected growth of the Canadian GDP in current dollars and imports will increase at a rate below exports, rising by an annual average of 3.6 percent. The high level and stronger growth of exports compared with imports will enable the agri-food sector to increase further the trade surplus. Net exports will rise by an average of 6.0 percent per year. In 2007, it is projected that the trade surplus will reach \$8.9 billion, up 56 percent from the data observed in 2000.

The rise in exports during the baseline period will be derived mainly from strong exports of such products as oilseed products (6.8 percent), live animals other than poultry (6.3 percent), cereal products (5.0 percent), potatoes and potato products (6.6 percent), and vegetables other than potatoes (7.1 percent).

It should be noted that the performance of grains (the largest export product accounting for 20 percent of the value of the total exports of the sector) will be very modest at 0.4 percent per year, on average. By contrast, grain products will perform above the average for the sector, with 1.9 percent annual average growth. Because of a major drop in prices at the end of the baseline period, the value of red meat exports, with a mere 2.7 percent annual average growth, will not do much better than grains.

The general evolution depends on factors associated with the international economic situation, the Canadian macroeconomic environment and microeconomic conditions specific to each agri-food

sector. Obviously, each factor or set of factors will affect specific products to varying degrees. The following trend analysis for certain products will seek to identify this final aspect.

## **Grains and grain products**

Projections for the value of grain exports indicate a weak rise of 1.9 percent annually, because of supply and demand related factors.

On the one hand, crop acreages will decline for wheat (0.9 percent) and corn (0.9 percent) and will rise only slightly for barley (0.7 percent), resulting in a fairly small production increase. The grain demand will also shift more to the domestic market. The elimination of the WGTA cut feed prices. As a result, the domestic grain consumption as feed, for example, is projected to rise at a rate of 2.5 percent.

The combination of the foregoing factors leads to the following medium-term, projections for the annual growth rate in the value of the exports of principal cereals: corn (-4.7 percent); barley (stable), oats (7.6 percent) and wheat (2.6 percent). For barley, the exports will be stable, with the improved prospects for higher export demand for malting barley offset by the fall in feed barley exports.

The value of grain product exports will increase. Prices will increase only 0.5 percent over the baseline period but quantities will increase 4.5 percent. The higher exports of grain products require the greater use of cereals and therefore lower the availability of the cereals for export.

## **Oilseeds and oilseed products**

The projections of oilseed exports suggest a 6.8 percent annual increase, which is above the average for all agri-food products. By contrast, oilseed product exports will increase by only 2.8 percent.

Oilseed prices will increase 2.5 percent. It is anticipated that production will increase 2.2 percent as a result of larger crop areas and the likelihood of better yields. Thus, the value of oilseed exports is likely to increase as a consequence of the greater availability and the higher prices, at the end of the baseline period.

## **Live animals and meats**

The value of live animal export shipments will increase about 6.3 percent annually, compared with 2.7 percent for red meats, the second most important agri-food export product.

It is projected that hog and cattle marketings in Canada will increase an annual rate of 1.5 percent and 4.8 percent, respectively, over the baseline period. The reasons include the decrease in feed prices and the higher production of livestock resulting from the elimination of the WGTA, and the position of the cattle cycle in 2001 and 2007. Cattle marketings are at their low point in 2001 and will peak in 2007.

For meat, the projected growth of 2.7 percent is low, due essentially to the influence of cyclical factors specific to the sector. The year 2001 represents a herd rebuilding period. Strong demand brings high prices for feeder cattle in the early part of the baseline period, inducing producers to delay the slaughter of females required for breeding purposes. Because of this pattern, the weak growth in



export value is greatly affected by meat prices, which peak in 2001 and bottom out in 2007 for both beef and pork.

A historic milestone is anticipated in 2002, when the value of the red meat industry exports (live animals and meats) will rise above the export value of grains (including grain products). The value of live animal and red meat exports will be \$6.59 billion, compared with \$6.22 billion for cereals and cereal products.

## **Vegetables and by-products**

The value of vegetable export shipments will increase about 7.1 percent over the baseline period. The export value of Canadian potatoes and potato by-products was \$852 million in 2000, representing about 53 percent of the value of fresh and processed vegetables. The value of exports jumped 10 percent in 2000, driven by higher production and a small price increase. Half of the export volume of potatoes and potato by-products is in processed form, mainly French fries; in value terms, this represents 77 percent. The consumption of French fries is rising worldwide. In April 2001, Canada and the United States agreed on a set of conditions permitting potato shipments from Prince Edward Island to the United States. Under a new agreement between Canada and China in April 2000, Canada is the only country in the world authorized to export seed potatoes to China.

## **Farm input price and consumer price indexes**

### **Farm input price indexes**

Given the overall macroeconomic environment and anticipated outputs in the agriculture sector, price changes for materials and services (inputs) used by the sector are expected to be moderate. It is anticipated that farm input prices will increase at an average annual rate of only 0.5 percent during the baseline period. This average, however, masks the situation in 2001 where input price inflation is 3.1 percent, mainly due to the increases in prices for feeder cattle, feed, fertilizer and seed. Over the baseline period, it is projected that there will be a downward trend in annual inflation rates for inputs from 3.1 percent in 2001 to 0.1 percent in 2007, due to lower weaner and feeder cattle prices from 2002 forward.

Over the baseline period, petroleum product prices will remain at high levels comparable with the peak in 2000. However, the observation of the initial months of the industrial petroleum product indexes for the current year suggests a small price drop for 2001 resulting from higher inventories.

Labour-related sectors will have moderate average increases: veterinary care (2.8 percent), machinery repair (2.3 percent), hired farm labour (2.1 percent) and custom work (1.5 percent). These increases are associated with rising costs of labour in the economy at large.

In summary, the production costs in Canada's agricultural industry may increase over the baseline period. Even though the prices may increase somewhat, the productivity gains will tend to offset in part the higher production costs. If the productivity increases continue as in the past, the production costs may remain stable. Such productivity gains reflect new technology, as well as industry restructuring and rationalization, which have been characteristics of the sector for a long time.

## Consumer price indexes

The projections over the baseline period indicate that the aggregate consumer price index (CPI) will increase at an average annual rate of 2.0 percent between 2001 and 2007. Higher growth is projected for non-food products relative to food products (average annual growth of 2.3 percent and 1.5 percent, respectively), over the baseline period. While food consumption continues to increase, the increasing ratio for non-food to food prices indicates that food expenditures will make up a smaller share of total household expenditures by the end of the baseline period. The same result is expected for food consumption outside the home. This index will increase at a faster rate than for meals eaten at home (2.1 percent and 1.2 percent, respectively).

Growth is anticipated to be very slow over the baseline period in the meat sector, since the industry cycle will be in its expansion phase early in the period and will begin to decline in 2006 and 2007. Inflation in this sector will average only 0.2 percent a year between 2001 and 2007. The egg CPI will rise more quickly than meat, posting an annual average of 1.9 percent between 2001 and 2007.

Prices in the dairy sector are projected to increase more than in the meat sector. In the baseline period, the CPI for dairy products is projected to increase at an average annual rate of 3.1 percent between 2001 and 2007.

The CPI for cereal products is expected to increase an average annual rate of 0.9 percent during the baseline period, concentrated mainly in the first year (2000/2001) when it will increase 4.4 percent.

The CPI for fruit is anticipated to increase an average of 2.5 percent a year, owing to a positive outlook for US prices. Growth in the CPI for vegetables occurs in the first year (5.0 percent over the 2000/2001 period), but there will be no growth afterward (average of 0.2 percent over the baseline period). This slowdown results from a slow increase in the vegetable prices in the United States and a decline in the price of potatoes during the baseline period.

The CPI for the other food products will increase at an average annual rate of 1.6 percent over the baseline period. The CPI for sugar is projected to remain relatively stable over the period, with a decline of around 0.7 percent between 2000 and 2004 followed by an increase of 0.4 percent 2004 and 2007. The CPI for fat and oil products will increase on average 1.7 percent between 2001 and 2007. However, the policy baseline projects a 3.4 percent decrease in this index between 2000 and 2001, due to falling world prices for vegetable oils.

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United States Department of Agriculture. "USDA Agricultural Baseline Projections to 2010" Washington: USDA, February 2001.





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# **Appendix A**

## **Comparison of international price projections**



The following set of graphic figures highlight prospects for international wheat, corn and soybean prices according to four agencies: AAFC, OECD, USDA and FAPRI.

Projections have been extracted from the following publications:

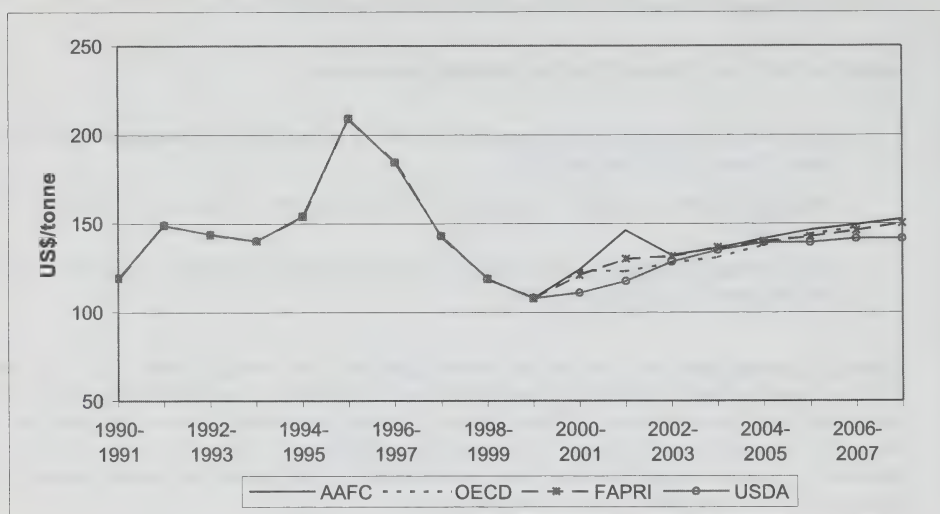
- Food and Agricultural Policy Research Institute. "US and World Agricultural Outlook 2001" Ames, Iowa: FAPRI, January 2001.
- Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development. "Agricultural Outlook" OECD, May 2001.
- United States Department of Agriculture. "USDA Agricultural Baseline Projections to 2010" Washington: USDA, February 2001.

Comparing international price projections across agencies is not straightforward for many reasons. The four agencies made their projections at different times in the year and hence used different information sets. They also report different prices. For most commodities, no one price could be found which was reported by all the agencies. To solve this problem, an indicator price was chosen for each commodity. Agency comparisons were then made by applying the annual percentage changes in their price projections to the 2000 value of the indicator price.

Rising prices (in nominal terms) constitute a common element across the projections for all agencies. The level of prices varies among the agencies. OECD projections are based on submissions by member countries. As a result, they tend to reflect a weighted average of member countries' views of their outlooks.

Three points can be made about the long-term projections:

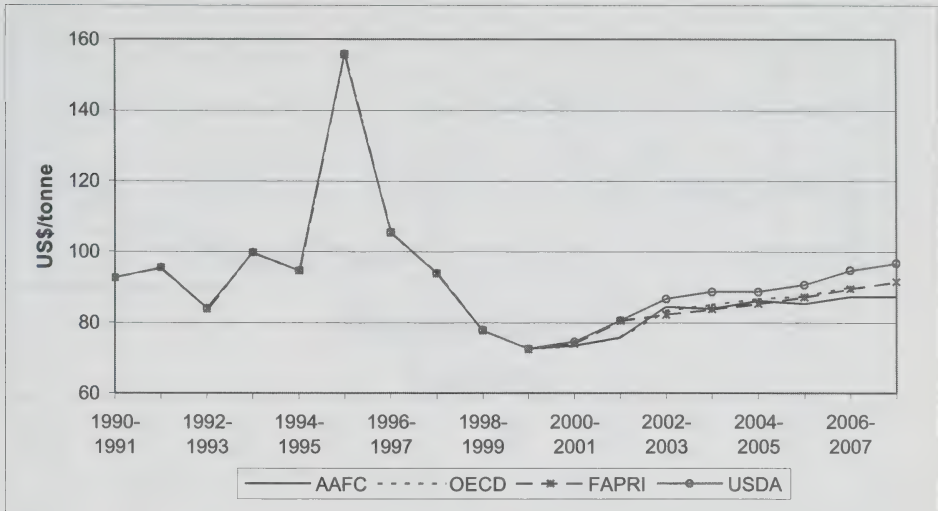
- Differences between projected price levels mainly reflect a different balance among assumptions used for world supply and demand (e.g. GDP growth rates, EU set-aside area, China's import demand).
- Higher grain and oilseed prices imply higher livestock prices.
- Commodity-specific policies result in lower production, which has a positive influence on world prices.

**Figure A.1: U.S. wheat price–Gulf**

### International wheat price comparison

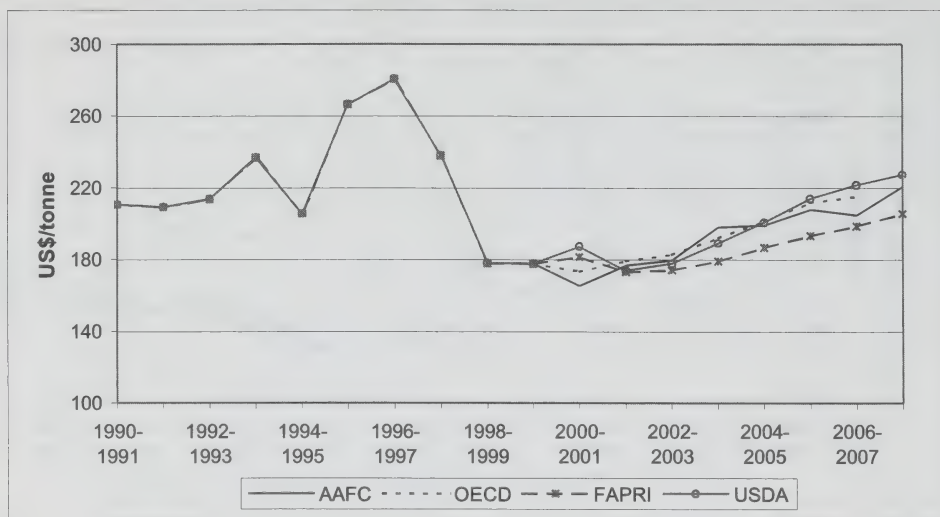
Comparisons were made using the US hard red winter wheat gulf price (US\$/t) as the indicator price. The US gulf price was reported by all agencies except the USDA. For the USDA, a gulf price was developed by applying the annual percentage changes of the US farm price to the 2000 value of the US gulf price.



**Figure A.2: U.S. corn price—Central Illinois**

### International corn price comparison

Comparisons were made using the Central Illinois corn price (US\$/t) as the indicator price. All agencies except AAFC reported the gulf price rather than the Central Illinois corn price. Projections for these agencies were developed by applying the annual percentage changes of the US gulf price to the 2000 value of the Central Illinois corn price.

**Figure A.3: U.S. soybean price—Central Illinois**

### International soybean price comparison

Comparisons were made using the Central Illinois soybean price (US\$/t) as the indicator price. The other agencies reported the gulf and farm prices rather than the Central Illinois soybean price. Projections for these agencies were developed by applying the annual percentage changes of the respective prices to the 2000 value of the Central Illinois soybean price.

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## **Appendix B Tables**





Table B.1: Economic assumptions

|   | 1997   | 1998    | 1999    | 2000    | 2001    | 2002    | 2003    | 2004    | 2005    | 2006    | 2007    | Average<br>1997-2000 | Growth rate<br>2001-2007 |
|---|--------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|----------------------|--------------------------|
| <b>REAL GDP (Annual percent change)</b> |        |         |         |         |         |         |         |         |         |         |         |                      |                          |
| Australia                               | 3.87   | 5.22    | 4.40    | 4.20    | 3.70    | 3.50    | 3.00    | 3.10    | 3.10    | 3.00    | 3.00    | 4.4                  |                          |
| EU 15                                   | 2.52   | 2.75    | 2.45    | 3.37    | 3.13    | 3.02    | 3.04    | 3.00    | 3.00    | 3.00    | 3.00    | 2.8                  |                          |
| Japan                                   | 1.59   | -2.51   | 0.20    | 1.91    | 2.33    | 2.01    | 1.89    | 1.86    | 1.82    | 1.84    | 1.84    | 0.3                  |                          |
| South Korea                             | 5.01   | -6.69   | 10.66   | 8.94    | 5.84    | 5.64    | 6.07    | 5.63    | 5.61    | 5.56    | 5.56    | 4.5                  |                          |
| Mexico                                  | 6.78   | 4.82    | 3.65    | 7.00    | 5.02    | 4.82    | 4.65    | 4.69    | 4.82    | 4.95    | 3.95    | 5.6                  |                          |
| Poland                                  | 6.84   | 4.87    | 4.04    | 9.59    | 5.70    | 5.50    | 5.30    | 5.40    | 5.40    | 5.40    | 5.40    | 6.3                  |                          |
| United States                           | 4.50   | 4.30    | 4.20    | 5.17    | 2.30    | 3.60    | 3.40    | 3.20    | 3.00    | 3.00    | 3.00    | 4.5                  |                          |
| Argentina                               | 8.59   | 3.90    | -3.08   | 2.67    | 3.10    | 4.38    | 4.08    | 4.12    | 4.12    | 4.08    | 4.08    | 3.0                  |                          |
| China                                   | 8.84   | 7.77    | 7.10    | 8.00    | 8.25    | 8.50    | 8.30    | 8.20    | 8.10    | 8.00    | 8.00    | 7.9                  |                          |
| Non-OECD                                | 3.96   | 1.26    | 2.83    | 5.18    | 4.82    | 4.70    | 4.70    | 4.63    | 4.66    | 4.69    | 4.69    | 3.3                  |                          |
| <b>CPI (Annual percent change)</b>      |        |         |         |         |         |         |         |         |         |         |         |                      |                          |
| Australia                               | 0.25   | 0.85    | 1.47    | 2.90    | 2.70    | 2.50    | 2.50    | 2.50    | 2.50    | 2.50    | 2.50    | 1.4                  |                          |
| EU 15                                   | 2.05   | 1.73    | 1.20    | 2.10    | 2.04    | 1.74    | 1.90    | 1.90    | 1.90    | 1.90    | 1.90    | 1.8                  |                          |
| Japan                                   | 1.71   | 0.65    | -0.33   | -0.50   | 0.00    | -0.10   | 0.20    | 0.20    | 0.20    | 0.20    | 0.20    | 0.4                  |                          |
| South Korea                             | 4.44   | 7.51    | 0.81    | 2.50    | 3.50    | 2.80    | 2.89    | 3.00    | 3.00    | 3.00    | 3.00    | 3.8                  |                          |
| Mexico                                  | 15.93  | 16.59   | 9.49    | 9.30    | 7.20    | 5.50    | 4.50    | 4.00    | 3.80    | 3.50    | 3.50    | 12.8                 |                          |
| Poland                                  | 14.88  | 11.58   | 7.30    | 9.10    | 6.10    | 4.90    | 3.90    | 3.50    | 3.50    | 3.50    | 3.50    | 10.7                 |                          |
| United States                           | 2.34   | 1.55    | 2.18    | 3.36    | 2.60    | 2.40    | 2.40    | 2.30    | 2.30    | 2.30    | 2.30    | 2.4                  |                          |
| Argentina                               | 0.79   | -1.44   | -1.50   | 0.68    | 1.97    | 2.46    | 2.47    | 2.48    | 2.49    | 2.50    | 2.50    | -0.4                 |                          |
| China                                   | 0.78   | -1.06   | -1.00   | 2.50    | 3.00    | 4.00    | 4.50    | 4.75    | 4.75    | 4.90    | 4.90    | 0.3                  |                          |
| <b>POPULATION (Million)</b>             |        |         |         |         |         |         |         |         |         |         |         |                      |                          |
| World                                   | 5808.7 | 5890.9  | 5972.6  | 6054.2  | 6136.3  | 6218.3  | 6299.8  | 6381.5  | 6462.5  | 6543.6  | 6626.0  | 5931.6               | 1.3%                     |
| OECD                                    | 1098.4 | 1105.8  | 1113.6  | 1119.4  | 1126.4  | 1133.3  | 1140.2  | 1147.1  | 1153.5  | 1160.2  | 1166.8  | 1109.3               | 0.6%                     |
| Non-OECD                                | 4710.2 | 4785.1  | 4859.0  | 4934.8  | 5009.9  | 5085.0  | 5159.7  | 5234.4  | 5308.9  | 5383.4  | 5459.2  | 4822.3               | 1.4%                     |
| <b>EXCHANGE RATE</b>                    |        |         |         |         |         |         |         |         |         |         |         |                      |                          |
| Australia - A\$/US\$                    | 1.35   | 1.59    | 1.55    | 1.72    | 1.74    | 1.62    | 1.54    | 1.50    | 1.46    | 1.40    | 1.36    | 1.6                  | -4.0%                    |
| EU 15 - Euro/US\$                       | 0.88   | 0.89    | 0.94    | 1.08    | 1.05    | 1.02    | 1.02    | 1.01    | 1.01    | 1.00    | 1.00    | 0.9                  | -0.8%                    |
| Japan - ¥/US\$                          | 121.00 | 130.89  | 113.89  | 107.55  | 108.80  | 108.80  | 106.34  | 103.82  | 101.38  | 99.02   | 100.00  | 118.3                | -1.4%                    |
| South Korea - Won/US\$                  | 950.51 | 1400.48 | 1186.71 | 1122.85 | 1137.40 | 1137.40 | 1135.45 | 1133.89 | 1132.59 | 1131.41 | 1130.23 | 1165.1               | -0.1%                    |
| Mexico - N\$/US\$                       | 7.92   | 9.15    | 9.55    | 9.47    | 9.57    | 9.57    | 9.80    | 9.98    | 10.17   | 10.33   | 10.48   | 9.0                  | 1.5%                     |
| New Zealand - NZ\$/US\$                 | 1.51   | 1.87    | 1.89    | 2.20    | 2.27    | 1.94    | 1.86    | 1.90    | 1.90    | 1.90    | 1.90    | 1.9                  | -3.0%                    |
| Poland - Z\$/US\$                       | 3.28   | 3.49    | 3.96    | 4.32    | 4.42    | 4.46    | 4.49    | 4.50    | 4.53    | 4.55    | 4.57    | 3.8                  | 0.6%                     |
| China - Yuan/US\$                       | 8.29   | 8.28    | 8.28    | 8.28    | 8.64    | 8.90    | 9.22    | 9.56    | 9.92    | 10.30   | 10.69   | 8.3                  | 3.6%                     |

Source: OECD - Agricultural Outlook (Except 2007)

Note: 1. Excluding China, Argentina and the Republics of the former Soviet Union.

Table B.2: Main policy assumptions for cereal and oilseed markets

|   | 1997   | 1998   | 1999   | 2000   | 2001   | 2002   | 2003   | 2004   | 2005   | 2006   | 2007   | Average |        | Growth rate<br>2001-2007 |
|---|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|---------|--------|--------------------------|
| EU15  |        |        |        |        |        |        |        |        |        |        |        |         |        |                          |
| Cereal support price <sup>1</sup> (Euro/t)  | 119.2  | 119.2  | 119.2  | 110.3  | 101.3  | 101.3  | 101.3  | 101.3  | 101.3  | 101.3  | 101.3  | 117.0   | -13.4% | 0.0%                     |
| Cereal compensation <sup>2,3</sup> (Euro/t)   | 54.3   | 54.3   | 54.3   | 58.7   | 63.0   | 63.0   | 63.0   | 63.0   | 63.0   | 63.0   | 63.0   | 55.4    | 13.7%  | 0.0%                     |
| Set-aside rate <sup>8</sup> (%)   | 8.7    | 9.1    | 13.1   | 13.4   | 13.9   | 14.0   | 14.1   | 14.1   | 14.1   | 14.2   | 14.3   | 11.1    | 29.0%  | 0.5%                     |
| Set-aside payment <sup>3</sup> (Euro/t)   | 68.8   | 68.8   | 68.8   | 58.7   | 63.0   | 63.0   | 63.0   | 63.0   | 63.0   | 63.0   | 63.0   | 68.8    | -8.4%  | 0.0%                     |
| Subsidised export limits <sup>4</sup> (mt)  |        |        |        |        |        |        |        |        |        |        |        |         |        |                          |
| wheat   | 18.0   | 16.8   | 15.6   | 14.4   | 14.4   | 14.4   | 14.4   | 14.4   | 14.4   | 14.4   | 14.4   | 16.2    | -11.1% | 0.0%                     |
| coarse grains   | 12.6   | 12.0   | 11.0   | 10.4   | 10.4   | 10.4   | 10.4   | 10.4   | 10.4   | 10.4   | 10.4   | 11.5    | -9.2%  | 0.0%                     |
| Oilseed compensation <sup>2,6</sup> (Euro/t)  | 94     | 94     | 94     | 82     | 72     | 63     | 63     | 63     | 63     | 63     | 63     | 94.0    | -33.0% | -2.2%                    |
| UNITED STATES   |        |        |        |        |        |        |        |        |        |        |        |         |        |                          |
| Wheat loan rate (US\$/t)  | 94.8   | 94.8   | 94.8   | 94.8   | 94.8   | 94.8   | 94.8   | 94.8   | 94.8   | 94.8   | 94.8   | 94.8    | 0.0%   | 0.0%                     |
| Maize loan rate (US\$/t)  | 74.4   | 74.4   | 74.4   | 74.4   | 74.4   | 74.4   | 74.4   | 74.4   | 74.4   | 74.4   | 74.4   | 74.4    | 0.0%   | 0.0%                     |
| Soybeans loan rate <sup>7</sup> (US\$/t)  | 193.3  | 193.3  | 193.3  | 193.3  | 193.3  | 193.3  | 193.3  | 193.3  | 193.3  | 193.3  | 193.3  | 193.3   | 0.0%   | 0.0%                     |
| CRP areas (Mha)   |        |        |        |        |        |        |        |        |        |        |        |         |        |                          |
| wheat   | 3.7    | 3.8    | 4.0    | 4.4    | 4.5    | 4.6    | 4.7    | 4.7    | 4.7    | 4.7    | 4.7    | 3.8     | 22.6%  | 2.7%                     |
| coarse grains <sup>5</sup>  | 2.7    | 2.6    | 2.7    | 3      | 3.1    | 3.1    | 3.1    | 3.1    | 3.1    | 3.1    | 3.1    | 2.7     | 16.3%  | 2.3%                     |
| soybeans  | 1.5    | 1.3    | 1.3    | 1.4    | 1.4    | 1.3    | 1.3    | 1.3    | 1.3    | 1.3    | 1.3    | 1.4     | -4.9%  | 0.0%                     |
| CHINA   |        |        |        |        |        |        |        |        |        |        |        |         |        |                          |
| Wheat procurement price (Yuan/t)  | 1217.0 | 1216.8 | 1259.7 | 1310.4 | 1376.5 | 1447.3 | 1531.2 | 1620.0 | 1700.8 | 1766.3 | 1834.3 | 1251.0  | 46.6%  | 4.9%                     |
| Coarse grains procurement price (Yuan/t)  | 995.4  | 1035.3 | 1076.8 | 1125.9 | 1188.2 | 1260.4 | 1340.1 | 1425.0 | 1500.2 | 1558.1 | 1618.2 | 1058.3  | 52.9%  | 5.3%                     |
| JAPAN   |        |        |        |        |        |        |        |        |        |        |        |         |        |                          |
| Tariffs <sup>4</sup>  |        |        |        |        |        |        |        |        |        |        |        |         |        |                          |
| rapeseed oil ("000¥/t)  | 14.0   | 12.9   | 11.9   | 10.9   | 10.9   | 10.9   | 10.9   | 10.9   | 10.9   | 10.9   | 10.9   | 12.4    | -12.3% | 0.0%                     |
| soybean oil ("000¥/t)   | 14.0   | 12.9   | 11.9   | 10.9   | 10.9   | 10.9   | 10.9   | 10.9   | 10.9   | 10.9   | 10.9   | 12.4    | -12.3% | 0.0%                     |
| Historical data source: OECD - Agricultural Outlook                                 |        |        |        |        |        |        |        |        |        |        |        |         |        |                          |
| Notes: 1. Common intervention price for soft wheat, barley, maize, rye and sorghum. |        |        |        |        |        |        |        |        |        |        |        |         |        |                          |
| 2. Compensatory area payments.  |        |        |        |        |        |        |        |        |        |        |        |         |        |                          |
| 3. Actual payments made per hectare based on program yields.                        |        |        |        |        |        |        |        |        |        |        |        |         |        |                          |
| 4. Year beginning April 1.  |        |        |        |        |        |        |        |        |        |        |        |         |        |                          |
| 5. Includes barley, maize, oats and sorghum.  |        |        |        |        |        |        |        |        |        |        |        |         |        |                          |
| 6. Payments made per hectare based on cereal regional yields.                       |        |        |        |        |        |        |        |        |        |        |        |         |        |                          |
| 7. For non recourse commodity loans.  |        |        |        |        |        |        |        |        |        |        |        |         |        |                          |
| 8. Compulsory and voluntary.  |        |        |        |        |        |        |        |        |        |        |        |         |        |                          |

Table B.3: Main policy assumptions for livestock markets

|  | 1997   | 1998  | 1999  | 2000  | 2001  | 2002  | 2003  | 2004  | 2005  | 2006  | 2007  | Average %Chg. 2007:<br>1997-2000 |         | Growth rate<br>2001-2007 |
|--|--------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|----------------------------------|---------|--------------------------|
| MEAT   |        |       |       |       |       |       |       |       |       |       |       |                                  |         |                          |
| EU15   |        |       |       |       |       |       |       |       |       |       |       |                                  |         |                          |
| Beef support price <sup>1,2</sup> (Euro/kg dw)   | 2.8    | 2.8   | 2.8   | 2.6   | 2.4   | 2.2   | 2.2   | 2.2   | 2.2   | 2.2   | 2.2   | 2.7                              | -18.6%  | -1.3%                    |
| Male bovine premium: (Euro/head)   | 152.1  | 152.1 | 152.1 | 178.0 | 203.0 | 229.0 | 229.0 | 229.0 | 229.0 | 229.0 | 229.0 | 158.6                            | 44.4%   | 2.0%                     |
| Adult bovine slaughter premium:<br>(Euro/head)   | 0.0    | 0.0   | 0.0   | 48.5  | 74.5  | 101.5 | 101.5 | 101.5 | 101.5 | 101.5 | 101.5 | 12.1                             | —       | 5.3%                     |
| Calf slaughter premium (Euro/head)   | 0.0    | 0.0   | 0.0   | 17.0  | 33.0  | 50.0  | 50.0  | 50.0  | 50.0  | 50.0  | 50.0  | 4.3                              | —       | 7.2%                     |
| Suckler cow premium (Euro/head)  | 145.0  | 145.0 | 145.0 | 163.0 | 182.0 | 200.0 | 200.0 | 200.0 | 200.0 | 200.0 | 200.0 | 149.5                            | 33.8%   | 1.6%                     |
| Subsidised export limits: (kt cwe)   |        |       |       |       |       |       |       |       |       |       |       |                                  |         |                          |
| pig meat <sup>3</sup>  | 503.0  | 483.0 | 463.0 | 444.0 | 444.0 | 444.0 | 444.0 | 444.0 | 444.0 | 444.0 | 444.0 | 483.0                            | -8.1%   | 0.0%                     |
| beef   | 1011.0 | 948.0 | 884.9 | 837.5 | 821.7 | 821.7 | 821.7 | 821.7 | 821.7 | 821.7 | 821.7 | 920.4                            | -10.7%  | 0.0%                     |
| poultry meat   | 375.0  | 345.0 | 316.0 | 286.0 | 286.0 | 286.0 | 286.0 | 286.0 | 286.0 | 286.0 | 286.0 | 345.3                            | -17.2%  | 0.0%                     |
| JAPAN  |        |       |       |       |       |       |       |       |       |       |       |                                  |         |                          |
| Beef tariff <sup>4</sup> (%)   | 44.3   | 42.3  | 40.4  | 38.5  | 38.5  | 38.5  | 38.5  | 38.5  | 38.5  | 38.5  | 38.5  | 41.4                             | -6.9%   | 0.0%                     |
| Pig meat import system   |        |       |       |       |       |       |       |       |       |       |       |                                  |         |                          |
| tariff (%)   | 4.8    | 4.5   | 4.4   | 4.3   | 4.3   | 4.3   | 4.3   | 4.3   | 4.3   | 4.3   | 4.3   | 4.5                              | -4.4%   | 0.0%                     |
| standard import price <sup>5</sup> (¥/kg dw)   | 466.0  | 442.5 | 432.5 | 425.0 | 425.0 | 425.0 | 425.0 | 425.0 | 425.0 | 425.0 | 425.0 | 441.5                            | -3.7%   | 0.0%                     |
| Poultry meat tariff (%)  | 12.0   | 12.0  | 12.0  | 12.0  | 12.0  | 12.0  | 12.0  | 12.0  | 12.0  | 12.0  | 12.0  | 12.0                             | 0.0%    | 0.0%                     |
| SOUTH KOREA  |        |       |       |       |       |       |       |       |       |       |       |                                  |         |                          |
| Beef tariff (%)  | 42.8   | 42.4  | 42.0  | 41.6  | 41.2  | 40.8  | 40.4  | 40.0  | 40.0  | 40.0  | 40.0  | 42.2                             | -5.2%   | -0.5%                    |
| Beef mark-up (%)   | 40.0   | 20.0  | 10.0  | 0.0   | 0.0   | 0.0   | 0.0   | 0.0   | 0.0   | 0.0   | 0.0   | 17.5                             | -100.0% | —                        |
| Pig meat tariff (%)  | 33.4   | 32.2  | 31.0  | 29.8  | 27.9  | 26.1  | 25.2  | 25.0  | 25.0  | 25.0  | 25.0  | 31.6                             | -20.9%  | -1.8%                    |
| MEXICO   |        |       |       |       |       |       |       |       |       |       |       |                                  |         |                          |
| Pig meat tariff-quota (kt pw)  | 76.0   | 79.0  | 81.0  | 84    | 87.0  | 90.0  | 94.0  | 94.0  | 94.0  | 94.0  | 94.0  | 78.7                             | 19.5%   | 1.9%                     |
| in-quota tariff (%)  | 12.0   | 10.0  | 8.0   | 6.0   | 4.0   | 2.0   | 0.0   | 0.0   | 0.0   | 0.0   | 0.0   | 9.0                              | -100.0% | -100.0%                  |
| Poultry meat tariff-quota (kt pw)  | 104.0  | 107.0 | 110.0 | 113   | 116.0 | 120.0 | 123.0 | 123.0 | 123.0 | 123.0 | 123.0 | 107.0                            | 15.0%   | 1.4%                     |
| UNITED STATES  |        |       |       |       |       |       |       |       |       |       |       |                                  |         |                          |
| Beef tariff-quota (kt pw)  | 696.6  | 696.6 | 696.6 | 696.6 | 696.6 | 696.6 | 696.6 | 696.6 | 696.6 | 696.6 | 696.6 | 696.6                            | 0.0%    | 0.0%                     |
| over-quota tariff (%)  | 28.8   | 28.0  | 27.2  | 26.4  | 26.4  | 26.4  | 26.4  | 26.4  | 26.4  | 26.4  | 26.4  | 28.0                             | -5.7%   | 0.0%                     |
| CHINA  |        |       |       |       |       |       |       |       |       |       |       |                                  |         |                          |
| Pig meat tariff (%)  | 64.0   | 20.0  | 20.0  | 20.0  | 20.0  | 20.0  | 20.0  | 20.0  | 20.0  | 20.0  | 20.0  | 31.0                             | -35.5%  | 0.0%                     |
| Historical data sources: OECD - Agricultural Outlook   |        |       |       |       |       |       |       |       |       |       |       |                                  |         |                          |
| Notes: 1. Price for R3 grade male cattle.  |        |       |       |       |       |       |       |       |       |       |       |                                  |         |                          |
| 2. Year beginning July 1.  |        |       |       |       |       |       |       |       |       |       |       |                                  |         |                          |
| 3. Weighted average of bull and steer payments.  |        |       |       |       |       |       |       |       |       |       |       |                                  |         |                          |
| 4. Includes national envelopes for beef.   |        |       |       |       |       |       |       |       |       |       |       |                                  |         |                          |
| 5. Includes live trade.  |        |       |       |       |       |       |       |       |       |       |       |                                  |         |                          |
| 6. Year beginning April 1.   |        |       |       |       |       |       |       |       |       |       |       |                                  |         |                          |
| 7. Boneless chicken meat applied rate.   |        |       |       |       |       |       |       |       |       |       |       |                                  |         |                          |
| 8. Tariff-quotas are NAFTA agreements for US and Canadian pig meat and US poultry meat.  |        |       |       |       |       |       |       |       |       |       |       |                                  |         |                          |
| 9. Non-NAFTA suppliers.  |        |       |       |       |       |       |       |       |       |       |       |                                  |         |                          |
| 10. Total quota.   |        |       |       |       |       |       |       |       |       |       |       |                                  |         |                          |
| 11. Year ending June 30.   |        |       |       |       |       |       |       |       |       |       |       |                                  |         |                          |
| 12. Manufacturer   |        |       |       |       |       |       |       |       |       |       |       |                                  |         |                          |
| 13. Paid to producers.   |        |       |       |       |       |       |       |       |       |       |       |                                  |         |                          |
| 14. Difference between transaction price and guaranteed price until 2000, new direct payment since 2001                          |        |       |       |       |       |       |       |       |       |       |       |                                  |         |                          |
| 15. Excludes processed cheese.   |        |       |       |       |       |       |       |       |       |       |       |                                  |         |                          |
| 16. Year beginning January 1.  |        |       |       |       |       |       |       |       |       |       |       |                                  |         |                          |
| 17. Whole milk equivalent.   |        |       |       |       |       |       |       |       |       |       |       |                                  |         |                          |
| 18. Emergency import procedures for frozen beef triggered from August 1995 and again from August 1, 1996.                        |        |       |       |       |       |       |       |       |       |       |       |                                  |         |                          |
| 19. Pig carcass imports. Emergency import procedures triggered from November 1995 to March 1996 and from July 1996 to June 1997. |        |       |       |       |       |       |       |       |       |       |       |                                  |         |                          |

Historical data source: OECD - Agricultural Outlook

Notes: 1. Price for R3 grade male cattle.

2. Year beginning July 1.

3. Weighted average of bull and steer payments.

4. Includes national envelopes for beef.

5. Includes live trade.

6. Year beginning April 1.

7. Boneless chicken meat applied rate.

8. Tariff-quota are NAFTA agreements for US

and Canadian pig meat and US poultry meat.

9. Non-NAFTA suppliers.

10. Total quota.

11. Year ending June 30.

12. Manufacturing

13. Paid to producers.

14. Difference between transaction price and guaranteed

price until 2000, new direct payment since 2001

15. Excludes processed cheese.

16. Year beginning January 1.

17. Whole milk equivalent.

18. Emergency import procedures for frozen

beef triggered from August 1995 and again

from August 1, 1996.

19. Pig carcass imports. Emergency import

procedures triggered from November 1995 to

March 1996 and from July 1996 to June 1997.



Table B.3: Main policy assumptions for livestock markets (continued)

|  | 1997   | 1998   | 1999   | 2000   | 2001   | 2002   | 2003   | 2004   | 2005   | 2006   | 2007   | Average<br>1997-2000 | %Chg. 2007:<br>1997-2000<br>Average | Growth rate<br>2001-2007 |
|--|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|----------------------|-------------------------------------|--------------------------|
| <b>DAIRY</b>                                       |        |        |        |        |        |        |        |        |        |        |        |                      |                                     |                          |
| <b>EU15</b>  |        |        |        |        |        |        |        |        |        |        |        |                      |                                     |                          |
| Milk quota <sup>1u</sup> (mt pw)                   | 117    | 117    | 117    | 118    | 119    | 119    | 119    | 119    | 119    | 120    | 120    | 117.0                | 2.6%                                | 0.3%                     |
| Milk target price (Euro/litre)                     | 0.32   | 0.32   | 0.32   | 0.32   | 0.32   | 0.32   | 0.32   | 0.32   | 0.31   | 0.29   | 0.27   | 0.32                 | -13.8%                              | -2.4%                    |
| Butter intervention price (Euro/t)                 | 3282.0 | 3282.0 | 3282.0 | 3282.0 | 3282.0 | 3282.0 | 3282.0 | 3282.0 | 3200.0 | 3036.0 | 2800.0 | 3282.0               | -14.7%                              | -2.8%                    |
| SMP intervention price (Euro/t)                    | 2055.2 | 2055.2 | 2055.2 | 2055.2 | 2055.2 | 2055.2 | 2055.2 | 2055.2 | 2003.8 | 1901.2 | 1750.0 | 2055.2               | -14.9%                              | -2.6%                    |
| Subsidised export limits <sup>1v</sup> (kt pw)     |        |        |        |        |        |        |        |        |        |        |        |                      |                                     |                          |
| butter   | 452.3  | 434.8  | 417.0  | 403.5  | 399.0  | 399.0  | 399.0  | 399.0  | 399.0  | 399.0  | 399.0  | 426.9                | -6.5%                               | 0.0%                     |
| cheese   | 384.0  | 363.0  | 342.0  | 326.3  | 321.0  | 321.0  | 321.0  | 321.0  | 321.0  | 321.0  | 321.0  | 353.8                | -9.3%                               | 0.0%                     |
| SMP  | 310.3  | 297.8  | 285.3  | 276.0  | 273.0  | 273.0  | 273.0  | 273.0  | 273.0  | 273.0  | 273.0  | 292.3                | -6.6%                               | 0.0%                     |
| other milk products                                | 1094.5 | 1049.0 | 1003.6 | 989.5  | 958.1  | 958.1  | 958.1  | 958.1  | 958.1  | 958.1  | 958.0  | 1029.1               | -6.9%                               | 0.0%                     |
| <b>JAPAN</b>                                       |        |        |        |        |        |        |        |        |        |        |        |                      |                                     |                          |
| Milk guaranteed price <sup>1x</sup> (¥/litre)      | 76.5   | 76.1   | 75.6   | 74.3   | ...    | ...    | ...    | ...    | ...    | ...    | ...    | 75.6                 | ...                                 | ...                      |
| standard transaction price <sup>1y</sup> (¥/litre) | 65.3   | 64.9   | 64.4   | 63.1   | ...    | ...    | ...    | ...    | ...    | ...    | ...    | 64.4                 | ...                                 | ...                      |
| deficiency payment <sup>1z</sup> (¥/litre)         | 11.2   | 11.2   | 11.1   | 10.6   | 10.6   | 10.6   | 10.6   | 10.6   | 10.6   | 10.8   | 10.8   | 11.0                 | -3.8%                               | 0.0%                     |
| Cheese tariff <sup>1a</sup> (%)                    | 32.4   | 31.5   | 30.7   | 29.8   | 29.8   | 29.8   | 29.8   | 29.8   | 29.8   | 29.8   | 29.8   | 31.1                 | -4.2%                               | 0.0%                     |
| Tariff-quotas (kt pw)                              |        |        |        |        |        |        |        |        |        |        |        |                      |                                     |                          |
| SMP  | 93     | 93     | 93     | 93     | 93     | 93     | 93     | 93     | 93     | 93     | 93     | 93.0                 | 0.0%                                | 0.0%                     |
| designated products <sup>1v</sup>                  | 137    | 137    | 137    | 137    | 137    | 137    | 137    | 137    | 137    | 137    | 137    | 137.0                | 0.0%                                | 0.0%                     |
| other products <sup>1v</sup>                       | 128    | 130    | 132    | 134    | 134    | 134    | 134    | 134    | 134    | 134    | 134    | 130.0                | 3.1%                                | 0.0%                     |
| <b>MEXICO</b>                                      |        |        |        |        |        |        |        |        |        |        |        |                      |                                     |                          |
| Tariff-quotas (kt pw)                              |        |        |        |        |        |        |        |        |        |        |        |                      |                                     |                          |
| milk powders                                       | 124    | 125    | 126    | 128    | 129    | 131    | 132    | 134    | 134    | 134    | 134    | 125.0                | 7.2%                                | 0.8%                     |
| of which NAFTA                                     | 43.7   | 45.0   | 46.4   | 47.8   | 49.2   | 50.7   | 52.2   | 52.2   | 52.2   | 52.2   | 52.2   | 45.0                 | 15.9%                               | 1.5%                     |
| <b>UNITED STATES<sup>1b</sup></b>                  |        |        |        |        |        |        |        |        |        |        |        |                      |                                     |                          |
| Milk support price <sup>1c</sup> (US\$/litre)      | 23.2   | 22.8   | 22.5   | 22.5   | 22.5   | 0      | 0      | 0      | 0      | 0      | 0      | 22.8                 | -100.0%                             | -100.0%                  |
| Butter support price (US\$/t)                      | 1411   | 1391   | 1433   | 1433   | 1433   | 0      | 0      | 0      | 0      | 0      | 0      | 1411.7               | -100.0%                             | -100.0%                  |
| SMP support price (US\$/t)                         | 2297   | 2284   | 2229   | 2227   | 2227   | 0      | 0      | 0      | 0      | 0      | 0      | 2263.3               | -100.0%                             | -100.0%                  |
| Cheese tariff-quota (kt pw)                        | 124    | 128    | 132    | 136    | 136    | 136    | 136    | 136    | 136    | 136    | 136    | 128.0                | 6.3%                                | 0.0%                     |
| Subsidised export limits <sup>1v</sup>             |        |        |        |        |        |        |        |        |        |        |        |                      |                                     |                          |
| butter (kt pw)                                     | 34     | 30     | 25     | 21     | 21     | 21     | 21     | 21     | 21     | 21     | 21     | 29.7                 | -29.2%                              | 0.0%                     |
| SMP (kt pw)  | 92     | 84     | 76     | 68     | 68     | 68     | 68     | 68     | 68     | 68     | 68     | 84.0                 | -19.0%                              | 0.0%                     |

Historical data source: OECD - Agricultural Outlook

Notes: 1. Price for R3 grade male cattle.

2. Year beginning July 1.

3. Weighted average of bull and steer payments.

4. Includes national envelopes for beef.

5. Includes live trade.

6. Year beginning April 1.

7. Boneless chicken meat applied rate.

9. Non-NAFTA suppliers.

10. Total quota.

11. Year ending June 30.

12. Manufacture

13. Paid to producers

14. Difference between transaction price and guaranteed price until 2000, new direct payment since 2001

17. Whole milk equivalent.

18. Emergency import procedures for frozen beef triggered from August 1995 and again from August 1, 1996.

19. Pig carcass imports. Emergency import procedures triggered from November 1995 to March 1996 and from July 1996 to June 1997.



Table B.4: International wheat market

|  | 1997  | 1998  | 1999  | 2000  | 2001  | 2002  | 2003  | 2004  | 2005  | 2006  | 2007  | Average<br>1997-2000 | %Chg. 2007:<br>1997-2000<br>Average | Growth rate<br>2001-2007 |
|--|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|----------------------|-------------------------------------|--------------------------|
| <b>World Wheat Supply-Disposition (Mt)</b>   |       |       |       |       |       |       |       |       |       |       |       |                      |                                     |                          |
| Area harvested (Mha)   | 228.8 | 225.5 | 217.1 | 213.8 | 217.5 | 226.7 | 226.0 | 224.0 | 225.4 | 226.7 | 227.7 | 221.3                | 2.9%                                | 0.8%                     |
| Yield (t/ha)   | 2.66  | 2.60  | 2.68  | 2.70  | 2.64  | 2.73  | 2.75  | 2.80  | 2.83  | 2.84  | 2.85  | 2.66                 | 7.3%                                | 1.3%                     |
| Production   | 608.4 | 587.3 | 582.4 | 576.6 | 575.1 | 619.4 | 621.6 | 626.3 | 637.8 | 644.9 | 649.9 | 588.7                | 10.4%                               | 2.1%                     |
| Disappearance  | 582.9 | 587.7 | 594.6 | 588.1 | 589.4 | 610.8 | 615.2 | 626.7 | 635.9 | 643.5 | 650.2 | 588.3                | 10.5%                               | 1.7%                     |
| of which feed  | 99.1  | 103.5 | 99.4  | 94.9  | 93.1  | 100.8 | 100.6 | 102.5 | 102.8 | 103.4 | 103.3 | 99.2                 | 4.1%                                | 1.7%                     |
| Ending Stocks <sup>1</sup>   | 135.9 | 135.4 | 123.2 | 111.7 | 97.5  | 106.1 | 112.5 | 112.2 | 114.1 | 115.5 | 115.1 | 126.6                | -9.0%                               | 2.8%                     |
| <b>Stocks-to-Use Ratio</b>   |       |       |       |       |       |       |       |       |       |       |       |                      |                                     |                          |
| Wheat Price, 1HRW, US Gulf (US\$/t)  | 0.23  | 0.23  | 0.21  | 0.19  | 0.17  | 0.17  | 0.18  | 0.18  | 0.18  | 0.18  | 0.18  | 0.22                 | -17.7%                              | 1.1%                     |
| Wheat Price, 1HAD, Minneapolis (US\$/t)  | 142.9 | 118.8 | 107.9 | 123.9 | 146.1 | 132.0 | 136.2 | 141.5 | 146.4 | 149.3 | 152.2 | 123.4                | 23.4%                               | 0.7%                     |
| Wheat Price, 1HAD, Minneapolis (US\$/t)  | 219.5 | 149.1 | 155.3 | 143.9 | 189.7 | 153.4 | 158.1 | 164.4 | 170.0 | 173.4 | 178.8 | 167.0                | 5.9%                                | 0.7%                     |
| PPI of flour, USA (1982=100)   | 120.0 | 116.0 | 114.1 | 115.8 | 115.4 | 112.7 | 111.8 | 112.2 | 113.3 | 114.6 | 115.9 | 116.5                | -0.5%                               | 0.1%                     |
| PPI of bakery & pasta products,<br>USA (1982=100) <sup>2</sup>   | 173.9 | 175.8 | 178.0 | 182.4 | 187.0 | 190.2 | 183.2 | 197.1 | 201.6 | 206.4 | 211.3 | 177.5                | 19.1%                               | 2.1%                     |
| <b>Major Net Exporters (Mt)</b>  |       |       |       |       |       |       |       |       |       |       |       |                      |                                     |                          |
| Argentina  | 10.2  | 6.9   | 10.6  | 11.0  | 11.9  | 12.4  | 12.1  | 12.1  | 12.2  | 12.6  | 13.7  | 9.7                  | 41.6%                               | 2.3%                     |
| Australia  | 15.7  | 16.4  | 17.5  | 18.9  | 20.0  | 19.6  | 19.9  | 19.7  | 19.1  | 19.0  | 18.5  | 17.1                 | 8.1%                                | -1.3%                    |
| Canada   | 19.9  | 14.6  | 18.3  | 17.2  | 15.5  | 17.3  | 18.2  | 17.7  | 17.7  | 17.4  | 18.0  | 17.5                 | 2.9%                                | 2.6%                     |
| European Union   | 11.1  | 12.0  | 13.6  | 12.0  | 15.0  | 20.5  | 19.7  | 22.7  | 21.1  | 19.4  | 18.0  | 12.2                 | 47.4%                               | 3.1%                     |
| United States  | 25.7  | 25.6  | 27.1  | 28.2  | 24.7  | 25.1  | 28.2  | 28.1  | 30.9  | 32.7  | 34.4  | 26.7                 | 28.9%                               | 5.6%                     |
| Canada's Trade Share (%)   | 24.1  | 19.4  | 21.0  | 19.7  | 17.8  | 18.3  | 18.5  | 17.6  | 17.5  | 17.2  | 17.6  | 21.1                 | -16.5%                              | -0.2%                    |
| <b>Major Net Importers (Mt)</b>  |       |       |       |       |       |       |       |       |       |       |       |                      |                                     |                          |
| China  | 0.8   | 0.3   | 0.5   | 1.3   | 1.2   | 2.4   | 3.4   | 3.0   | 2.3   | 2.1   | 2.0   | 0.7                  | 186.1%                              | 9.0%                     |
| Japan  | 6.0   | 5.7   | 5.6   | 5.6   | 5.5   | 5.6   | 5.6   | 5.6   | 5.6   | 5.7   | 5.7   | 5.7                  | -1.3%                               | 0.3%                     |
| South Korea  | 4.2   | 4.3   | 3.3   | 4.8   | 3.4   | 4.3   | 4.1   | 4.4   | 4.4   | 4.3   | 3.8   | 4.1                  | -9.5%                               | 1.9%                     |
| Rest of World <sup>3</sup>   | 89.5  | 88.4  | 76.1  | 71.9  | 77.7  | 86.2  | 88.2  | 90.8  | 91.7  | 92.5  | 94.4  | 71.4                 | 32.1%                               | 3.3%                     |
| <b>Historical data sources: Statistics Canada - Cereals and Oilseeds Review; OECD - Agricultural Outlook</b> |       |       |       |       |       |       |       |       |       |       |       |                      |                                     |                          |
| Notes: 1. Data reported on geographical crop year basis.   |       |       |       |       |       |       |       |       |       |       |       |                      |                                     |                          |
| 2. Net exports are defined as exports minus imports.   |       |       |       |       |       |       |       |       |       |       |       |                      |                                     |                          |
| 3. Net imports are defined as imports minus exports.   |       |       |       |       |       |       |       |       |       |       |       |                      |                                     |                          |
| 4. World minus OECD, former Soviet Union, Argentina and China.   |       |       |       |       |       |       |       |       |       |       |       |                      |                                     |                          |
| 5. Revised stock for China not included.   |       |       |       |       |       |       |       |       |       |       |       |                      |                                     |                          |
| 6. Calendar year basis.  |       |       |       |       |       |       |       |       |       |       |       |                      |                                     |                          |

Table B.5: International coarse grain market

|  | 1997  | 1998  | 1999  | 2000  | 2001  | 2002  | 2003  | 2004  | 2005  | 2006  | 2007  | Average<br>1997-2000 | %Chg. 2007:<br>1997-2000 | Average<br>2001-2007 | Growth rate |
|--|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|----------------------|--------------------------|----------------------|-------------|
| World Coarse Grains Supply-Disposition (Mt) <sup>1</sup> |       |       |       |       |       |       |       |       |       |       |       |                      |                          |                      |             |
| Area harvested (Mha)                                     | 311.9 | 306.5 | 300.6 | 304.7 | 314.4 | 311.7 | 314.7 | 314.4 | 316.1 | 316.4 | 318.6 | 305.9                | 4.1%                     | 4.1%                 | 0.2%        |
| Yield (t/ha)   | 2.85  | 2.91  | 2.91  | 2.79  | 2.84  | 2.90  | 2.98  | 3.02  | 3.06  | 3.09  | 3.13  | 2.87                 | 9.3%                     | 9.3%                 | 1.7%        |
| Production   | 888.6 | 892.7 | 875.7 | 851.4 | 892.1 | 905.0 | 937.3 | 950.0 | 966.2 | 977.8 | 998.1 | 877.1                | 13.8%                    | 13.8%                | 1.9%        |
| Disappearance  | 879.4 | 868.1 | 865.2 | 870.7 | 901.2 | 912.2 | 934.5 | 946.7 | 964.5 | 978.5 | 998.4 | 875.9                | 14.0%                    | 14.0%                | 1.7%        |
| of which feed  | 584.4 | 572.3 | 585.8 | 575.4 | 600.1 | 608.7 | 629.6 | 639.7 | 656.3 | 666.5 | 681.5 | 579.5                | 17.6%                    | 17.6%                | 2.1%        |
| Ending Stocks <sup>5</sup>                               | 154.0 | 178.5 | 169.0 | 149.6 | 140.5 | 133.3 | 136.1 | 139.4 | 141.2 | 140.5 | 140.2 | 162.8                | -13.9%                   | -13.9%               | 0.0%        |
| Stocks-to-Use Ratio                                      | 0.18  | 0.21  | 0.19  | 0.17  | 0.16  | 0.15  | 0.15  | 0.15  | 0.15  | 0.14  | 0.14  | 0.19                 | -24.4%                   | -24.4%               | -1.7%       |
| Corn, No. 2 Yellow, Central Illinois (US\$/t)            | 93.8  | 77.8  | 72.5  | 73.4  | 75.7  | 84.4  | 83.9  | 86.1  | 85.3  | 87.3  | 87.2  | 79.4                 | 9.9%                     | 9.9%                 | 2.4%        |
| Barley, No. 2 feed, Portland (US\$/t)                    | 114.4 | 89.9  | 97.0  | 103.8 | 106.5 | 114.5 | 114.9 | 117.3 | 117.9 | 119.8 | 119.6 | 101.3                | 18.1%                    | 18.1%                | 1.6%        |
| Major Net Exporters (Mt) <sup>2</sup>                    |       |       |       |       |       |       |       |       |       |       |       |                      |                          |                      |             |
| Argentina  | 15.4  | 8.6   | 11.4  | 9.7   | 10.1  | 10.2  | 10.9  | 11.3  | 12.0  | 12.4  | 12.7  | 11.3                 | 12.7%                    | 12.7%                | 3.9%        |
| Australia  | 3.8   | 5.5   | 4.1   | 4.3   | 3.8   | 4.5   | 4.7   | 4.8   | 5.2   | 5.1   | 5.2   | 4.4                  | 16.0%                    | 16.0%                | 5.2%        |
| Canada   | 2.9   | 3.2   | 3.2   | 2.3   | 2.2   | 3.0   | 3.7   | 3.2   | 3.1   | 3.0   | 3.2   | 2.9                  | 9.4%                     | 9.4%                 | 6.4%        |
| European Union   | 6.9   | 11.2  | 17.5  | 11.7  | 9.7   | 9.6   | 11.1  | 11.0  | 10.5  | 10.0  | 10.1  | 11.8                 | -14.5%                   | -14.5%               | 0.7%        |
| United States  | 42.7  | 53.2  | 53.7  | 62.2  | 70.4  | 65.9  | 65.4  | 69.2  | 69.9  | 71.6  | 73.1  | 52.9                 | 38.2%                    | 38.2%                | 0.6%        |
| Canada's Trade Share (%)                                 | 4.1   | 3.9   | 3.5   | 2.5   | 2.3   | 3.2   | 3.8   | 3.2   | 3.1   | 2.9   | 3.0   | 3.5                  | -13.6%                   | -13.6%               | 5.0%        |
| Major Net Importers (Mt) <sup>3</sup>                    |       |       |       |       |       |       |       |       |       |       |       |                      |                          |                      |             |
| China  | -4.6  | -0.7  | -7.4  | -1.0  | 2.6   | 3.0   | 3.2   | 3.3   | 4.3   | 5.0   | 5.4   | -3.4                 | -258.2%                  | -258.2%              | 13.4%       |
| Japan  | 21.8  | 22.0  | 21.9  | 21.3  | 21.4  | 21.8  | 21.7  | 21.9  | 21.8  | 22.0  | 21.9  | 21.8                 | 0.5%                     | 0.5%                 | 0.3%        |
| South Korea  | 7.5   | 7.5   | 7.9   | 8.1   | 8.6   | 8.6   | 8.6   | 8.5   | 8.4   | 8.6   | 8.8   | 7.7                  | 14.1%                    | 14.1%                | 0.5%        |
| Mexico   | 4.9   | 8.5   | 10.4  | 10.4  | 9.7   | 10.6  | 10.4  | 11.5  | 12.6  | 12.3  | 12.1  | 8.5                  | 41.3%                    | 41.3%                | 3.7%        |
| Rest of World <sup>4</sup>                               | 44.6  | 45.9  | 56.9  | 51.7  | 54.8  | 49.6  | 51.2  | 53.7  | 53.1  | 54.8  | 57.3  | 49.8                 | 15.1%                    | 15.1%                | 0.7%        |

Historical data sources: Statistics Canada - Cereals and Oilseeds Review; OECD - Agricultural Outlook

Notes: 1. Coarse Grains consists of: corn, barley, sorghum, oats, rye, mixed grains and millet. Data reported on geographical crop year basis.

2. Net exports are defined as exports minus imports

3. Net imports are defined as imports minus exports.

4. World minus OECD, former Soviet Union, Argentina and China.

5. Revised stock for China not included.

Table B.6: International oilseed market

|   | 1997  | 1998  | 1999  | 2000  | 2001  | 2002  | 2003  | 2004  | 2005  | 2006  | 2007  | Average %Chg. 2007: 1997-2000 |         | Growth rate 2001-2007 |  |
|---|---|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------------------------------|---------|-----------------------|--|
|   | World Oilseeds Supply-Disposition (Mt) <sup>1</sup> |       |       |       |       |       |       |       |       |       |       |                               | Average |                       |  |
| Area harvested (Mha)                        | 112.0   | 118.5 | 123.1 | 124.3 | 122.4 | 122.4 | 122.1 | 124.5 | 125.0 | 126.3 | 125.6 | 119.5                         | 5.2%    | 0.4%                  |  |
| Yield (t/ha)                                | 1.91  | 1.88  | 1.85  | 1.87  | 1.91  | 1.94  | 1.96  | 1.99  | 2.01  | 2.04  | 2.07  | 1.88                          | 10.5%   | 1.4%                  |  |
| Production                                  | 214.3   | 222.8 | 227.3 | 232.2 | 233.8 | 237.2 | 239.7 | 247.6 | 251.7 | 257.3 | 260.6 | 224.2                         | 16.3%   | 1.8%                  |  |
| Disappearance                               | 210.4   | 219.0 | 225.6 | 230.8 | 233.7 | 237.3 | 242.1 | 248.7 | 252.7 | 257.2 | 261.6 | 221.4                         | 18.1%   | 1.9%                  |  |
| of which crush                              | 181.0   | 190.0 | 196.2 | 196.0 | 198.3 | 202.9 | 207.0 | 212.5 | 216.5 | 220.0 | 224.0 | 190.8                         | 17.4%   | 2.1%                  |  |
| Ending Stocks                               | 14.3  | 18.1  | 19.9  | 21.3  | 21.3  | 21.2  | 18.7  | 17.7  | 16.7  | 16.7  | 15.7  | 18.4                          | -14.7%  | -5.0%                 |  |
| Stocks-to-Use Ratio                         | 0.07  | 0.08  | 0.09  | 0.09  | 0.09  | 0.09  | 0.08  | 0.07  | 0.07  | 0.06  | 0.06  | 0.08                          | -27.5%  | -6.7%                 |  |
| Soybean Price, Central Illinois (US\$/t)    | 237.9   | 178.0 | 177.6 | 165.4 | 176.5 | 179.4 | 197.8 | 199.0 | 207.8 | 204.5 | 220.6 | 189.7                         | 16.3%   | 3.8%                  |  |
| <b>Major Net Exporters (Mt)<sup>2</sup></b> |   |       |       |       |       |       |       |       |       |       |       |                               |         |                       |  |
| Argentina                                   | 3.1   | 4.2   | 4.2   | 5.6   | 4.8   | 4.5   | 5.2   | 4.9   | 4.9   | 4.9   | 5.0   | 4.3                           | 16.2%   | 0.5%                  |  |
| Australia                                   | 0.5   | 1.3   | 1.9   | 1.2   | 1.0   | 1.2   | 1.2   | 1.4   | 1.5   | 1.6   | 1.5   | 1.2                           | 20.2%   | 6.6%                  |  |
| Canada                                      | 3.4   | 4.4   | 4.3   | 4.7   | 3.4   | 3.9   | 4.4   | 4.8   | 4.8   | 5.1   | 5.0   | 4.2                           | 18.0%   | 6.7%                  |  |
| United States                               | 23.6  | 21.9  | 26.3  | 21.9  | 26.7  | 27.6  | 28.5  | 27.2  | 27.3  | 26.2  | 27.3  | 23.4                          | 16.6%   | 0.4%                  |  |
| Rest of World <sup>4</sup>                  | 2.9   | 4.5   | 6.0   | 7.4   | 6.9   | 7.7   | 7.5   | 9.8   | 8.6   | 8.7   | 6.8   | 5.2                           | 31.2%   | -0.3%                 |  |
| <b>Major Net Importers (Mt)<sup>3</sup></b> |   |       |       |       |       |       |       |       |       |       |       |                               |         |                       |  |
| China                                       | 3.1   | 5.8   | 13.6  | 11.6  | 11.4  | 12.4  | 12.9  | 13.7  | 14.1  | 14.2  | 14.9  | 8.5                           | 75.3%   | 4.6%                  |  |
| Japan                                       | 7.2   | 6.9   | 7.1   | 7.2   | 7.1   | 7.3   | 7.3   | 7.4   | 7.5   | 7.5   | 7.5   | 7.1                           | 5.3%    | 1.0%                  |  |
| European Union                              | 18.4  | 18.5  | 16.9  | 17.5  | 18.7  | 19.9  | 20.3  | 21.0  | 19.3  | 17.9  | 15.9  | 17.8                          | -10.7%  | -2.6%                 |  |
| South Korea                                 | 1.4   | 1.4   | 1.8   | 1.7   | 1.8   | 1.8   | 1.8   | 1.8   | 1.8   | 1.8   | 1.8   | 1.6                           | 15.3%   | 0.0%                  |  |
| Mexico                                      | 4.2   | 4.3   | 5.0   | 4.8   | 5.1   | 5.3   | 5.6   | 5.9   | 6.2   | 6.5   | 6.9   | 4.6                           | 50.4%   | 5.0%                  |  |

Historical data sources: Statistics Canada - Cereals and Oilseeds Review; OECD - Agricultural Outlook

Notes: 1. Oilseeds consist of: soybean, rapeseed/canola and sunflower seed. Data reported on geographical crop year basis.

2. Net exports are defined as exports minus imports

3. Net imports are defined as imports minus exports

4. World minus OECD, former Soviet Union, Argentina and China.



Table B.7: International vegetable oil market

|  | 1997  | 1998  | 1999  | 2000  | 2001  | 2002  | 2003  | 2004  | 2005  | 2006  | 2007  | Average<br>1997-2000 | %Chg. 2007:<br>1997-2000<br>Average | Growth rate<br>2001-2007 |
|--|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|----------------------|-------------------------------------|--------------------------|
| World Vegetable Oil Supply-Disposition (Mt) <sup>1</sup> |       |       |       |       |       |       |       |       |       |       |       |                      |                                     |                          |
| Crush  | 181.0 | 190.0 | 196.2 | 196.0 | 198.3 | 202.9 | 207.0 | 212.5 | 216.5 | 220.0 | 224.0 | 190.8                | 17.4%                               | 2.1%                     |
| Yield (t oil/t seed)                                     | 0.240 | 0.241 | 0.242 | 0.237 | 0.236 | 0.236 | 0.236 | 0.235 | 0.236 | 0.236 | 0.235 | 0.24                 | -1.9%                               | 0.0%                     |
| Production of oilseed oils                               | 43.4  | 45.7  | 47.5  | 46.5  | 46.8  | 47.8  | 48.8  | 50.0  | 51.1  | 51.8  | 52.7  | 45.8                 | 15.1%                               | 2.0%                     |
| Production of palm oil                                   | 17.0  | 19.2  | 21.1  | 22.4  | 24.3  | 25.1  | 25.7  | 26.7  | 28.0  | 28.5  | 29.1  | 19.9                 | 46.1%                               | 3.0%                     |
| Disappearance  | 60.6  | 63.9  | 67.8  | 68.5  | 70.9  | 73.2  | 74.5  | 76.7  | 79.0  | 79.8  | 82.2  | 65.2                 | 26.1%                               | 2.5%                     |
| Ending Stocks  | 6.1   | 7.2   | 7.9   | 8.3   | 8.5   | 8.2   | 8.1   | 8.1   | 8.2   | 8.7   | 8.3   | 7.3                  | 13.4%                               | -0.3%                    |
| Stocks-to-Use Ratio                                      | 0.10  | 0.11  | 0.12  | 0.12  | 0.12  | 0.11  | 0.11  | 0.11  | 0.10  | 0.11  | 0.10  | 0.11                 | -9.7%                               | -2.7%                    |
| Soyoil Price, Decatur (US\$/t)                           | 569.6 | 438.2 | 343.7 | 317.3 | 350.1 | 393.7 | 440.6 | 467.6 | 506.8 | 479.1 | 512.0 | 417.2                | 22.7%                               | 6.5%                     |
| Major Net Exporters (Mt) <sup>2</sup>                    |       |       |       |       |       |       |       |       |       |       |       |                      |                                     |                          |
| Argentina  | 4.2   | 4.6   | 4.5   | 4.0   | 3.6   | 3.8   | 4.0   | 4.2   | 4.3   | 4.3   | 4.4   | 4.4                  | 1.5%                                | 3.4%                     |
| United States  | 1.3   | 0.9   | 0.3   | 0.5   | 0.7   | 0.9   | 1.1   | 1.2   | 1.3   | 1.0   | 1.1   | 0.8                  | 40.2%                               | 7.4%                     |
| Rest of World <sup>4</sup>                               | -0.4  | -1.3  | -1.3  | -0.4  | 1.8   | 1.9   | 1.8   | 2.2   | 2.1   | 1.2   | 1.5   | -0.9                 | -279.3%                             | -2.4%                    |
| Major Net Importers (Mt) <sup>3</sup>                    |       |       |       |       |       |       |       |       |       |       |       |                      |                                     |                          |
| China  | 3.2   | 2.3   | 1.7   | 1.6   | 3.0   | 3.3   | 3.4   | 4.0   | 4.0   | 1.8   | 2.6   | 2.2                  | 17.2%                               | -2.7%                    |
| Japan  | 0.3   | 0.3   | 0.3   | 0.3   | 0.4   | 0.4   | 0.4   | 0.4   | 0.3   | 0.4   | 0.3   | 0.3                  | 4.0%                                | -0.6%                    |
| European Union   | 0.1   | 0.3   | 0.7   | 1.1   | 0.9   | 1.0   | 1.2   | 1.4   | 1.5   | 2.2   | 2.2   | 0.5                  | 327.5%                              | 15.7%                    |
| South Korea  | 0.2   | 0.2   | 0.2   | 0.2   | 0.2   | 0.2   | 0.2   | 0.2   | 0.3   | 0.3   | 0.3   | 0.2                  | 19.8%                               | 3.0%                     |
| Mexico   | 0.6   | 0.5   | 0.5   | 0.5   | 0.5   | 0.6   | 0.5   | 0.5   | 0.5   | 0.7   | 0.6   | 0.5                  | 20.3%                               | 2.4%                     |

Historical data source: OECD - Agricultural Outlook

Notes: 1. Vegetable oils consist of: soybean, rapeseed/canola, sunflower and palm oil. Data reported on geographical crop year basis.

2. Net exports are defined as exports minus imports

3. Net imports are defined as imports minus exports.

4. World minus OECD, former Soviet Union, Argentina and China.



Table B.8: International oilseed meal market

|   | 1997  | 1998  | 1999  | 2000  | 2001  | 2002  | 2003  | 2004  | 2005  | 2006  | 2007  | Average<br>1997-2000 | Average<br>1997-2007 | Growth rate<br>2001-2007 |
|---|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|----------------------|----------------------|--------------------------|
| <b>World Oilseed Meal Supply-Disposition (Mt)<sup>1</sup></b>   |       |       |       |       |       |       |       |       |       |       |       |                      |                      |                          |
| Crush   | 181.0 | 190.0 | 196.2 | 196.0 | 198.3 | 202.9 | 207.0 | 212.5 | 216.5 | 220.0 | 224.0 | 190.8                | 17.4%                | 2.1%                     |
| Yield (t meal/t seed)   | 0.724 | 0.718 | 0.715 | 0.724 | 0.725 | 0.724 | 0.724 | 0.724 | 0.723 | 0.723 | 0.723 | 0.72                 | 0.4%                 | 0.0%                     |
| Production  | 131.1 | 136.4 | 140.4 | 142.0 | 143.7 | 147.0 | 150.0 | 153.8 | 156.6 | 159.1 | 162.0 | 137.5                | 17.9%                | 2.0%                     |
| Disappearance   | 130.1 | 136.5 | 140.3 | 142.0 | 143.8 | 146.8 | 150.2 | 153.7 | 156.6 | 158.8 | 162.0 | 137.2                | 18.0%                | 2.0%                     |
| Ending Stocks   | 5.5   | 5.4   | 5.5   | 5.5   | 5.4   | 5.6   | 5.4   | 5.4   | 5.5   | 5.8   | 5.8   | 5.5                  | 6.2%                 | 1.3%                     |
| Stocks-to-Use Ratio   | 0.04  | 0.04  | 0.04  | 0.04  | 0.04  | 0.04  | 0.04  | 0.04  | 0.03  | 0.04  | 0.04  | 0.04                 | -10.2%               | -0.7%                    |
| Soymeal Price, Decatur (US\$/t)   | 204.2 | 152.7 | 184.9 | 176.6 | 194.7 | 188.9 | 194.7 | 193.5 | 191.0 | 197.4 | 200.7 | 179.6                | 11.7%                | 0.5%                     |
| <b>Major Net Exporters (Mt)<sup>2</sup></b>   |       |       |       |       |       |       |       |       |       |       |       |                      |                      |                          |
| Argentina   | 14.2  | 14.5  | 14.4  | 15.6  | 15.9  | 16.1  | 16.3  | 16.6  | 16.8  | 16.9  | 17.2  | 14.6                 | 17.8%                | 1.4%                     |
| United States   | 7.2   | 5.3   | 5.2   | 3.7   | 4.8   | 5.8   | 6.0   | 6.4   | 6.5   | 7.2   | 7.0   | 5.4                  | 30.4%                | 6.3%                     |
| Rest of World <sup>4</sup>  | 1.6   | 4.2   | 3.6   | 3.6   | 3.0   | 2.0   | 1.4   | 0.6   | 0.6   | 0.1   | 0.6   | 3.2                  | -80.8%               | -23.1%                   |
| <b>Major Net Importers (Mt)<sup>3</sup></b>   |       |       |       |       |       |       |       |       |       |       |       |                      |                      |                          |
| Japan   | 1.0   | 1.0   | 0.9   | 0.9   | 0.9   | 0.9   | 0.9   | 0.8   | 0.8   | 0.8   | 0.8   | 0.9                  | -18.9%               | -3.6%                    |
| European Union  | 14.4  | 17.9  | 18.4  | 17.6  | 16.4  | 17.0  | 16.2  | 16.6  | 17.0  | 17.1  | 17.2  | 17.1                 | 0.8%                 | 0.8%                     |
| South Korea   | 1.8   | 1.5   | 1.7   | 1.9   | 1.9   | 2.0   | 2.0   | 2.1   | 2.1   | 2.2   | 2.2   | 1.7                  | 28.8%                | 2.3%                     |
| Mexico  | 0.1   | 0.1   | 0.2   | 0.4   | 0.2   | 0.3   | 0.2   | 0.2   | 0.2   | 0.2   | 0.1   | 0.2                  | -51.3%               | -14.1%                   |
| <i>Historical data source: OECD - Agricultural Outlook</i>  |       |       |       |       |       |       |       |       |       |       |       |                      |                      |                          |
| <i>Notes: 1. Oilseeds consist of: soybean, rapeseed/canola and sunflower seed. Data reported on geographical crop year basis.</i> |       |       |       |       |       |       |       |       |       |       |       |                      |                      |                          |
| <i>2. Net exports are defined as exports minus imports</i>  |       |       |       |       |       |       |       |       |       |       |       |                      |                      |                          |
| <i>3. Net imports are defined as imports minus exports.</i>   |       |       |       |       |       |       |       |       |       |       |       |                      |                      |                          |
| <i>4. World minus OECD, former Soviet Union, Argentina and China.</i>   |       |       |       |       |       |       |       |       |       |       |       |                      |                      |                          |

Table B.9: International beef market

|   | 1997    | 1998    | 1999    | 2000    | 2001    | 2002    | 2003    | 2004    | 2005    | 2006    | 2007    | Average<br>1997-2000 | %Chg. 2007:<br>1997-2000<br>Average | Growth rate<br>2001-2007 |
|---|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|----------------------|-------------------------------------|--------------------------|
| Pacific Beef Market Supply-Disposition (kt)                 |         |         |         |         |         |         |         |         |         |         |         |                      |                                     |                          |
| Production  | 17712.6 | 17922.7 | 18259.3 | 18651.3 | 18168.1 | 18322.9 | 18392.2 | 18516.2 | 18737.7 | 18965.5 | 19448.5 | 18136.5              | 7.2%                                | 1.1%                     |
| Disappearance   | 17195.1 | 17528.8 | 17935.9 | 18007.7 | 17602.5 | 17711.6 | 17778.8 | 17929.0 | 18168.7 | 18413.6 | 18916.6 | 17666.9              | 7.1%                                | 1.2%                     |
| Exports - incl. live  | 3766.4  | 3891.2  | 4050.4  | 4498.1  | 4517.8  | 4561.4  | 4714.5  | 4902.0  | 5036.5  | 4995.0  | 5101.3  | 4051.5               | 25.9%                               | 2.0%                     |
| Imports - incl. live  | 3332.4  | 3463.8  | 3751.1  | 3863.8  | 3930.7  | 3941.3  | 4097.5  | 4315.9  | 4469.1  | 4444.6  | 4551.1  | 3602.8               | 26.3%                               | 2.5%                     |
| Ending Stocks   | 590.7   | 542.1   | 560.4   | 570.2   | 550.4   | 543.3   | 541.5   | 544.5   | 547.9   | 551.3   | 535.2   | 563.4                | -5.0%                               | -0.5%                    |
| Prices  |         |         |         |         |         |         |         |         |         |         |         |                      |                                     |                          |
| Slaughter Steer Price,<br>Nebraska (US\$/cwt live)          | 66.3    | 61.5    | 65.6    | 69.7    | 74.1    | 77.4    | 77.8    | 78.1    | 76.5    | 74.2    | 71.2    | 65.8                 | 8.2%                                | -0.7%                    |
| Feeder Calf Price, Oklahoma (US\$/cwt live)                 | 81.3    | 77.8    | 82.6    | 94.3    | 99.1    | 100.1   | 96.9    | 96.8    | 94.4    | 91.4    | 87.0    | 84.0                 | 3.5%                                | -2.1%                    |
| Commercial cows, Sioux Falls (US\$/cwt live)                | 38.2    | 36.5    | 38.4    | 41.7    | 44.6    | 46.1    | 45.0    | 45.3    | 44.1    | 42.8    | 40.6    | 38.7                 | 4.9%                                | -1.6%                    |
| Wholesale of hide, Central USA (US\$/cwt)                   | 21.0    | 16.7    | 16.6    | 19.1    | 20.3    | 21.2    | 21.3    | 21.4    | 20.9    | 20.3    | 19.5    | 18.4                 | 6.2%                                | -0.7%                    |
| Wholesale boxed beef choice,<br>Central US (US\$/cwt)       | 103.2   | 99.9    | 111.1   | 117.5   | 123.1   | 128.4   | 129.1   | 129.5   | 127.2   | 123.8   | 119.3   | 107.9                | 10.6%                               | -0.5%                    |
| Wholesale carner-cutter cows,<br>Central US (US\$/cwt)      | 64.3    | 61.5    | 66.5    | 72.6    | 77.2    | 79.1    | 77.7    | 79.6    | 78.9    | 77.7    | 75.0    | 66.2                 | 13.3%                               | -0.5%                    |
| US Steer/corn price ratio                                   | 0.65    | 0.69    | 0.86    | 0.96    | 1.00    | 0.99    | 0.92    | 0.92    | 0.89    | 0.86    | 0.82    | 0.8                  | 3.0%                                | -3.3%                    |
| Buenos Aires wholesale,<br>young bulls (US\$/100 kg live)   | 91.0    | 105.6   | 95.4    | 92.6    | 91.8    | 96.0    | 96.8    | 89.6    | 76.5    | 79.1    | 83.3    | 96.2                 | -13.3%                              | -1.6%                    |
| Weighted ave. price of cattle,<br>Australia (AU\$/100kg dw) | 162.6   | 181.0   | 202.1   | 219.9   | 262.8   | 272.2   | 269.8   | 267.9   | 257.1   | 248.9   | 244.2   | 191.4                | 27.6%                               | -1.2%                    |
| Major Exporters (kt incl. live)                             |         |         |         |         |         |         |         |         |         |         |         |                      |                                     |                          |
| Australia   | 1360.0  | 1404.0  | 1462.0  | 1736.7  | 1675.7  | 1667.8  | 1651.3  | 1716.1  | 1758.8  | 1750.2  | 1748.4  | 1490.7               | 17.3%                               | 0.7%                     |
| New Zealand   | 508.1   | 510.8   | 444.2   | 458.1   | 533.1   | 552.3   | 569.9   | 558.5   | 538.3   | 515.2   | 486.4   | 480.3                | 1.3%                                | -1.5%                    |
| Canada  | 759.8   | 821.5   | 797.9   | 819.9   | 844.1   | 934.7   | 984.1   | 1077.0  | 1182.9  | 1267.9  | 1343.1  | 799.8                | 67.9%                               | 8.0%                     |
| European Union  | 1059.9  | 778.2   | 969.8   | 653.2   | 342.1   | 410.9   | 409.1   | 362.4   | 396.4   | 410.9   | 425.9   | 865.3                | -50.8%                              | 3.7%                     |
| USA   | 1058.4  | 1078.3  | 1202.6  | 1338.3  | 1370.4  | 1384.3  | 1427.9  | 1465.9  | 1508.4  | 1612.2  | 1750.6  | 1169.4               | 49.7%                               | 4.2%                     |
| Argentina   | 461.4   | 297.0   | 349.0   | 355.1   | 336.8   | 363.1   | 425.4   | 432.7   | 489.1   | 499.4   | 534.1   | 385.6                | 46.1%                               | 8.0%                     |
| Uruguay   | 297.6   | 291.2   | 252.8   | 270.0   | 274.8   | 254.4   | 245.5   | 257.2   | 259.5   | 260.8   | 261.9   | 277.9                | -5.8%                               | -0.8%                    |
| Major Importers (kt incl. live)                             |         |         |         |         |         |         |         |         |         |         |         |                      |                                     |                          |
| Japan   | 923.7   | 951.3   | 988.5   | 1018.7  | 1072.2  | 1135.1  | 1160.8  | 1196.3  | 1236.4  | 1283.5  | 1340.5  | 985.6                | 38.8%                               | 3.8%                     |
| South Korea   | 240.4   | 110.0   | 232.0   | 261.8   | 298.2   | 328.5   | 381.0   | 424.6   | 486.8   | 538.8   | 649.4   | 211.1                | 207.7%                              | 13.8%                    |
| United States   | 1540.3  | 1701.3  | 1735.1  | 1768.1  | 1732.1  | 1672.2  | 1751.2  | 1831.3  | 1885.2  | 1734.5  | 1709.3  | 1686.4               | 1.4%                                | -0.2%                    |
| Mexico  | 203.7   | 268.0   | 294.0   | 305.4   | 321.2   | 296.1   | 283.0   | 331.4   | 317.6   | 316.0   | 290.2   | 267.8                | 8.4%                                | -1.7%                    |

Historical data sources: Statistics Canada; OECD - Agricultural Outlook

Note: 1. Pacific Beef Market defined as: Australia, Canada, Hong Kong, S. Korea, Mexico, Taiwan, Singapore, USA, New Zealand, Japan.

Table B.10: International pork market

|  | 1997    | 1998    | 1999    | 2000    | 2001    | 2002    | 2003    | 2004    | 2005    | 2006    | 2007    | Average<br>1997-2000 | Average<br>1997-2000 | %Chg. 2007:<br>1997-2000 | Growth rate<br>2001-2007 |
|--|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|----------------------|----------------------|--------------------------|--------------------------|
| <b>China production</b>                              | 35963.0 | 38837.0 | 39596.7 | 40464.6 | 41405.8 | 43013.6 | 43869.3 | 44964.6 | 46653.3 | 47931.2 | 49262.7 | 38715.3              | 38715.3              | 27.2%                    | 2.9%                     |
| <b>North Pacific Market Supply-Disposition (kt)-</b> |         |         |         |         |         |         |         |         |         |         |         |                      |                      |                          |                          |
| Production   | 13239.0 | 14071.7 | 14291.9 | 14274.2 | 14533.5 | 14898.5 | 15715.6 | 15117.2 | 15320.1 | 15488.3 | 15442.0 | 13989.2              | 13989.2              | 10.5%                    | 1.0%                     |
| Disappearance  | 13192.7 | 14114.9 | 14583.3 | 14417.7 | 14685.0 | 15026.2 | 15722.5 | 15277.5 | 15465.7 | 15680.1 | 15584.0 | 14077.2              | 14077.2              | 10.7%                    | 1.0%                     |
| Exports - incl. live                                 | 1255.9  | 1441.6  | 1571.3  | 1557.6  | 1607.9  | 1647.2  | 1735.0  | 1754.6  | 1733.9  | 1827.7  | 1954.1  | 1456.6               | 1456.6               | 34.2%                    | 3.3%                     |
| Imports - incl. live                                 | 1413.0  | 1574.7  | 1927.6  | 1925.5  | 1888.2  | 1940.7  | 2014.3  | 2024.6  | 2101.9  | 2205.4  | 2268.0  | 1710.2               | 1710.2               | 32.6%                    | 3.1%                     |
| Net imports from other markets                       | 157.1   | 133.1   | 356.4   | 368.2   | 280.6   | 293.8   | 279.6   | 270.3   | 368.3   | 378.0   | 314.2   | 253.7                | 253.7                | 23.8%                    | 1.9%                     |
| Ending Stocks  | 516.9   | 467.8   | 376.7   | 435.7   | 414.6   | 399.2   | 482.4   | 414.4   | 447.2   | 443.5   | 427.2   | 449.3                | 449.3                | -4.9%                    | 0.5%                     |
| <b>Prices</b>  |         |         |         |         |         |         |         |         |         |         |         |                      |                      |                          |                          |
| Barrow & Gilt Price, Iowa (US\$/cwt lw)              | 53.6    | 34.7    | 34.0    | 44.7    | 42.1    | 40.2    | 36.1    | 40.9    | 39.4    | 37.6    | 37.8    | 41.7                 | 41.7                 | -9.6%                    | -1.8%                    |
| Wholesale price of pork, US (US\$/cwt)               | 81.1    | 65.4    | 67.5    | 81.2    | 76.3    | 74.2    | 69.4    | 75.8    | 74.2    | 72.2    | 72.8    | 73.8                 | 73.8                 | -1.4%                    | -0.8%                    |
| Hog/Com price ratio                                  | 0.53    | 0.39    | 0.45    | 0.61    | 0.57    | 0.51    | 0.43    | 0.48    | 0.46    | 0.44    | 0.43    | 0.5                  | 0.5                  | -12.6%                   | -4.4%                    |
| Pig reference price, EU (Euro/100 kg dw)             | 164.0   | 164.0   | 119.0   | 121.0   | 119.8   | 104.2   | 110.5   | 110.1   | 111.0   | 114.9   | 117.0   | 142.0                | 142.0                | -17.6%                   | -0.4%                    |
| <b>Major Pork Exporters (kt incl. live)</b>          |         |         |         |         |         |         |         |         |         |         |         |                      |                      |                          |                          |
| Canada   | 619.8   | 708.0   | 810.0   | 867.1   | 940.1   | 1063.4  | 1062.3  | 1095.3  | 1098.7  | 1133.1  | 1104.1  | 751.2                | 751.2                | 47.0%                    | 2.7%                     |
| United States  | 478.2   | 577.0   | 602.2   | 616.9   | 682.8   | 673.5   | 710.2   | 729.5   | 602.6   | 672.6   | 800.6   | 568.6                | 568.6                | 40.8%                    | 2.7%                     |
| Poland   | 39.8    | 17.0    | 93.0    | 56.3    | 37.4    | 45.5    | 43.3    | 42.7    | 45.4    | 53.2    | 62.9    | 51.5                 | 51.5                 | 22.0%                    | 9.0%                     |
| China  | 162.0   | 89.0    | 100.6   | 98.3    | 97.1    | 103.0   | 85.9    | 88.8    | 84.3    | 80.1    | 78.5    | 112.5                | 112.5                | -30.2%                   | -3.5%                    |
| European Union                                       | 906.6   | 1050.1  | 1448.2  | 1203.2  | 1070.6  | 1085.3  | 1094.9  | 1117.9  | 1138.2  | 1135.9  | 1157.3  | 1152.0               | 1152.0               | 0.5%                     | 1.3%                     |
| <b>Major Pork Importers (kt incl. live)</b>          |         |         |         |         |         |         |         |         |         |         |         |                      |                      |                          |                          |
| Japan  | 730.7   | 720.8   | 856.9   | 915.3   | 954.7   | 974.9   | 1016.6  | 1013.0  | 1036.7  | 1067.3  | 1099.7  | 805.9                | 805.9                | 36.5%                    | 2.4%                     |
| South Korea  | 83.4    | 71.5    | 182.1   | 123.1   | 91.8    | 96.5    | 121.7   | 122.4   | 125.4   | 152.9   | 179.2   | 115.0                | 115.0                | 55.8%                    | 11.8%                    |
| Mexico   | 53.0    | 137.1   | 151.3   | 155.4   | 158.6   | 171.9   | 194.1   | 180.4   | 179.9   | 189.4   | 186.9   | 124.2                | 124.2                | 50.5%                    | 2.8%                     |
| United States  | 486.0   | 559.1   | 586.5   | 641.6   | 605.0   | 583.7   | 565.5   | 555.2   | 621.0   | 634.1   | 636.9   | 568.3                | 568.3                | 12.1%                    | 0.9%                     |

Historical data sources: Statistics Canada; OECD - Agricultural Outlook

Note: 1. North Pacific Market defined as: Canada, S. Korea, Mexico, Taiwan, USA, Japan.



Table B.11: International dairy market

|  | 1997    | 1998    | 1999    | 2000    | 2001    | 2002    | 2003    | 2004    | 2005    | 2006    | 2007    | Average<br>1997-2000 | %Chg. 2007:<br>1997-2000<br>Average | Growth rate<br>2001-2007 |
|--|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|----------------------|-------------------------------------|--------------------------|
| <b>World Butter Supply-Disposition (kt)<sup>1</sup></b>          |         |         |         |         |         |         |         |         |         |         |         |                      |                                     |                          |
| Production   | 6672.2  | 6843.0  | 6987.1  | 7050.5  | 7283.6  | 7480.5  | 7635.6  | 7871.4  | 8033.7  | 8211.5  | 8331.5  | 6888.2               | 21.0%                               | 2.3%                     |
| Disappearance  | 6709.6  | 6835.6  | 6922.7  | 7030.2  | 7294.2  | 7488.2  | 7643.3  | 7873.5  | 8035.2  | 8213.6  | 8334.2  | 6874.5               | 21.2%                               | 2.2%                     |
| Ending Stocks  | 248.2   | 282.0   | 345.9   | 367.6   | 356.3   | 347.8   | 343.1   | 342.2   | 342.3   | 342.4   | 342.4   | 305.9                | 11.9%                               | -0.7%                    |
| Butter Price, FOB N. Europe (US\$/100 kg)                        | 186.1   | 190.8   | 150.6   | 138.0   | 127.9   | 148.3   | 178.3   | 176.6   | 182.0   | 180.8   | 184.2   | 166.4                | 10.7%                               | 6.3%                     |
| <b>World Skim Milk Powder Supply-Disposition (kt)</b>            |         |         |         |         |         |         |         |         |         |         |         |                      |                                     |                          |
| Production   | 3312.1  | 3310.6  | 3335.3  | 3352.3  | 3512.0  | 3503.4  | 3457.4  | 3516.5  | 3493.8  | 3489.3  | 3406.1  | 3327.6               | 2.4%                                | -0.5%                    |
| Disappearance  | 3246.1  | 3187.1  | 3288.9  | 3334.3  | 3430.8  | 3576.4  | 3574.7  | 3557.0  | 3507.2  | 3511.7  | 3423.7  | 3264.1               | 4.9%                                | 0.0%                     |
| Ending Stocks  | 428.0   | 517.5   | 552.7   | 570.6   | 649.2   | 568.2   | 462.0   | 421.5   | 408.1   | 385.7   | 368.0   | 517.2                | -28.8%                              | -9.0%                    |
| Skim Milk Powder Price,<br>FOB N. Europe (US\$/100 kg)           | 173.8   | 144.0   | 133.2   | 190.8   | 186.3   | 163.5   | 163.3   | 171.6   | 177.4   | 190.8   | 205.2   | 160.5                | 27.9%                               | 0.7%                     |
| <b>World Cheese Supply-Disposition (kt)</b>                      |         |         |         |         |         |         |         |         |         |         |         |                      |                                     |                          |
| Production   | 13929.8 | 14053.7 | 14117.7 | 14951.8 | 15158.1 | 15545.2 | 15939.9 | 16273.0 | 16650.5 | 17095.5 | 17547.6 | 14263.2              | 23.0%                               | 2.5%                     |
| Disappearance  | 13328.0 | 14045.8 | 14131.9 | 14935.7 | 15163.4 | 15553.7 | 15948.3 | 16272.4 | 16645.0 | 17089.9 | 17542.0 | 14259.9              | 23.0%                               | 2.5%                     |
| Ending Stocks  | 693.6   | 701.9   | 887.3   | 703.3   | 697.9   | 699.5   | 690.1   | 680.5   | 686.0   | 691.6   | 697.2   | 696.5                | 0.1%                                | 0.0%                     |
| Cheddar Cheese Price,<br>FOB N. Europe (US\$/100 kg)             | 210.8   | 185.9   | 175.1   | 183.2   | 197.5   | 219.7   | 214.2   | 229.2   | 229.9   | 232.4   | 242.6   | 188.8                | 28.5%                               | 3.5%                     |
| <b>World Whole Milk Powder Supply-Disposition (kt)</b>           |         |         |         |         |         |         |         |         |         |         |         |                      |                                     |                          |
| Production   | 2505.8  | 2606.5  | 2553.3  | 2633.3  | 2739.9  | 2781.3  | 2841.8  | 2874.1  | 2946.0  | 3056.7  | 3132.4  | 2574.7               | 21.7%                               | 2.3%                     |
| Disappearance  | 2511.0  | 2576.7  | 2540.7  | 2647.4  | 2752.5  | 2793.9  | 2854.4  | 2885.7  | 2957.0  | 3066.7  | 3141.4  | 2569.0               | 22.3%                               | 2.2%                     |
| Ending Stocks  | 127.1   | 156.9   | 169.5   | 164.8   | 164.8   | 164.8   | 164.8   | 164.8   | 164.8   | 164.8   | 164.8   | 154.6                | 6.6%                                | 0.0%                     |
| Whole Milk Powder, 26% butterfat,<br>FOB N. Europe (US\$/100 kg) | 189.6   | 165.6   | 150.5   | 185.8   | 178.6   | 191.8   | 189.0   | 201.0   | 209.1   | 210.4   | 221.3   | 172.9                | 28.0%                               | 3.6%                     |

Historical data source: OECD - Agricultural Outlook

Note: 1. Discrepancies are due to statistical errors in New Zealand.



Table B.12: Canadian macroeconomy

|   | 1997    | 1998    | 1999    | 2000    | 2001    | 2002    | 2003    | 2004    | 2005    | 2006    | 2007    | Average %Chg. 2007: Growth rate |           |
|---|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------------------------------|-----------|
|   |         |         |         |         |         |         |         |         |         |         |         | 1997-2000                       | 2001-2007 |
| <b>Population (mil)</b>   |         |         |         |         |         |         |         |         |         |         |         |                                 |           |
| Gross Domestic Product (mil 1992\$)   | 30.1    | 30.3    | 30.6    | 30.8    | 31.1    | 31.4    | 31.6    | 31.8    | 32.1    | 32.3    | 32.6    | 30.5                            | 7.0%      |
|   | 815013  | 815013  | 815013  | 815013  | 815013  | 815013  | 815013  | 815013  | 815013  | 815013  | 815013  | 815013.0                        | 0.0%      |
| <b>GDP Deflator (1992=100)</b>  |         |         |         |         |         |         |         |         |         |         |         |                                 |           |
|   | 4.2%    | 0.0%    | 0.0%    | 0.0%    | 0.0%    | 0.0%    | 0.0%    | 0.0%    | 0.0%    | 0.0%    | 0.0%    | 0.0%                            | 0.0%      |
|   | 107.5   | 106.9   | 108.8   | 112.7   | 113.6   | 114.5   | 115.5   | 116.8   | 118.1   | 119.5   | 120.8   | 109.0                           | 10.9%     |
|   | 0.8%    | -0.6%   | 1.8%    | 3.6%    | 0.8%    | 0.8%    | 0.8%    | 1.1%    | 1.1%    | 1.1%    | 1.1%    | 1.1%                            | 1.0%      |
| <b>Per Capita Disposable Income (\$)</b>  |         |         |         |         |         |         |         |         |         |         |         |                                 |           |
|   | 18180.2 | 18732.2 | 19316.1 | 20224.4 | 21064.8 | 21786.9 | 22521.9 | 23354.0 | 24192.5 | 25063.6 | 25968.7 | 19113.2                         | 35.9%     |
| <b>Average Weekly Wages (\$)</b>  |         |         |         |         |         |         |         |         |         |         |         |                                 |           |
|   | 590.7   | 602.4   | 607.0   | 623.1   | 632.7   | 649.6   | 667.2   | 685.7   | 706.2   | 727.4   | 749.2   | 605.8                           | 2.9%      |
|   | 2.9%    | 2.0%    | 0.8%    | 2.6%    | 1.5%    | 2.7%    | 2.7%    | 2.8%    | 3.0%    | 3.0%    | 3.0%    | 3.0%                            | 23.7%     |
| <b>Consumer Price Indices (% change)</b>  |         |         |         |         |         |         |         |         |         |         |         |                                 |           |
| <b>All Items</b>  |         |         |         |         |         |         |         |         |         |         |         |                                 |           |
|   | 107.6   | 108.6   | 110.5   | 113.5   | 116.1   | 118.7   | 121.1   | 123.5   | 126.0   | 128.6   | 131.2   | 110.1                           | 19.2%     |
|   | 1.6%    | 1.0%    | 1.7%    | 2.7%    | 2.3%    | 2.2%    | 2.0%    | 2.0%    | 2.0%    | 2.0%    | 2.0%    | 2.0%                            | 2.0%      |
| <b>Non-food, Non-energy</b>   |         |         |         |         |         |         |         |         |         |         |         |                                 |           |
|   | 107.5   | 108.9   | 110.5   | 112.2   | 115.5   | 118.7   | 121.5   | 124.1   | 126.7   | 129.4   | 132.3   | 109.8                           | 20.6%     |
|   | 1.5%    | 1.3%    | 1.4%    | 1.5%    | 3.0%    | 2.7%    | 2.4%    | 2.1%    | 2.1%    | 2.1%    | 2.3%    | 2.1%                            | 2.3%      |
| <b>Energy</b>   |         |         |         |         |         |         |         |         |         |         |         |                                 |           |
|   | 108.7   | 104.3   | 110.2   | 128.1   | 124.0   | 121.8   | 122.6   | 124.3   | 127.2   | 130.1   | 131.2   | 112.8                           | 16.2%     |
|   | 2.4%    | -4.1%   | 5.7%    | 16.2%   | -3.2%   | -1.8%   | 0.7%    | 1.4%    | 2.3%    | 2.3%    | 0.8%    | 1.4%                            | 0.9%      |
| <b>Food</b>   |         |         |         |         |         |         |         |         |         |         |         |                                 |           |
|   | 107.6   | 109.3   | 110.7   | 112.2   | 115.6   | 117.6   | 118.7   | 120.8   | 122.7   | 124.4   | 126.2   | 110.0                           | 14.8%     |
|   | 1.5%    | 1.6%    | 1.3%    | 1.4%    | 3.0%    | 1.7%    | 0.9%    | 1.8%    | 1.5%    | 1.4%    | 1.4%    | 1.4%                            | 1.5%      |
| <b>Industrial Product Price Indices (% change)</b>  |         |         |         |         |         |         |         |         |         |         |         |                                 |           |
| <b>Petroleum &amp; Coal</b>   |         |         |         |         |         |         |         |         |         |         |         |                                 |           |
|   | 116.20  | 95.80   | 112.27  | 163.24  | 158.03  | 155.41  | 152.74  | 158.28  | 163.01  | 167.89  | 172.91  | 121.9                           | 41.9%     |
|   | 0.2%    | -17.6%  | 17.2%   | 45.4%   | -3.2%   | -1.7%   | -1.7%   | 3.6%    | 3.0%    | 3.0%    | 3.0%    | 3.0%                            | 1.5%      |
| <b>Wood</b>   |         |         |         |         |         |         |         |         |         |         |         |                                 |           |
|   | 143.20  | 135.50  | 147.22  | 134.86  | 126.23  | 128.04  | 130.23  | 132.33  | 134.73  | 137.17  | 139.66  | 140.2                           | 1.7%      |
|   | 0.9%    | -5.4%   | 8.6%    | -8.4%   | -6.4%   | 1.4%    | 1.7%    | 1.6%    | 1.8%    | 1.8%    | 1.8%    | 1.8%                            | 0.4%      |
| <b>Autos &amp; Parts</b>  |         |         |         |         |         |         |         |         |         |         |         |                                 |           |
|   | 127.30  | 139.00  | 141.22  | 142.18  | 145.03  | 147.35  | 149.85  | 152.25  | 154.99  | 157.78  | 160.62  | 137.4                           | 16.9%     |
|   | 3.5%    | 9.2%    | 1.6%    | 0.7%    | 2.0%    | 1.6%    | 1.7%    | 1.6%    | 1.8%    | 1.8%    | 1.8%    | 1.8%                            | 1.7%      |
| <b>Machinery</b>  |         |         |         |         |         |         |         |         |         |         |         |                                 |           |
|   | 121.70  | 127.70  | 133.74  | 134.08  | 136.50  | 139.36  | 142.43  | 145.28  | 148.33  | 151.44  | 154.62  | 129.3                           | 2.1%      |
|   | 4.4%    | 4.9%    | 4.7%    | 0.3%    | 1.8%    | 2.1%    | 2.2%    | 2.0%    | 2.1%    | 2.1%    | 2.1%    | 2.1%                            | 19.6%     |
| <b>Interest Rates (%)</b>   |         |         |         |         |         |         |         |         |         |         |         |                                 |           |
| Prime Lending Rate  | 5.0     | 6.6     | 6.4     | 7.3     | 6.7     | 7.1     | 7.1     | 7.0     | 7.0     | 7.0     | 7.0     | 6.3                             | 10.8%     |
| <b>Exchange Rate</b>  |         |         |         |         |         |         |         |         |         |         |         |                                 |           |
| \$Cdn./\$U.S.   | 1.38    | 1.48    | 1.49    | 1.49    | 1.55    | 1.53    | 1.50    | 1.49    | 1.48    | 1.47    | 1.46    | 1.5                             | 0.0%      |
| \$U.S./\$Cdn.   | 0.72    | 0.67    | 0.67    | 0.67    | 0.65    | 0.65    | 0.67    | 0.67    | 0.68    | 0.68    | 0.69    | 0.7                             | 1.0%      |
| <b>Average Grain Freight Rate,</b>  |         |         |         |         |         |         |         |         |         |         |         |                                 |           |
| Mid prairies to port (\$/t)   | 33.48   | 33.10   | 33.17   | 27.53   | 28.49   | 29.12   | 29.70   | 30.30   | 30.91   | 31.54   | 32.18   | 31.8                            | 1.1%      |
| <b>Historical Data Sources: Statistics Canada - CANSIM; Conference Board of Canada - Spring 2001 Medium Term Forecast</b> |         |         |         |         |         |         |         |         |         |         |         |                                 |           |
| <b>Forecast Data Sources: Conference Board of Canada - Extrapolation of Spring 2001 Medium Term Forecast</b>              |         |         |         |         |         |         |         |         |         |         |         |                                 |           |

Table B.13: Canadian grain and oilseed summary

|  | 1997  | 1998  | 1999  | 2000  | 2001  | 2002  | 2003  | 2004  | 2005  | 2006  | 2007  | Average 1997-2000 | Average %Chg. 1997-2000 | Growth rate 2001-2007 |
|--|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------------------|-------------------------|-----------------------|
| Crop Area Harvested (Mha)  |       |       |       |       |       |       |       |       |       |       |       |                   |                         |                       |
| Wheat  | 39.29 | 39.23 | 39.40 | 40.37 | 38.66 | 39.48 | 39.48 | 39.48 | 39.48 | 39.48 | 39.48 | 39.6              | -0.2%                   | 0.3%                  |
| Coarse Grains <sup>1</sup>   | 11.41 | 10.68 | 10.37 | 10.96 | 10.98 | 10.94 | 10.87 | 10.51 | 10.42 | 10.20 | 10.41 | 10.9              | -4.1%                   | -0.9%                 |
| Oilseeds <sup>2</sup>  | 7.62  | 7.38  | 6.94  | 7.18  | 7.19  | 7.40  | 7.59  | 7.56  | 7.66  | 7.59  | 7.68  | 7.3               | 5.5%                    | 1.1%                  |
| Special Crops <sup>3</sup> (Western Canada)  | 6.67  | 7.27  | 7.35  | 6.47  | 5.56  | 6.57  | 6.50  | 6.89  | 6.82  | 7.12  | 6.69  | 6.9               | -3.6%                   | 3.1%                  |
| Hay (Seeded Area)  | 1.64  | 2.05  | 1.98  | 2.63  | 2.98  | 2.81  | 2.82  | 2.93  | 3.02  | 3.12  | 3.24  | 2.1               | 56.2%                   | 1.4%                  |
| Summerfallow   | 6.30  | 6.44  | 6.74  | 7.07  | 7.21  | 7.26  | 7.31  | 7.28  | 7.32  | 7.26  | 7.30  | 6.6               | 10.0%                   | 0.2%                  |
|  | 5.64  | 5.40  | 6.03  | 6.06  | 4.73  | 4.51  | 4.40  | 4.31  | 4.22  | 4.18  | 4.16  | 5.8               | -28.2%                  | -2.1%                 |
| Production, Domestic Use & Export Summary (Mt)   |       |       |       |       |       |       |       |       |       |       |       |                   |                         |                       |
| Wheat  |       |       |       |       |       |       |       |       |       |       |       |                   |                         |                       |
| Production   | 24.28 | 24.08 | 26.90 | 26.80 | 21.49 | 26.61 | 26.75 | 26.15 | 26.23 | 26.00 | 26.86 | 25.5              | 5.3%                    | 3.8%                  |
| Domestic Use   | 7.37  | 8.01  | 8.64  | 8.71  | 8.08  | 8.33  | 8.52  | 8.58  | 8.58  | 8.70  | 8.68  | 8.2               | 6.0%                    | 1.2%                  |
| Exports  | 20.00 | 14.72 | 18.31 | 17.25 | 15.50 | 17.40 | 18.21 | 17.72 | 17.71 | 17.42 | 18.07 | 17.6              | 2.9%                    | 2.6%                  |
| Coarse Grains <sup>1</sup>   |       |       |       |       |       |       |       |       |       |       |       |                   |                         |                       |
| Production   | 25.11 | 26.56 | 26.83 | 24.33 | 23.61 | 27.16 | 27.95 | 28.20 | 28.78 | 28.82 | 29.47 | 25.7              | 14.6%                   | 3.8%                  |
| Domestic Use   | 22.67 | 22.78 | 22.68 | 23.03 | 23.23 | 23.59 | 23.99 | 24.86 | 25.49 | 26.07 | 26.43 | 22.8              | 16.0%                   | 2.2%                  |
| Exports  | 4.44  | 4.12  | 4.25  | 4.54  | 3.89  | 3.99  | 5.02  | 4.62  | 4.73  | 4.72  | 4.75  | 4.3               | 9.4%                    | 3.4%                  |
| Oilseeds <sup>2</sup>  |       |       |       |       |       |       |       |       |       |       |       |                   |                         |                       |
| Production   | 10.03 | 11.46 | 12.60 | 10.52 | 8.12  | 10.86 | 10.88 | 11.58 | 11.58 | 12.14 | 11.56 | 11.2              | 3.6%                    | 6.1%                  |
| Domestic Use   | 5.96  | 5.95  | 6.09  | 6.14  | 5.08  | 5.63  | 5.72  | 5.90  | 5.94  | 6.01  | 5.88  | 6.0               | -2.6%                   | 2.5%                  |
| Exports  | 4.52  | 5.50  | 5.41  | 5.97  | 4.61  | 5.33  | 5.67  | 6.07  | 6.12  | 6.48  | 6.22  | 5.3               | 16.2%                   | 5.1%                  |
| Historical Data Sources: Statistics Canada - CANSIM                                      |       |       |       |       |       |       |       |       |       |       |       |                   |                         |                       |
| Notes: 1. Coarse Grains consists of Barley, Corn, Oats, Rye and Mixed Grains.            |       |       |       |       |       |       |       |       |       |       |       |                   |                         |                       |
| 2. Oilseeds consists of Canola, Soybeans and Flaxseed                                    |       |       |       |       |       |       |       |       |       |       |       |                   |                         |                       |
| 3. Special Crops consists of Canary Seed, Mustard Seed, Lentils, Dry Peas and Sunflower. |       |       |       |       |       |       |       |       |       |       |       |                   |                         |                       |

Table B.14: Canadian wheat

|  | 1997  | 1998  | 1999  | 2000  | 2001  | 2002  | 2003  | 2004  | 2005  | 2006  | 2007  | Average<br>1997-2000 | Average<br>2001-2007 | Growth rate<br>1997-2000<br>2001-2007 |
|--|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|----------------------|----------------------|---------------------------------------|
| <b>All Wheat Supply-Disposition (Mt)</b>     |       |       |       |       |       |       |       |       |       |       |       |                      |                      |                                       |
| Area Harvested (Mha)                         | 11.41 | 10.88 | 10.37 | 10.96 | 10.98 | 10.94 | 10.87 | 10.51 | 10.42 | 10.20 | 10.41 | 10.9                 | 10.9                 | -4.1%                                 |
| Yield (t/ha)                                 | 2.13  | 2.25  | 2.59  | 2.44  | 1.96  | 2.43  | 2.46  | 2.49  | 2.52  | 2.55  | 2.58  | 2.4                  | 2.4                  | 9.6%                                  |
| Production                                   | 24.28 | 24.08 | 26.90 | 26.80 | 21.49 | 26.61 | 26.75 | 26.15 | 26.23 | 26.00 | 26.86 | 25.5                 | 25.5                 | 5.3%                                  |
| Food & Industrial Use                        | 2.73  | 2.86  | 2.94  | 2.96  | 3.00  | 2.94  | 2.97  | 3.02  | 3.06  | 3.11  | 3.16  | 2.9                  | 2.9                  | 9.8%                                  |
| Feed Use                                     | 3.59  | 4.15  | 4.63  | 4.64  | 3.99  | 4.32  | 4.48  | 4.50  | 4.47  | 4.56  | 4.51  | 4.3                  | 4.3                  | 5.9%                                  |
| Other Domestic Use                           | 1.05  | 1.00  | 1.07  | 1.11  | 1.09  | 1.07  | 1.07  | 1.06  | 1.04  | 1.02  | 1.01  | 1.1                  | 1.1                  | -4.2%                                 |
| Exports                                      | 20.00 | 14.72 | 18.31 | 17.25 | 15.50 | 17.40 | 18.21 | 17.72 | 17.71 | 17.42 | 18.07 | 17.6                 | 17.6                 | 2.9%                                  |
| Ending Stocks                                | 6.01  | 7.43  | 7.39  | 8.65  | 6.58  | 7.51  | 7.57  | 7.48  | 7.47  | 7.40  | 7.56  | 7.4                  | 7.4                  | 2.5%                                  |
| CWB Final Price, #1 CWRS (\$/t) <sup>1</sup> | 191   | 184   | 168   | 190   | 208   | 193   | 195   | 200   | 204   | 206   | 208   | 183.1                | 183.1                | 13.3%                                 |
| Farm Gate Price, Prairies (\$/t)             | 147   | 141   | 125   | 152   | 165   | 150   | 151   | 154   | 157   | 159   | 160   | 141.4                | 141.4                | 12.8%                                 |
| Milling Price (\$/t)                         | 217   | 204   | 192   | 196   | 238   | 212   | 216   | 222   | 229   | 232   | 235   | 202.6                | 202.6                | 15.9%                                 |
| <b>Durum Wheat Supply-Disposition (Mt)</b>   |       |       |       |       |       |       |       |       |       |       |       |                      |                      |                                       |
| Area Harvested (Mha)                         | 2.21  | 2.91  | 1.76  | 2.61  | 2.05  | 2.24  | 2.14  | 2.13  | 2.23  | 2.22  | 2.22  | 2.4                  | 2.4                  | -6.3%                                 |
| Yield (t/ha)                                 | 1.97  | 2.07  | 2.44  | 2.16  | 1.50  | 2.19  | 2.21  | 2.24  | 2.26  | 2.29  | 2.32  | 2.2                  | 2.2                  | 7.5%                                  |
| Production                                   | 4.35  | 6.04  | 4.30  | 5.65  | 3.08  | 4.90  | 4.72  | 4.76  | 5.06  | 5.10  | 5.17  | 5.1                  | 5.1                  | 1.7%                                  |
| Food & Industrial Use                        | 0.24  | 0.24  | 0.25  | 0.28  | 0.26  | 0.27  | 0.27  | 0.28  | 0.29  | 0.29  | 0.30  | 0.2                  | 0.2                  | 20.9%                                 |
| Other Domestic Use                           | 0.63  | 0.77  | 0.64  | 0.93  | 0.69  | 0.76  | 0.73  | 0.74  | 0.77  | 0.78  | 0.79  | 0.7                  | 0.7                  | 6.2%                                  |
| Exports                                      | 4.23  | 3.85  | 3.58  | 3.55  | 3.73  | 3.01  | 3.72  | 3.74  | 3.98  | 4.05  | 4.07  | 3.8                  | 3.8                  | 7.2%                                  |
| Ending Stocks                                | 0.76  | 1.95  | 1.79  | 2.70  | 1.10  | 1.97  | 1.97  | 1.98  | 2.00  | 1.99  | 2.00  | 1.8                  | 1.8                  | 11.1%                                 |
| CWB Final Price, #1 CWAD (\$/t) <sup>1</sup> | 278   | 201   | 207   | 233   | 241   | 211   | 214   | 219   | 223   | 226   | 228   | 229.8                | 229.8                | -0.7%                                 |
| Farm Gate Price, Prairies (\$/t)             | 235   | 158   | 164   | 195   | 198   | 167   | 169   | 174   | 177   | 179   | 180   | 167.9                | 167.9                | -4.1%                                 |

Historical Data Sources: Statistics Canada - Cereals &amp; Oilseeds Review, Catalogue 22-007; Statistics Canada - CANSIM; Statistics Canada - Farm Product Price Book;

Canadian Wheat Board - Annual Report; Canada Grain Council - Statistical Handbook; GRIP calculations

Note: 1. Prior to 1995 CWB Final Prices are basis Thunder Bay, thereafter basis St. Lawrence



Table B.15: Canadian coarse grains

|   | 1997  | 1998  | 1999  | 2000  | 2001  | 2002  | 2003  | 2004  | 2005  | 2006  | 2007  | Average %Chg. 2007: 1997-2000<br>Average |        | 2001-2007 |
|---|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|--|--------|-----------|
|   |       |       |       |       |       |       |       |       |       |       |       |  |        |           |
| <b>Barley Supply-Disposition (Mt)</b>     |       |       |       |       |       |       |       |       |       |       |       |  |        |           |
| Area Harvested (Mha)                      | 4.70  | 4.27  | 4.07  | 4.55  | 4.37  | 4.42  | 4.50  | 4.52  | 4.57  | 4.52  | 4.56  | 4.4                                      | 3.7%   | 0.7%      |
| Yield (t/ha)                              | 2.88  | 2.97  | 3.24  | 2.96  | 2.65  | 3.11  | 3.15  | 3.18  | 3.22  | 3.25  | 3.29  | 3.0                                      | 9.0%   | 3.7%      |
| Production                                | 13.53 | 12.71 | 13.20 | 13.47 | 11.57 | 13.74 | 14.16 | 14.37 | 14.69 | 14.69 | 14.99 | 13.2                                     | 13.3%  | 4.4%      |
| Feed Use                                  | 10.56 | 10.03 | 9.78  | 10.09 | 10.15 | 10.51 | 10.76 | 11.38 | 11.72 | 12.08 | 12.34 | 10.1                                     | 22.0%  | 3.3%      |
| Other Domestic Use                        | 0.68  | 0.76  | 0.75  | 0.82  | 0.83  | 0.79  | 0.79  | 0.80  | 0.82  | 0.82  | 0.83  | 0.8                                      | 10.3%  | 0.0%      |
| Exports                                   | 2.78  | 1.70  | 2.37  | 2.50  | 2.01  | 2.08  | 2.38  | 2.56  | 2.71  | 2.49  | 2.01  | 2.3                                      | -13.8% | 0.0%      |
| Ending Stocks                             | 2.46  | 2.74  | 3.07  | 3.10  | 1.71  | 2.11  | 2.38  | 2.64  | 2.04  | 2.05  | 2.01  | 2.3                                      | -17.9% | 5.3%      |
| Farm Gate Price, Prairies (\$/t)          | 110   | 94    | 80    | 92    | 108   | 112   | 110   | 111   | 111   | 111   | 110   | 93.9                                     | 17.0%  | 0.2%      |
| Off-Board Barley Price, Lethbridge (\$/t) | 134   | 116   | 110   | 128   | 139   | 138   | 131   | 132   | 132   | 132   | 131   | 122.1                                    | 7.2%   | -1.0%     |
| CWB Final Price, Select CW 2Row (\$/t)    | 196   | 172   | 187   | 205   | 202   | 206   | 205   | 208   | 208   | 210   | 209   | 190.1                                    | 9.9%   | 0.6%      |
| <b>Corn Supply-Disposition (Mt)</b>       |       |       |       |       |       |       |       |       |       |       |       |  |        |           |
| Area Harvested (Mha)                      | 1.05  | 1.12  | 1.15  | 1.09  | 1.25  | 1.15  | 1.15  | 1.16  | 1.16  | 1.16  | 1.18  | 1.1                                      | 7.6%   | -0.9%     |
| Yield (t/ha)                              | 6.87  | 8.01  | 8.03  | 6.27  | 6.75  | 7.53  | 7.61  | 7.69  | 7.78  | 7.86  | 7.94  | 7.3                                      | 8.8%   | 2.7%      |
| Production                                | 7.18  | 8.95  | 9.16  | 6.83  | 8.41  | 8.65  | 8.72  | 8.90  | 9.01  | 9.11  | 9.39  | 8.0                                      | 17.0%  | 1.9%      |
| Imports                                   | 1.47  | 0.89  | 1.02  | 2.50  | 1.68  | 0.93  | 1.31  | 1.39  | 1.58  | 1.69  | 1.55  | 1.5                                      | 5.2%   | -1.3%     |
| Feed Use                                  | 6.88  | 7.15  | 7.24  | 7.30  | 7.70  | 7.52  | 7.66  | 7.88  | 8.15  | 8.37  | 8.45  | 7.1                                      | 18.4%  | 1.6%      |
| Other Domestic Use                        | 1.77  | 1.91  | 2.08  | 2.19  | 2.29  | 2.19  | 2.20  | 2.22  | 2.23  | 2.24  | 2.26  | 2.0                                      | 13.7%  | -0.2%     |
| Exports                                   | 0.12  | 0.83  | 0.22  | 0.22  | 0.30  | 0.22  | 0.22  | 0.22  | 0.22  | 0.22  | 0.22  | 0.3                                      | -35.6% | -4.7%     |
| Ending Stocks                             | 0.89  | 0.88  | 1.55  | 1.52  | 1.35  | 1.03  | 1.01  | 1.01  | 1.02  | 1.02  | 1.05  | 1.2                                      | -13.3% | -4.1%     |
| Elevator Price, Chatham (\$/t)            | 137   | 110   | 107   | 118   | 127   | 125   | 126   | 126   | 125   | 129   | 127   | 117.9                                    | 7.4%   | 0.0%      |
| <b>Oats Supply-Disposition (Mt)</b>       |       |       |       |       |       |       |       |       |       |       |       |  |        |           |
| Area Harvested (Mha)                      | 1.50  | 1.59  | 1.40  | 1.30  | 1.34  | 1.51  | 1.62  | 1.56  | 1.62  | 1.59  | 1.62  | 1.4                                      | 11.8%  | 3.2%      |
| Yield (t/ha)                              | 2.33  | 2.49  | 2.80  | 2.61  | 2.27  | 2.62  | 2.62  | 2.63  | 2.63  | 2.63  | 2.63  | 2.5                                      | 5.0%   | 2.5%      |
| Production                                | 3.48  | 3.96  | 3.64  | 3.39  | 3.03  | 3.96  | 4.26  | 4.11  | 4.25  | 4.18  | 4.26  | 3.6                                      | 17.7%  | 5.8%      |
| Feed Use                                  | 1.67  | 1.81  | 1.78  | 1.69  | 1.35  | 1.69  | 1.67  | 1.66  | 1.64  | 1.63  | 1.61  | 1.7                                      | -7.5%  | 3.0%      |
| Exports                                   | 1.41  | 1.52  | 1.57  | 1.73  | 1.51  | 1.56  | 2.26  | 2.19  | 2.29  | 2.28  | 2.34  | 1.6                                      | 50.4%  | 7.6%      |
| Farm Gate Price, Prairies (\$/t)          | 119   | 101   | 84    | 88    | 87    | 95    | 95    | 101   | 102   | 103   | 104   | 97.4                                     | 6.3%   | 2.9%      |
| <b>Rye Supply-Disposition (Mt)</b>        |       |       |       |       |       |       |       |       |       |       |       |  |        |           |
| Area Harvested (Mha)                      | 0.16  | 0.20  | 0.17  | 0.12  | 0.10  | 0.16  | 0.16  | 0.16  | 0.16  | 0.16  | 0.16  | 0.2                                      | 0.1%   | 8.8%      |
| Yield (t/ha)                              | 1.98  | 1.96  | 2.28  | 2.26  | 2.05  | 2.20  | 2.22  | 2.24  | 2.26  | 2.27  | 2.29  | 2.1                                      | 8.1%   | 1.9%      |
| Production                                | 0.32  | 0.40  | 0.39  | 0.26  | 0.20  | 0.36  | 0.36  | 0.36  | 0.37  | 0.37  | 0.37  | 0.3                                      | 9.1%   | 10.8%     |
| Exports                                   | 0.14  | 0.08  | 0.09  | 0.09  | 0.07  | 0.12  | 0.16  | 0.16  | 0.17  | 0.17  | 0.17  | 0.1                                      | 73.3%  | 17.2%     |

Historical Data Sources: Statistics Canada - Cereals &amp; Oilseeds Review, Catalogue 22-007; Statistics Canada - Farm Product Price Book;

Canadian Wheat Board - Annual Report; Canada Grain Council - Statistical Handbook; GRIP calculations

Note: 1. Prior to 1995 CWB Final Prices are basis Thunder Bay, thereafter basis St. Lawrence



Table B.16: Canadian oilseeds

|   | 1997  | 1998  | 1999  | 2000  | 2001  | 2002  | 2003  | 2004  | 2005  | 2006  | 2007  | Average<br>1997-2000 | Average<br>%Chg. 2007:<br>1997-2000 | Growth rate<br>2001-2007 |
|---|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|----------------------|-------------------------------------|--------------------------|
| Canola Supply-Disposition (Mt)  |       |       |       |       |       |       |       |       |       |       |       |                      |                                     |                          |
| Area Harvested (Mha)  | 4.87  | 5.43  | 5.56  | 4.82  | 3.89  | 4.78  | 4.73  | 5.05  | 4.99  | 5.24  | 4.87  | 5.2                  | -5.8%                               | 3.8%                     |
| Yield (t/ha)  | 1.31  | 1.41  | 1.58  | 1.48  | 1.30  | 1.47  | 1.49  | 1.50  | 1.51  | 1.52  | 1.53  | 1.4                  | 6.2%                                | 2.8%                     |
| Production  | 6.39  | 7.64  | 8.80  | 7.12  | 5.06  | 7.05  | 7.03  | 7.56  | 7.53  | 7.97  | 7.47  | 7.5                  | -0.2%                               | 6.7%                     |
| Crushings   | 3.24  | 3.06  | 2.98  | 3.00  | 2.40  | 2.56  | 2.61  | 2.73  | 2.77  | 2.79  | 2.73  | 3.1                  | -11.2%                              | 2.2%                     |
| Meal Production   | 2.00  | 1.94  | 1.86  | 1.87  | 1.53  | 1.63  | 1.66  | 1.74  | 1.76  | 1.78  | 1.74  | 1.9                  | -9.4%                               | 2.2%                     |
| Oil Production  | 1.36  | 1.28  | 1.24  | 1.30  | 1.07  | 1.14  | 1.17  | 1.22  | 1.23  | 1.24  | 1.22  | 1.3                  | -6.2%                               | 2.2%                     |
| Seed Exports  | 2.96  | 3.90  | 3.89  | 4.60  | 3.29  | 3.67  | 4.06  | 4.32  | 4.34  | 4.58  | 4.37  | 3.8                  | 13.9%                               | 4.9%                     |
| Ending Stocks   | 0.36  | 0.63  | 2.07  | 1.15  | 0.40  | 0.78  | 0.70  | 0.74  | 0.68  | 0.77  | 0.66  | 1.1                  | -37.2%                              | 8.7%                     |
| Canola Oil Domestic Use   | 0.62  | 0.52  | 0.36  | 0.40  | 0.41  | 0.46  | 0.46  | 0.46  | 0.46  | 0.47  | 0.47  | 0.5                  | -0.8%                               | 2.4%                     |
| Canola Oil Exports  | 0.84  | 0.78  | 0.89  | 0.91  | 0.67  | 0.72  | 0.74  | 0.79  | 0.80  | 0.81  | 0.78  | 0.9                  | -9.0%                               | 2.5%                     |
| Canola Meal Feed Use  | 0.59  | 0.69  | 0.74  | 0.70  | 0.73  | 0.76  | 0.81  | 0.87  | 0.91  | 0.94  | 0.96  | 0.7                  | 41.2%                               | 4.8%                     |
| Canola Meal Exports   | 1.42  | 1.26  | 1.13  | 1.17  | 0.81  | 0.86  | 0.86  | 0.87  | 0.85  | 0.84  | 0.78  | 1.2                  | -37.3%                              | -0.6%                    |
| Canola Cash Price, #1 Vancouver (\$/t)  | 420   | 376   | 288   | 290   | 348   | 337   | 362   | 368   | 392   | 374   | 404   | 343.4                | 17.5%                               | 2.5%                     |
| Farm Gate Price, Prairies (\$/t)  | 380   | 342   | 240   | 246   | 306   | 293   | 317   | 323   | 346   | 327   | 356   | 301.9                | 17.8%                               | 2.6%                     |
| Canola Meal Price, FOB Plants (\$/t)  | 179   | 141   | 156   | 155   | 177   | 166   | 167   | 164   | 161   | 165   | 167   | 157.9                | 5.6%                                | -1.0%                    |
| Canola Oil Price, FOB Plants (\$/t)   | 819   | 744   | 569   | 546   | 538   | 595   | 657   | 692   | 746   | 701   | 745   | 669.4                | 11.2%                               | 5.6%                     |
| Effective Crush Margin (\$/t)   | 75.70 | 59.87 | 93.94 | 86.34 | 47.08 | 77.93 | 82.30 | 90.17 | 89.21 | 90.78 | 82.37 | 79.0                 | 4.3%                                | 9.8%                     |
| Soybean Supply-Disposition (Mt)   |       |       |       |       |       |       |       |       |       |       |       |                      |                                     |                          |
| Area Harvested (Mha)  | 1.06  | 0.98  | 1.00  | 1.06  | 1.03  | 1.00  | 1.02  | 1.05  | 1.06  | 1.08  | 1.07  | 1.0                  | 3.9%                                | 0.6%                     |
| Yield (t/ha)  | 2.58  | 2.79  | 2.77  | 2.55  | 2.26  | 2.76  | 2.78  | 2.81  | 2.83  | 2.85  | 2.87  | 2.7                  | 7.5%                                | 4.1%                     |
| Production  | 2.74  | 2.74  | 2.78  | 2.70  | 2.32  | 2.75  | 2.84  | 2.94  | 3.00  | 3.08  | 3.06  | 2.7                  | 11.9%                               | 4.7%                     |
| Imports   | 0.15  | 0.25  | 0.45  | 0.38  | 0.40  | 0.29  | 0.29  | 0.29  | 0.29  | 0.29  | 0.29  | 0.3                  | -7.2%                               | -5.4%                    |
| Exports   | 0.77  | 0.87  | 0.95  | 0.75  | 0.72  | 0.70  | 0.78  | 0.86  | 0.92  | 0.99  | 1.01  | 0.8                  | 20.7%                               | 5.8%                     |
| Soy Meal Imports  | 0.65  | 0.79  | 0.81  | 0.75  | 0.75  | 0.75  | 0.75  | 0.75  | 0.75  | 0.75  | 0.75  | 0.8                  | 0.0%                                | 0.0%                     |
| Soy Meal Feed Use   | 1.90  | 2.02  | 2.13  | 2.07  | 2.07  | 2.00  | 2.03  | 2.08  | 2.11  | 2.13  | 2.11  | 2.0                  | 3.9%                                | 0.3%                     |
| Soybean Cash Price, #2 Chatham (\$/t)   | 334   | 265   | 256   | 250   | 266   | 265   | 288   | 287   | 297   | 290   | 310   | 276.2                | 12.3%                               | 2.6%                     |
| Flaxseed Supply-Disposition (Mt)  |       |       |       |       |       |       |       |       |       |       |       |                      |                                     |                          |
| Area Harvested (Mha)  | 0.74  | 0.86  | 0.78  | 0.59  | 0.65  | 0.79  | 0.75  | 0.79  | 0.78  | 0.81  | 0.75  | 0.7                  | 1.7%                                | 2.6%                     |
| Yield (t/ha)  | 1.22  | 1.26  | 1.32  | 1.17  | 1.14  | 1.35  | 1.35  | 1.35  | 1.35  | 1.35  | 1.36  | 1.2                  | 9.3%                                | 2.9%                     |
| Production  | 0.90  | 1.08  | 1.02  | 0.69  | 0.74  | 1.06  | 1.01  | 1.07  | 1.05  | 1.09  | 1.02  | 0.9                  | 10.7%                               | 5.6%                     |
| Exports   | 0.78  | 0.73  | 0.57  | 0.63  | 0.60  | 0.97  | 0.83  | 0.89  | 0.87  | 0.91  | 0.83  | 0.7                  | 23.3%                               | 5.6%                     |
| Cash Price, #1 CW Thunder Bay (\$/t)  | 389   | 317   | 237   | 260   | 312   | 302   | 324   | 330   | 351   | 335   | 362   | 300.7                | 20.4%                               | 2.5%                     |
| Farm Gate Price, Prairies (\$/t)  | 349   | 290   | 202   | 222   | 270   | 258   | 280   | 285   | 305   | 288   | 314   | 265.6                | 18.2%                               | 2.6%                     |
| Historical Data Sources: Statistics Canada - Cereals & Oilseeds Review, Catalogue 22-007; Statistics Canada - CANSIM; Statistics Canada - Farm Product Price Book; Canadian Wheat Board - Annual Report; Canada Grain Council - Statistical Handbook; GRIP calculations |       |       |       |       |       |       |       |       |       |       |       |                      |                                     |                          |

Table B.17: Canadian special crops

|                                   | 1997 | 1998 | 1999 | 2000 | 2001 | 2002 | 2003 | 2004 | 2005 | 2006 | 2007 | Average %Chg. 2007: Growth rate |           |
|-----------------------------------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|---------------------------------|-----------|
|                                   |      |      |      |      |      |      |      |      |      |      |      | 1997-2000                       | 2001-2007 |
| <b>Harvested Area (thous ha)</b>  | 1633 | 2013 | 1839 | 2349 | 2448 | 2448 | 2459 | 2553 | 2637 | 2723 | 2832 | 1958.5                          | 44.6%     |
| Canary Seed                       | 113  | 208  | 146  | 164  | 142  | 141  | 142  | 154  | 164  | 174  | 188  | 157.8                           | 18.9%     |
| Dry Peas                          | 848  | 1079 | 835  | 1220 | 1408 | 1335 | 1338 | 1380 | 1418 | 1456 | 1505 | 995.3                           | 51.2%     |
| Lentils                           | 329  | 378  | 506  | 688  | 700  | 683  | 686  | 709  | 729  | 750  | 777  | 475.4                           | 63.3%     |
| Mustard Seed                      | 292  | 279  | 273  | 208  | 133  | 198  | 201  | 215  | 228  | 241  | 257  | 263.1                           | -2.1%     |
| Sunflower Seed                    | 51   | 69   | 79   | 69   | 65   | 91   | 92   | 95   | 98   | 101  | 105  | 66.8                            | 57.4%     |
| <b>Canary Seed</b>                |      |      |      |      |      |      |      |      |      |      |      |                                 |           |
| Production (kt)                   | 115  | 235  | 166  | 171  | 125  | 163  | 166  | 180  | 192  | 206  | 223  | 171.8                           | 29.6%     |
| Farm Price, Western Canada (\$/t) | 322  | 248  | 240  | 265  | 395  | 300  | 265  | 265  | 265  | 265  | 265  | 288.8                           | -1.4%     |
| <b>Dry Peas</b>                   |      |      |      |      |      |      |      |      |      |      |      |                                 |           |
| Production (kt)                   | 1758 | 2328 | 2246 | 2864 | 2394 | 3108 | 3156 | 3297 | 3431 | 3568 | 3733 | 2299.0                          | 62.4%     |
| Farm Price, Western Canada (\$/t) | 180  | 135  | 135  | 135  | 160  | 166  | 167  | 166  | 165  | 166  | 167  | 146.3                           | 13.9%     |
| <b>Lentils</b>                    |      |      |      |      |      |      |      |      |      |      |      |                                 |           |
| Production (kt)                   | 379  | 480  | 724  | 914  | 707  | 922  | 942  | 989  | 1034 | 1081 | 1136 | 624.1                           | 82.0%     |
| Farm Price, Western Canada (\$/t) | 324  | 381  | 380  | 295  | 295  | 345  | 345  | 345  | 345  | 345  | 345  | 345.0                           | 0.0%      |
| <b>Mustard Seed</b>               |      |      |      |      |      |      |      |      |      |      |      |                                 |           |
| Production (kt)                   | 243  | 239  | 306  | 202  | 110  | 194  | 196  | 209  | 222  | 235  | 251  | 247.6                           | 1.5%      |
| Farm Price, Western Canada (\$/t) | 398  | 348  | 285  | 275  | 360  | 327  | 327  | 327  | 327  | 327  | 327  | 326.5                           | 0.0%      |
| <b>Sunflower Seed</b>             |      |      |      |      |      |      |      |      |      |      |      |                                 |           |
| Production (kt)                   | 65   | 112  | 122  | 119  | 105  | 137  | 139  | 145  | 152  | 158  | 166  | 104.5                           | 58.9%     |
| Farm Price, Western Canada (\$/t) | 344  | 388  | 295  | 320  | 330  | 337  | 337  | 337  | 337  | 337  | 337  | 336.8                           | 0.0%      |

Historical Data Sources: Statistics Canada - CANSIM

Table B.18: Canadian animal feed

|   | 1997  | 1998  | 1999  | 2000  | 2001  | 2002  | 2003  | 2004  | 2005  | 2006  | 2007  | Average<br>1997-2000 | Average<br>1997-2000 | %Chg. 2007:<br>1997-2000 | Growth rate<br>2001-2007 |
|---|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|----------------------|----------------------|--------------------------|--------------------------|
| Grain Consuming Animal Units<br>(Mill Hog Equivalent) | 50658 | 53023 | 54859 | 55263 | 57436 | 61036 | 62668 | 65154 | 66803 | 68599 | 69338 | 53450.6              | 53450.6              | 29.7%                    | 3.2%                     |
| <b>Total Grain Feed Consumption (Mt)</b>              | 23.40 | 23.83 | 24.10 | 24.24 | 23.66 | 24.61 | 25.13 | 26.00 | 26.57 | 27.22 | 27.49 | 23.9                 | 23.9                 | 15.1%                    | 2.5%                     |
| Wheat   | 3.59  | 4.15  | 4.63  | 4.64  | 3.99  | 4.32  | 4.48  | 4.50  | 4.47  | 4.56  | 4.51  | 4.3                  | 4.3                  | 5.9%                     | 2.0%                     |
| Barley  | 10.56 | 10.03 | 9.78  | 10.09 | 10.15 | 10.51 | 10.76 | 11.38 | 11.72 | 12.08 | 12.34 | 10.1                 | 10.1                 | 22.0%                    | 3.3%                     |
| Oats  | 1.67  | 1.81  | 1.78  | 1.69  | 1.35  | 1.69  | 1.67  | 1.66  | 1.64  | 1.63  | 1.61  | 1.7                  | 1.7                  | -7.5%                    | 3.0%                     |
| Corn  | 6.88  | 7.15  | 7.24  | 7.30  | 7.70  | 7.52  | 7.66  | 7.88  | 8.15  | 8.37  | 8.45  | 7.1                  | 7.1                  | 18.4%                    | 1.6%                     |
| <b>Total Protein Feed Consumption (Mt)</b>            | 2.73  | 3.08  | 3.38  | 3.80  | 3.96  | 4.03  | 4.18  | 4.34  | 4.45  | 4.55  | 4.58  | 3.2                  | 3.2                  | 41.1%                    | 2.5%                     |
| Soybean Meal  | 1.90  | 2.02  | 2.13  | 2.07  | 2.07  | 2.00  | 2.03  | 2.08  | 2.11  | 2.13  | 2.11  | 2.0                  | 2.0                  | 3.9%                     | 0.3%                     |
| Canola Meal   | 0.59  | 0.69  | 0.74  | 0.70  | 0.73  | 0.76  | 0.81  | 0.87  | 0.91  | 0.94  | 0.96  | 0.7                  | 0.7                  | 41.2%                    | 4.8%                     |
| Dry Peas  | 0.25  | 0.37  | 0.51  | 1.02  | 1.16  | 1.27  | 1.34  | 1.39  | 1.43  | 1.48  | 1.52  | 0.5                  | 0.5                  | 182.3%                   | 4.6%                     |

Historical Data Sources: Statistics Canada - Cereals & Oilseeds Review, Catalogue 22-007; Statistics Canada - CANSIM; Statistics Canada - Canadian Livestock Usage Study; Agriculture and Agri-Food Canada - Internal calculations

Table B.19: Canadian cereal and oil products

|                                 | 1997    | 1998    | 1999    | 2000    | 2001    | 2002    | 2003    | 2004    | 2005    | 2006    | 2007    | Average<br>1997-2000 | %Chg. 2007:<br>1997-2000<br>Average | 2001-2007<br>Growth rate |
|---------------------------------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|----------------------|-------------------------------------|--------------------------|
| <b>Wheat Flour (kt)</b>         |         |         |         |         |         |         |         |         |         |         |         |                      |                                     |                          |
| Production                      | 2111.19 | 2164.96 | 2237.86 | 2326.47 | 2525.51 | 2638.04 | 2661.23 | 2690.50 | 2726.43 | 2763.87 | 2801.25 | 2210.1               | 26.7%                               | 1.7%                     |
| Imports                         | 19.69   | 21.15   | 34.58   | 36.69   | 37.11   | 42.50   | 48.36   | 53.00   | 55.00   | 60.00   | 65.00   | 28.0                 | 131.9%                              | 9.8%                     |
| Disappearance                   | 1991.70 | 2035.71 | 2116.91 | 2165.45 | 2433.52 | 2492.83 | 2572.33 | 2641.99 | 2704.62 | 2757.50 | 2796.81 | 2084.9               | 34.2%                               | 2.4%                     |
| Exports                         | 130.69  | 152.47  | 160.54  | 168.18  | 129.61  | 188.21  | 137.74  | 101.99  | 77.27   | 66.83   | 67.88   | 153.0                | -55.6%                              | -10.2%                   |
| Ending Stocks                   | 32.44   | 30.37   | 25.36   | 24.89   | 24.39   | 23.90   | 23.43   | 22.96   | 22.50   | 22.05   | 21.61   | 28.3                 | -23.6%                              | -2.0%                    |
| Producer Price Index (1992=100) | 127.43  | 122.56  | 119.78  | 121.30  | 125.69  | 126.91  | 122.62  | 120.77  | 120.68  | 121.25  | 121.94  | 122.8                | -0.7%                               | -0.5%                    |
| <b>Bakery and Pasta (kt)</b>    |         |         |         |         |         |         |         |         |         |         |         |                      |                                     |                          |
| Production <sup>1</sup>         | 1676.41 | 1668.57 | 1622.98 | 1742.80 | 1763.52 | 1822.83 | 1902.33 | 1971.99 | 2034.62 | 2087.50 | 2128.81 | 1677.7               | 26.9%                               | 3.2%                     |
| Imports                         | 363.81  | 415.91  | 436.17  | 367.61  | 418.35  | 419.83  | 412.72  | 404.71  | 407.74  | 423.99  | 454.08  | 393.4                | 15.4%                               | 1.4%                     |
| Disappearance <sup>1</sup>      | 1696.99 | 1682.43 | 1571.32 | 1575.64 | 1620.36 | 1663.07 | 1695.99 | 1726.68 | 1759.84 | 1794.84 | 1830.42 | 1631.6               | 12.2%                               | 2.1%                     |
| Exports                         | 333.23  | 402.05  | 487.84  | 534.77  | 561.51  | 589.58  | 619.06  | 650.02  | 682.52  | 716.64  | 752.48  | 439.5                | 71.2%                               | 5.0%                     |
| Producer Price Index (1992=100) | 188.98  | 189.10  | 190.10  | 190.84  | 183.56  | 184.04  | 184.07  | 185.08  | 186.48  | 187.90  | 189.29  | 189.8                | -0.2%                               | 0.5%                     |
| <b>Beer (ml)</b>                |         |         |         |         |         |         |         |         |         |         |         |                      |                                     |                          |
| Production                      | 2360.37 | 2435.22 | 2445.27 | 2451.22 | 2533.12 | 2566.57 | 2586.09 | 2617.74 | 2654.68 | 2690.89 | 2727.68 | 2423.0               | 12.6%                               | 1.2%                     |
| Disappearance <sup>1</sup>      | 2118.70 | 2199.90 | 2239.74 | 2225.78 | 2335.63 | 2370.43 | 2391.25 | 2424.18 | 2462.39 | 2499.85 | 2537.88 | 2196.0               | 15.6%                               | 1.4%                     |
| Producer Price (\$/l)           | 0.84    | 0.87    | 0.90    | 0.95    | 1.01    | 1.05    | 1.08    | 1.12    | 1.15    | 1.19    | 1.22    | 0.9                  | 37.3%                               | 3.2%                     |
| Consumer Price (\$/l)           | 3.61    | 3.71    | 3.79    | 3.87    | 4.04    | 4.14    | 4.26    | 4.38    | 4.51    | 4.64    | 4.78    | 3.7                  | 27.7%                               | 2.9%                     |
| <b>Oil Products (kt)</b>        |         |         |         |         |         |         |         |         |         |         |         |                      |                                     |                          |
| Production of Margarine         | 126.13  | 126.67  | 127.53  | 126.13  | 128.09  | 130.30  | 132.31  | 133.09  | 134.53  | 136.97  | 140.21  | 126.6                | 10.7%                               | 1.5%                     |
| Disappearance of Margarine      | 123.30  | 123.13  | 123.38  | 120.52  | 122.59  | 124.50  | 126.20  | 126.63  | 127.73  | 129.80  | 132.65  | 122.6                | 8.2%                                | 1.3%                     |
| Production of Shortening        | 385.55  | 390.64  | 345.76  | 340.09  | 347.43  | 353.24  | 359.89  | 364.05  | 369.34  | 375.57  | 382.48  | 365.5                | 4.6%                                | 1.6%                     |
| Disappearance of Shortening     | 392.80  | 400.62  | 361.45  | 305.60  | 362.48  | 369.05  | 376.48  | 381.47  | 387.63  | 394.78  | 402.65  | 365.1                | 10.3%                               | 1.8%                     |
| Production of Salad Oil         | 718.86  | 725.53  | 648.53  | 681.72  | 695.03  | 694.19  | 698.85  | 696.69  | 697.64  | 699.33  | 701.11  | 693.7                | 1.1%                                | 0.1%                     |
| Disappearance of Salad Oil      | 352.02  | 505.38  | 407.67  | 348.31  | 444.25  | 451.72  | 465.10  | 472.10  | 482.66  | 494.45  | 506.83  | 403.3                | 25.7%                               | 2.2%                     |

Historical Data Sources: Statistics Canada - CANSIM  
 Note: 1. Calculated by Agriculture and Agri-food Canada.



Table B.20: Canadian cattle and beef

|  | 1997   | 1998   | 1999   | 2000   | 2001   | 2002   | 2003   | 2004   | 2005   | 2006   | 2007   | Average<br>1997-2000 | Average<br>1997-2000 | %Chg. 2007:<br>1997-2000 | Growth rate<br>2001-2007 |
|--|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|----------------------|----------------------|--------------------------|--------------------------|
| <b>Ending Cattle Inventories (thous head)</b>                |        |        |        |        |        |        |        |        |        |        |        |                      |                      |                          |                          |
| Dairy Cows   | 13215  | 12902  | 12786  | 12860  | 13364  | 13900  | 14520  | 15065  | 15433  | 15550  | 15323  | 12940.9              | 18.4%                | -8.3%                    | 2.3%                     |
| Dairy Heifers  | 1202   | 1180   | 1141   | 1156   | 1116   | 1095   | 1089   | 1086   | 1080   | 1077   | 1072   | 1169.5               | -8.3%                | -7.8%                    | -0.7%                    |
| Beef Cows & Bulls  | 514    | 491    | 465    | 489    | 480    | 463    | 454    | 452    | 451    | 448    | 447    | 484.8                | -7.8%                | 18.6%                    | 2.1%                     |
| Beef Heifers   | 4500   | 4416   | 4367   | 4441   | 4633   | 4874   | 5099   | 5294   | 5394   | 5379   | 5257   | 4431.0               | 18.6%                | 24.4%                    | 4.0%                     |
| Steers   | 1463   | 1276   | 1294   | 1321   | 1319   | 1460   | 1557   | 1661   | 1680   | 1694   | 1665   | 1338.4               | 24.4%                | 24.1%                    | 2.4%                     |
| Calves   | 1083   | 1107   | 1222   | 1132   | 1226   | 1294   | 1339   | 1386   | 1416   | 1426   | 1410   | 1135.8               | 24.1%                | 24.9%                    | 3.0%                     |
|  | 4453   | 4432   | 4299   | 4341   | 4590   | 4713   | 4982   | 5186   | 5412   | 5526   | 5472   | 4381.3               | 24.9%                | 24.5%                    | 4.8%                     |
| <b>Cattle Supply-Disposition (thous head)</b>                |        |        |        |        |        |        |        |        |        |        |        |                      |                      |                          |                          |
| Marketings   | 4362   | 4514   | 4412   | 4268   | 4128   | 4277   | 4509   | 4795   | 5072   | 5248   | 5465   | 4389.2               | 24.5%                | 10.9%                    | 2.2%                     |
| Slaughter  | 3258   | 3410   | 3600   | 3502   | 3349   | 3347   | 3351   | 3503   | 3651   | 3740   | 3816   | 3442.6               | 10.9%                | 13.3%                    | —                        |
| Net Exports  | 1104   | 1105   | 812    | 766    | 779    | 931    | 1157   | 1292   | 1421   | 1508   | 1648   | 946.6                | 74.1%                | 13.0%                    | —                        |
| Feeder Cattle  | 189    | 117    | -35    | -126   | -117   | -93    | -123   | -133   | -84    | 0      | 41     | 36.2                 | 13.0%                | —                        | —                        |
| <b>Western Canada Cattle Supply-Disposition (thous head)</b> |        |        |        |        |        |        |        |        |        |        |        |                      |                      |                          |                          |
| Marketings   | 3186   | 3360   | 3283   | 3210   | 3084   | 3189   | 3363   | 3611   | 3958   | 4022   | 4206   | 3259.6               | 29.0%                | 8.4%                     | 5.3%                     |
| Slaughter  | 2188   | 2395   | 2611   | 2563   | 2437   | 2387   | 2344   | 2458   | 2581   | 2586   | 2645   | 2439.3               | 8.4%                 | 15.8%                    | —                        |
| Net Exports  | 998    | 965    | 672    | 647    | 647    | 803    | 1019   | 1153   | 1277   | 1437   | 1560   | 820.3                | 90.2%                | -65.1%                   | —                        |
| Slaughter Cattle   | 240    | 168    | 15     | -53    | -67    | -64    | -92    | -109   | -76    | -21    | 32     | 92.5                 | -65.1%               | —                        | —                        |
| <b>Eastern Canada Cattle Supply-Disposition (thous head)</b> |        |        |        |        |        |        |        |        |        |        |        |                      |                      |                          |                          |
| Marketings   | 1176   | 1154   | 1130   | 1058   | 1044   | 1088   | 1146   | 1184   | 1214   | 1226   | 1259   | 1129.6               | 11.5%                | 3.2%                     | 3.2%                     |
| Slaughter  | 1070   | 1015   | 990    | 939    | 912    | 960    | 1007   | 1045   | 1071   | 1155   | 1171   | 1003.3               | 16.7%                | 4.3%                     | 4.3%                     |
| Net Exports  | 106    | 139    | 140    | 119    | 132    | 128    | 139    | 139    | 144    | 71     | 88     | 126.3                | -30.3%               | —                        | -6.5%                    |
| Slaughter Cattle   | -51    | -51    | -50    | -73    | -50    | -29    | -31    | -24    | -8     | 21     | 9      | -56.3                | -115.4%              | —                        | —                        |
| Feeder Cattle  | 84     | 84     | 89     | 95     | 107    | 110    | 107    | 106    | 103    | 99     | 93     | 87.9                 | 6.1%                 | -2.2%                    | -2.2%                    |
| Steer Price, A1-A2, Edmonton (\$/cwt)                        | 110    | 120    | 130    | 154    | 169    | 173    | 164    | 161    | 153    | 143    | 133    | 128.5                | 3.8%                 | -3.9%                    | -3.9%                    |
| <b>Beef Supply-Disposition (kt)</b>                          |        |        |        |        |        |        |        |        |        |        |        |                      |                      |                          |                          |
| Production   | 1047   | 1142   | 1227   | 1208   | 1196   | 1218   | 1230   | 1304   | 1375   | 1424   | 1466   | 1155.9               | 26.8%                | 3.4%                     | 3.4%                     |
| Imports  | 249    | 232    | 254    | 263    | 245    | 238    | 238    | 240    | 244    | 248    | 250    | 249.6                | 0.3%                 | 0.4%                     | 0.4%                     |
| Disappearance  | 939    | 960    | 992    | 936    | 914    | 930    | 938    | 968    | 979    | 1015   | 963.3  | 963.3                | 5.4%                 | 1.4%                     | 1.4%                     |
| Exports  | 357    | 412    | 483    | 513    | 505    | 541    | 538    | 606    | 661    | 693    | 701    | 441.3                | 58.9%                | 5.6%                     | 5.6%                     |
| Ending Stocks  | 23     | 26     | 32     | 26     | 26     | 26     | 26     | 26     | 26     | 26     | 26     | 26.7                 | -2.5%                | 0.0%                     | 0.0%                     |
| Wholesale Beef Price (\$/cwt)                                | 154.27 | 161.98 | 170.12 | 172.27 | 193.58 | 199.97 | 197.45 | 194.41 | 188.37 | 181.15 | 173.11 | 164.7                | 5.1%                 | -1.8%                    | -1.8%                    |
| Retail Beef Price (\$/kg)                                    | 6.25   | 6.24   | 6.37   | 6.79   | 7.21   | 7.42   | 7.42   | 7.49   | 7.49   | 7.43   | 7.33   | 6.4                  | 14.4%                | 0.3%                     | 0.3%                     |

Historical Data Sources: Statistics Canada - CANSIM; Statistics Canada - Livestock Statistics, Catalogue 26-603; Agriculture and Agri-Food Canada - Livestock and Meat

Trade Report, Internal calculations

Note: 1. West and East Net Exports include inter-regional trade.

Table B.21: Canadian hogs and pork

|   | 1997  | 1998  | 1999  | 2000  | 2001  | 2002  | 2003  | 2004  | 2005  | 2006  | 2007  | Average 1997-2000 | Average 2001-2007 | Growth rate 2007-2001 |
|---|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------------------|-------------------|-----------------------|
| <b>Hog Inventories (December 31) (thous head)</b>         |       |       |       |       |       |       |       |       |       |       |       |                   |                   |                       |
| Total   | 11672 | 12357 | 12396 | 12231 | 12733 | 13310 | 13446 | 13345 | 13366 | 13468 | 13394 | 12164.3           | 10.1%             | 0.8%                  |
| <b>Hog Supply-Disposition (thous head)</b>                |       |       |       |       |       |       |       |       |       |       |       |                   |                   |                       |
| Marketings  | 17573 | 19578 | 21005 | 21674 | 22603 | 24165 | 24250 | 24653 | 24647 | 25039 | 24703 | 19957.5           | 23.8%             | 1.5%                  |
| Slaughter   | 15385 | 16923 | 18952 | 19655 | 20398 | 21569 | 22264 | 22109 | 22351 | 22784 | 22767 | 17728.6           | 28.4%             | 1.8%                  |
| Exports (Slaughter Hogs)                                  | 2189  | 2656  | 2053  | 2019  | 2205  | 2596  | 1986  | 2545  | 2296  | 2255  | 1936  | 2228.9            | -13.1%            | -2.1%                 |
| Exports (Weanling Hogs)                                   | 987   | 1466  | 2083  | 2340  | 2499  | 2885  | 3108  | 2111  | 2141  | 2162  | 2154  | 1719.2            | 25.3%             | -2.4%                 |
| <b>Western Canada Hog Supply-Disposition (thous head)</b> |       |       |       |       |       |       |       |       |       |       |       |                   |                   |                       |
| Marketings  | 6794  | 7684  | 8385  | 8923  | 9521  | 10451 | 10334 | 11255 | 11246 | 11216 | 10955 | 7949.0            | 37.8%             | 2.4%                  |
| Slaughter   | 5589  | 6049  | 6810  | 7379  | 7844  | 8683  | 9246  | 9572  | 10000 | 10072 | 10053 | 6456.9            | 55.7%             | 4.2%                  |
| Exports (Slaughter Hogs)                                  | 1208  | 1644  | 1564  | 1544  | 1677  | 1768  | 1088  | 1683  | 1246  | 1143  | 902   | 1489.9            | -39.5%            | -9.8%                 |
| Exports (Weanling Hogs)                                   | 620   | 873   | 1451  | 1526  | 1599  | 1960  | 2259  | 1493  | 1496  | 1517  | 1506  | 1117.4            | 34.8%             | -1.0%                 |
| <b>Eastern Canada Hog Supply-Disposition (thous head)</b> |       |       |       |       |       |       |       |       |       |       |       |                   |                   |                       |
| Marketings  | 10779 | 11885 | 12619 | 12751 | 13082 | 13714 | 13916 | 13399 | 13401 | 13823 | 13748 | 12008.5           | 14.5%             | 0.8%                  |
| Slaughter   | 9795  | 10873 | 12142 | 12276 | 12554 | 12886 | 13018 | 12537 | 12351 | 12712 | 12714 | 11271.7           | 12.8%             | 0.2%                  |
| Exports (Slaughter Hogs)                                  | 981   | 1012  | 489   | 474   | 528   | 828   | 898   | 862   | 1050  | 1111  | 1034  | 739.0             | 40.0%             | 11.9%                 |
| Exports (Weanling Hogs)                                   | 367   | 593   | 632   | 815   | 900   | 925   | 849   | 619   | 645   | 645   | 648   | 601.8             | 7.7%              | -5.3%                 |
| Hog Price, Index 100 Ontario (\$/kg)                      | 187   | 122   | 120   | 162   | 162   | 151   | 134   | 149   | 142   | 134   | 135   | 147.9             | -8.9%             | -3.1%                 |
| <b>Pork Supply-Disposition (kt)</b>                       |       |       |       |       |       |       |       |       |       |       |       |                   |                   |                       |
| Production  | 1257  | 1380  | 1555  | 1612  | 1683  | 1790  | 1859  | 1857  | 1889  | 1938  | 1948  | 1450.9            | 34.3%             | 2.5%                  |
| Imports   | 61    | 62    | 62    | 64    | 59    | 55    | 55    | 56    | 57    | 57    | 58    | 62.4              | -7.5%             | -0.5%                 |
| Disappearance   | 760   | 824   | 859   | 855   | 863   | 870   | 889   | 882   | 887   | 896   | 909   | 824.5             | 10.3%             | 0.9%                  |
| Waste & Manufacturing                                     | 129   | 142   | 160   | 166   | 173   | 184   | 191   | 191   | 195   | 200   | 201   | 149.4             | 34.3%             | 2.5%                  |
| Exports   | 421   | 462   | 600   | 655   | 708   | 790   | 834   | 839   | 862   | 898   | 895   | 534.5             | 67.5%             | 4.0%                  |
| Ending Stocks   | 20    | 34    | 32    | 33    | 30    | 30    | 30    | 31    | 33    | 34    | 35    | 29.7              | 16.8%             | 2.4%                  |
| Wholesale Pork Price (\$/kg)                              | 3.65  | 2.86  | 2.97  | 3.50  | 3.44  | 3.31  | 3.12  | 3.24  | 3.14  | 3.08  | 3.09  | 3.2               | -4.7%             | -1.8%                 |
| Retail Pork Price (\$/kg)                                 | 6.94  | 6.43  | 6.18  | 6.68  | 6.48  | 6.34  | 6.03  | 6.29  | 6.31  | 6.29  | 6.24  | 6.6               | -4.9%             | -0.6%                 |

Historical Data Sources: Statistics Canada - CANSIM; Statistics Canada - Livestock Statistics, Catalogue 23-603; Agriculture and Agri-Food Canada - Livestock and Meat Trade Report, Internal calculations

Table B.22: Canadian poultry and eggs

|   | 1997  | 1998  | 1999  | 2000  | 2001  | 2002  | 2003  | 2004  | 2005  | 2006  | 2007  | Average<br>1997-2000 | %Chg. 2007:<br>1997-2000 | Growth rate<br>2001-2007 |
|---|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|----------------------|--------------------------|--------------------------|
| Chicken Supply-Disposition (kt)                           |       |       |       |       |       |       |       |       |       |       |       |                      |                          |                          |
| Production  | 749   | 792   | 839   | 874   | 910   | 958   | 995   | 1,027 | 1,062 | 1,084 | 1,105 | 813.4                | 35.8%                    | 3.3%                     |
| Imports   | 67    | 69    | 75    | 90    | 82    | 85    | 88    | 91    | 93    | 96    | 98    | 75.5                 | 29.5%                    | 3.0%                     |
| Disappearance   | 770   | 797   | 855   | 897   | 913   | 958   | 996   | 1,030 | 1,065 | 1,089 | 1,110 | 829.7                | 33.8%                    | 3.3%                     |
| Exports   | 45    | 58    | 62    | 68    | 80    | 83    | 86    | 87    | 89    | 91    | 92    | 58.3                 | 58.0%                    | 2.4%                     |
| Ending Stocks   | 20    | 26    | 22    | 22    | 22    | 23    | 24    | 25    | 26    | 27    | 28    | 22.6                 | 22.3%                    | 4.1%                     |
| Live Chicken Price, Ontario Broiler (c/kg)                | 126   | 122   | 113   | 113   | 118   | 122   | 123   | 124   | 125   | 127   | 129   | 118.6                | 8.6%                     | 1.5%                     |
| Wholesale Chicken Price, Ontario (c/kg)                   | 258   | 255   | 236   | 233   | 253   | 258   | 261   | 264   | 267   | 270   | 274   | 245.4                | 11.7%                    | 1.4%                     |
| Retail Chicken Price, Ontario (c/kg)                      | 382   | 377   | 380   | 388   | 389   | 399   | 404   | 410   | 415   | 421   | 428   | 381.5                | 12.3%                    | 1.6%                     |
| Turkey Supply-Disposition (kt)                            |       |       |       |       |       |       |       |       |       |       |       |                      |                          |                          |
| Production  | 144   | 139   | 139   | 152   | 145   | 146   | 147   | 149   | 150   | 150   | 151   | 143.5                | 5.1%                     | 0.7%                     |
| Disappearance   | 134   | 133   | 131   | 134   | 131   | 132   | 133   | 135   | 136   | 137   | 137   | 132.7                | 3.3%                     | 0.7%                     |
| Exports   | 20    | 18    | 17    | 19    | 19    | 19    | 19    | 19    | 19    | 19    | 19    | 18.6                 | 2.3%                     | 0.0%                     |
| Ending Stocks   | 16    | 11    | 9     | 14    | 14    | 14    | 14    | 14    | 14    | 14    | 14    | 12.6                 | 11.5%                    | 0.0%                     |
| Live Turkey Price, Ontario Broiler (c/kg)                 | 158   | 155   | 149   | 149   | 154   | 159   | 161   | 163   | 164   | 167   | 170   | 152.5                | 11.2%                    | 1.6%                     |
| Wholesale Turkey Price, Ontario (c/kg)                    | 270   | 281   | 300   | 275   | 282   | 288   | 291   | 294   | 296   | 299   | 303   | 281.6                | 7.7%                     | 1.2%                     |
| Retail Turkey Price, Ontario (c/kg)                       | 382   | 393   | 372   | 379   | 365   | 371   | 373   | 376   | 381   | 386   | 393   | 381.5                | 3.0%                     | 1.3%                     |
| Shell Egg Supply-Disposition ('000 boxes of 15 dozen)     |       |       |       |       |       |       |       |       |       |       |       |                      |                          |                          |
| Production  | 29137 | 29329 | 30108 | 30779 | 30938 | 31326 | 31652 | 32097 | 32480 | 32855 | 33237 | 29838.5              | 11.4%                    | 1.2%                     |
| Imports   | 2951  | 3275  | 3250  | 2599  | 3342  | 3450  | 3578  | 3717  | 3869  | 4029  | 4187  | 3018.6               | 38.7%                    | 3.8%                     |
| Disappearance   | 26187 | 26142 | 26954 | 27459 | 27712 | 28030 | 28299 | 28691 | 29027 | 29356 | 29680 | 26885.5              | 11.2%                    | 1.1%                     |
| Eggs to Breakers  | 5717  | 6339  | 6783  | 7190  | 7317  | 8084  | 8601  | 9182  | 9757  | 10309 | 10904 | 6507.4               | 67.6%                    | 6.9%                     |
| Egg Producer Price, Ontario Grade A Large (c/doz.)        | 131   | 127   | 125   | 130   | 131   | 136   | 139   | 143   | 146   | 149   | 153   | 128.3                | 19.0%                    | 2.6%                     |
| Wholesale Egg Price, Ontario (c/doz.)                     | 156   | 152   | 149   | 152   | 158   | 162   | 166   | 170   | 173   | 177   | 181   | 152.5                | 18.7%                    | 2.3%                     |
| Retail Egg Price, Ontario (c/doz.)                        | 176   | 177   | 174   | 174   | 176   | 179   | 182   | 186   | 189   | 193   | 197   | 175.4                | 12.2%                    | 1.9%                     |
| Processed Egg Supply-Disposition ('000 boxes of 15 dozen) |       |       |       |       |       |       |       |       |       |       |       |                      |                          |                          |
| Production  | 5717  | 6339  | 6783  | 7190  | 7317  | 8084  | 8601  | 9182  | 9757  | 10309 | 10904 | 6507.4               | 67.6%                    | 6.9%                     |
| Imports   | 825   | 1075  | 1391  | 1348  | 1350  | 1350  | 1350  | 1350  | 1350  | 1350  | 1350  | 1159.9               | 16.4%                    | 0.0%                     |
| Disappearance   | 4775  | 5610  | 5539  | 6128  | 6317  | 6924  | 7393  | 7925  | 8453  | 8956  | 9503  | 5513.0               | 72.4%                    | 7.0%                     |
| Exports   | 1832  | 1897  | 2353  | 2419  | 2461  | 2510  | 2558  | 2606  | 2655  | 2703  | 2751  | 2125.3               | 29.5%                    | 1.9%                     |
| Ending Stocks   | 350   | 258   | 540   | 531   | 420   | 420   | 420   | 420   | 420   | 420   | 420   | 419.5                | 0.1%                     | 0.0%                     |
| Breaker Egg Price, Ontario (c/doz.)                       | 72    | 67    | 51    | 56    | 64    | 59    | 59    | 59    | 59    | 61    | 63    | 61.4                 | 2.3%                     | -0.2%                    |
| Producer Price of Shell Eggs in USA (US cents/doz.)       | 84.0  | 78.5  | 68.1  | 68.3  | 75.3  | 71.4  | 73.0  | 73.0  | 73.8  | 75.9  | 77.8  | 74.7                 | 4.1%                     | 0.5%                     |
| Breaker Egg Levy (c/doz.)                                 | 14.2  | 15.5  | 16.9  | 19.3  | 16.6  | 17.5  | 19.6  | 21.1  | 22.6  | 23.9  | 25.2  | 16.5                 | 52.9%                    | 7.1%                     |

Historical Data Sources: Marketing Boards; Agriculture and Agri-Food Canada - Poultry Market Review

Historical Data Sources: Marketing Boards; Agriculture and Agri-Food Canada - Poultry Market Review



Table B.23: Canadian dairy sector (Dairy year)

|  | 1997 | 1998 | 1999 | 2000 | 2001 | 2002 | 2003 | 2004 | 2005 | 2006 | 2007 | Average 1997-2000 | Average 2001-2007 |
|--|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|-------------------|-------------------|
| <b>Total Milk Production (Mhl)</b>               | 79.4 | 79.9 | 78.9 | 80.9 | 82.0 | 82.0 | 82.6 | 83.6 | 84.1 | 84.5 | 84.9 | 79.8              | 0.6%              |
| P9 Milk Price (\$/hl)                            | 54.1 | 55.5 | 56.0 | 58.3 | 59.6 | 60.0 | 60.8 | 61.1 | 61.6 | 62.3 | 62.8 | 56.0              | 12.1%             |
| <b>Fluid Sector Supply-Disposition (Mhl)</b>     |      |      |      |      |      |      |      |      |      |      |      |                   |                   |
| Production                                       | 31.0 | 31.3 | 31.5 | 31.4 | 32.4 | 32.3 | 32.4 | 32.7 | 32.9 | 33.0 | 33.0 | 31.3              | 0.3%              |
| Standard Milk Sales                              | 4.5  | 4.4  | 4.2  | 4.0  | 3.9  | 3.8  | 3.6  | 3.4  | 3.3  | 3.2  | 3.1  | 4.3               | -4.1%             |
| Low-Fat Milk Sales                               | 22.3 | 22.4 | 22.4 | 22.4 | 22.6 | 22.6 | 22.8 | 23.1 | 23.3 | 23.4 | 23.5 | 22.4              | 0.6%              |
| Cream Sales                                      | 6.8  | 7.4  | 7.9  | 8.1  | 8.2  | 8.3  | 8.4  | 8.6  | 8.7  | 8.8  | 8.9  | 7.6               | 1.5%              |
| Skim-off cream to industrial sector              | 9.4  | 9.2  | 9.5  | 9.6  | 9.9  | 10.0 | 10.2 | 10.4 | 10.6 | 10.7 | 10.9 | 9.4               | 1.7%              |
| Fluid Price - Ontario (\$/hl)                    | 61.0 | 62.8 | 63.0 | 64.9 | 65.5 | 66.1 | 67.2 | 67.7 | 68.3 | 69.0 | 69.5 | 62.9              | 10.5%             |
| <b>Industrial Milk Supply (Mhl)</b>              |      |      |      |      |      |      |      |      |      |      |      |                   |                   |
| Market Share Quota                               | 48.4 | 48.6 | 47.4 | 49.5 | 49.6 | 49.7 | 50.2 | 50.9 | 51.2 | 51.5 | 51.8 | 48.5              | 0.7%              |
| - Butterfat Basis                                | 42.9 | 44.7 | 45.3 | 45.5 | 46.6 | 46.9 | 47.4 | 48.0 | 48.3 | 48.4 | 48.7 | 44.6              | 9.3%              |
| - Solids non-fat Basis                           | 42.9 | 44.7 | 45.3 | 45.5 | 46.6 | 46.9 | 47.4 | 48.0 | 48.3 | 48.4 | 48.7 | 44.6              | 9.3%              |
| Milk for Export                                  | 42.3 | 42.1 | 43.0 | 43.0 | 44.2 | 44.6 | 44.9 | 45.3 | 45.6 | 45.8 | 46.0 | 42.6              | 8.1%              |
| - Subsidized Exports (5D)                        | 5.5  | 3.9  | 2.2  | 4.0  | 3.0  | 2.8  | 2.8  | 2.9  | 2.9  | 3.0  | 3.1  | 3.9               | -20.7%            |
| - Unsubsidized Exports                           | 0.0  | 0.0  | 3.9  | 1.3  | 1.1  | 1.1  | 1.1  | 1.2  | 1.2  | 1.2  | 1.2  | 1.3               | 1.3%              |
| Gross Target Return (\$/hl)                      | 0.0  | 0.0  | 1.9  | 2.7  | 2.0  | 1.7  | 1.6  | 1.7  | 1.7  | 1.8  | 1.9  | 1.2               | -0.4%             |
| Direct Subsidy (\$/hl)                           | 55.0 | 55.7 | 56.2 | 57.3 | 57.8 | 58.5 | 59.4 | 59.9 | 60.4 | 61.1 | 61.5 | 56.0              | 1.0%              |
| Assumed Processing Margin (\$/hl)                | 3.4  | 2.7  | 1.9  | 1.1  | 0.6  | 0.0  | 0.0  | 0.0  | 0.0  | 0.0  | 0.0  | 2.3               | -100.0%           |
|  | 8.2  | 8.3  | 8.3  | 8.3  | 8.3  | 8.3  | 8.4  | 8.5  | 8.6  | 8.7  | 8.9  | 8.3               | 1.1%              |
| <b>Butter Supply-Disposition (kt)</b>            |      |      |      |      |      |      |      |      |      |      |      |                   |                   |
| Production                                       | 86.2 | 89.5 | 78.7 | 83.8 | 84.6 | 84.5 | 86.6 | 88.4 | 89.1 | 89.6 | 90.0 | 84.5              | 1.0%              |
| Imports  | 2.8  | 3.2  | 6.3  | 3.3  | 3.3  | 3.3  | 3.3  | 3.3  | 3.3  | 3.3  | 3.3  | 3.9               | 6.4%              |
| Disappearance                                    | 85.3 | 78.5 | 81.8 | 85.0 | 85.5 | 86.7 | 88.0 | 89.1 | 90.3 | 91.7 | 93.4 | 82.7              | -16.0%            |
| Exports  | 11.0 | 4.3  | 1.8  | 0.0  | 0.1  | 0.2  | 0.3  | 0.4  | 0.5  | 0.5  | 0.5  | 4.3               | 13.0%             |
| Ending Stocks                                    | 17.1 | 28.3 | 24.5 | 23.6 | 22.9 | 20.7 | 19.3 | 18.5 | 17.1 | 14.8 | 11.1 | 22.9              | -88.3%            |
| Wholesale Butter Support Price (\$/kg)           | 5.36 | 5.43 | 5.50 | 5.57 | 5.62 | 5.67 | 5.72 | 5.77 | 5.82 | 5.87 | 5.92 | 5.5               | -51.4%            |
|  |      |      |      |      |      |      |      |      |      |      |      |                   | 0.9%              |
| <b>Skim Milk Powder Supply-Disposition (kt)</b>  |      |      |      |      |      |      |      |      |      |      |      |                   |                   |
| Production                                       | 68.0 | 80.5 | 69.8 | 72.2 | 64.9 | 63.4 | 66.0 | 67.7 | 67.6 | 67.0 | 66.6 | 72.1              | 0.4%              |
| Disappearance                                    | 32.9 | 37.9 | 42.8 | 49.6 | 44.0 | 45.9 | 47.0 | 49.1 | 48.2 | 46.7 | 46.3 | 40.8              | -7.7%             |
| - through class 4M                               | 0.0  | 0.0  | 0.0  | 4.4  | 0.3  | 1.9  | 2.6  | 4.3  | 3.0  | 1.2  | 0.3  | 1.1               | 13.5%             |
| Exports  | 29.8 | 40.4 | 37.8 | 34.8 | 19.9 | 16.5 | 14.0 | 16.6 | 20.3 | 22.3 | 22.3 | 35.7              | -0.3%             |
| Ending Stocks                                    | 26.2 | 28.4 | 17.6 | 6.0  | 7.0  | 8.0  | 13.0 | 15.0 | 14.0 | 12.0 | 10.0 | 19.5              | -37.6%            |
| Wholesale Skim Milk Powder Support Price (\$/kg) | 4.32 | 4.47 | 4.60 | 4.68 | 4.82 | 4.94 | 5.04 | 5.08 | 5.13 | 5.19 | 5.24 | 4.5               | -48.8%            |
|  |      |      |      |      |      |      |      |      |      |      |      |                   | 16.0%             |

Historical Data Sources: Statistics Canada - CANSIM; Canadian Dairy Commission; Agriculture and Agri-Food Canada - Dairy Market Review, Internal calculations

Notes: 1. Low fat milk includes 2%, 1%, skim milk, buttermilk and chocolate milk.

2. Cream includes table cream, whipping cream, sour cream, and cereal cream.



Table B.23: Canadian dairy sector (Dairy year) (continued)

|   | 1997  | 1998  | 1999  | 2000  | 2001  | 2002  | 2003  | 2004  | 2005  | 2006  | 2007  | Average<br>1997-2000 | %Chg. 2007:<br>1997-2000<br>Average | Growth rate<br>2001-2007 |
|---|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|----------------------|-------------------------------------|--------------------------|
| <b>Cheddar Cheese Supply-Disposition (kt)</b>   |       |       |       |       |       |       |       |       |       |       |       |                      |                                     |                          |
| Production                                      | 127.4 | 127.3 | 132.6 | 132.3 | 133.1 | 133.3 | 133.9 | 135.8 | 136.9 | 138.3 | 139.5 | 129.9                | 7.4%                                | 0.8%                     |
| Imports   | 1.6   | 2.1   | 1.0   | 1.8   | 1.9   | 2.0   | 2.1   | 2.2   | 2.3   | 2.4   | 2.5   | 1.6                  | 51.7%                               | 4.7%                     |
| Disappearance                                   | 116.8 | 119.2 | 120.3 | 121.3 | 122.0 | 123.2 | 124.1 | 125.6 | 126.8 | 127.9 | 129.0 | 119.4                | 8.0%                                | 0.9%                     |
| Exports   | 11.4  | 11.6  | 9.9   | 11.3  | 12.8  | 11.8  | 11.6  | 11.9  | 12.1  | 12.4  | 12.6  | 11.0                 | 14.6%                               | -0.2%                    |
| Ending Stocks                                   | 35.5  | 34.1  | 37.5  | 39.0  | 39.2  | 39.6  | 39.9  | 40.4  | 40.7  | 41.1  | 41.4  | 36.5                 | 13.5%                               | 0.9%                     |
| Wholesale Cheddar Cheese Price (\$/kg)          | 7.07  | 7.26  | 7.23  | 7.62  | 7.85  | 8.09  | 8.33  | 8.55  | 8.78  | 9.03  | 9.28  | 7.3                  | 27.2%                               | 2.8%                     |
| <b>Specialty Cheese Supply-Disposition (kt)</b> |       |       |       |       |       |       |       |       |       |       |       |                      |                                     |                          |
| Production                                      | 204.1 | 201.5 | 195.2 | 209.2 | 211.1 | 213.5 | 215.8 | 220.2 | 223.1 | 226.4 | 229.2 | 202.5                | 13.2%                               | 1.4%                     |
| Imports   | 18.2  | 19.3  | 22.6  | 18.6  | 18.5  | 18.4  | 18.3  | 18.2  | 18.1  | 18.0  | 17.9  | 19.7                 | -8.8%                               | -0.5%                    |
| Disappearance                                   | 210.0 | 206.8 | 208.6 | 211.0 | 211.9 | 215.2 | 217.7 | 221.5 | 223.8 | 226.2 | 228.4 | 209.1                | 9.3%                                | 1.3%                     |
| Exports   | 11.6  | 12.7  | 10.0  | 16.9  | 19.0  | 16.7  | 16.4  | 17.0  | 17.4  | 18.2  | 18.7  | 12.8                 | 45.8%                               | -0.3%                    |
| Ending Stocks                                   | 13.3  | 14.5  | 13.8  | 13.8  | 12.5  | 12.5  | 12.5  | 12.5  | 12.5  | 12.5  | 12.5  | 13.8                 | -9.7%                               | 0.0%                     |
| <b>Ice Cream Supply-Disposition (kt)</b>        |       |       |       |       |       |       |       |       |       |       |       |                      |                                     |                          |
| Production                                      | 223.4 | 210.6 | 207.7 | 208.4 | 207.2 | 208.7 | 207.1 | 206.6 | 205.6 | 204.7 | 203.8 | 212.5                | -4.1%                               | -0.3%                    |
| Imports   | 0.5   | 0.7   | 0.9   | 0.8   | 0.8   | 0.9   | 0.9   | 1.0   | 1.0   | 1.1   | 1.1   | 0.7                  | 57.1%                               | 4.9%                     |
| Disappearance                                   | 220.2 | 202.9 | 200.0 | 203.2 | 202.1 | 203.6 | 202.0 | 201.6 | 200.7 | 199.8 | 198.9 | 206.6                | -3.7%                               | -0.3%                    |
| Exports   | 3.3   | 8.4   | 8.6   | 6.0   | 6.0   | 6.0   | 6.0   | 6.0   | 6.0   | 6.0   | 6.0   | 6.6                  | -8.7%                               | 0.0%                     |
| Wholesale Ice Cream Price, (\$/kg)              | 2.84  | 2.87  | 2.76  | 2.74  | 3.07  | 3.22  | 3.36  | 3.50  | 3.65  | 3.81  | 3.98  | 2.8                  | 42.0%                               | 4.4%                     |
| <b>Yogurt Supply-Disposition (kt)</b>           |       |       |       |       |       |       |       |       |       |       |       |                      |                                     |                          |
| Production                                      | 108.7 | 122.1 | 138.9 | 147.1 | 161.1 | 163.7 | 166.1 | 169.4 | 172.2 | 175.0 | 177.7 | 129.2                | 37.6%                               | 1.7%                     |
| Imports   | 0.3   | 0.5   | 0.5   | 0.3   | 0.3   | 0.3   | 0.3   | 0.3   | 0.3   | 0.3   | 0.3   | 0.4                  | -11.6%                              | 0.0%                     |
| Disappearance                                   | 108.9 | 122.5 | 139.3 | 147.2 | 161.1 | 163.7 | 166.2 | 169.4 | 172.3 | 175.0 | 177.7 | 129.4                | 37.3%                               | 1.6%                     |
| Exports   | 0.1   | 0.1   | 0.1   | 0.3   | 0.3   | 0.3   | 0.3   | 0.3   | 0.3   | 0.3   | 0.3   | 0.1                  | 148.5%                              | 0.0%                     |

Historical Data Sources: Statistics Canada - CANSIM; Canadian Dairy Commission; Agriculture and Agri-Food Canada - Dairy Market Review, Internal calculations

Table B.24: Agri-food trade

| Exports (\$m)                    | 1997  | 1998  | 1999  | 2000  | 2001  | 2002  | 2003  | 2004  | 2005  | 2006  | 2007  | Average %Chg. 2007: Growth rate |           |           |
|----------------------------------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|---------------------------------|-----------|-----------|
|                                  |       |       |       |       |       |       |       |       |       |       |       |                                 | 1997-2000 | 2001-2007 |
|                                  |       |       |       |       |       |       |       |       |       |       |       |                                 | Average   |           |
| Grains                           | 6390  | 4386  | 3959  | 4297  | 4222  | 4212  | 4362  | 4549  | 4583  | 4643  | 4713  | 4758                            | -0.9%     | 1.9%      |
| Grain Products                   | 1179  | 1354  | 1534  | 1681  | 1888  | 2007  | 2075  | 2167  | 2275  | 2396  | 2529  | 1437                            | 76.0%     | 5.0%      |
| Animal Feeds                     | 892   | 823   | 766   | 785   | 705   | 620   | 659   | 733   | 730   | 735   | 733   | 816                             | -10.2%    | 0.6%      |
| Dried Pulses                     | 566   | 661   | 788   | 825   | 868   | 915   | 949   | 995   | 1009  | 1063  | 1152  | 710                             | 62.2%     | 4.9%      |
| Oilseeds                         | 1957  | 2481  | 1884  | 1706  | 1800  | 1783  | 2053  | 2327  | 2509  | 2621  | 2678  | 2007                            | 33.4%     | 6.8%      |
| Oilseed Products                 | 1135  | 1398  | 1007  | 751   | 825   | 739   | 851   | 931   | 995   | 1005  | 976   | 1072                            | -9.0%     | 2.8%      |
| Live Animals Excluding Poultry   | 1870  | 1939  | 1520  | 1692  | 1765  | 2042  | 2187  | 2446  | 2479  | 2500  | 2544  | 1755                            | 44.9%     | 6.3%      |
| Red Meats                        | 2464  | 2484  | 3052  | 3757  | 4147  | 4546  | 4496  | 4808  | 4899  | 4954  | 4872  | 2939                            | 65.8%     | 2.7%      |
| Other Animal Products            | 713   | 668   | 631   | 667   | 750   | 760   | 751   | 776   | 800   | 822   | 846   | 670                             | 26.3%     | 2.0%      |
| Dairy Products                   | 373   | 416   | 365   | 288   | 337   | 333   | 318   | 335   | 356   | 384   | 406   | 360                             | 12.7%     | 3.2%      |
| Poultry & Eggs                   | 180   | 192   | 185   | 209   | 237   | 245   | 250   | 256   | 262   | 268   | 275   | 191                             | 43.6%     | 2.5%      |
| Fruit & Nuts                     | 302   | 318   | 356   | 375   | 401   | 423   | 448   | 471   | 495   | 518   | 542   | 338                             | 60.6%     | 5.1%      |
| Vegetables Excluding Potatoes    | 434   | 593   | 665   | 763   | 850   | 962   | 1023  | 1098  | 1153  | 1210  | 1282  | 614                             | 108.9%    | 7.1%      |
| Potatoes & Products              | 502   | 673   | 774   | 852   | 933   | 1041  | 1117  | 1159  | 1202  | 1280  | 1366  | 700                             | 95.1%     | 6.6%      |
| Seeds For Sowing                 | 168   | 180   | 178   | 169   | 167   | 163   | 161   | 159   | 158   | 157   | 157   | 174                             | -9.5%     | -1.0%     |
| Maple Products                   | 104   | 113   | 110   | 105   | 103   | 102   | 102   | 102   | 104   | 106   | 108   | 108                             | -0.6%     | 0.8%      |
| Vegetable Fibres                 | 31    | 36    | 35    | 32    | 31    | 32    | 34    | 36    | 39    | 43    | 48    | 34                              | 41.7%     | 7.2%      |
| Plantation Crops                 | 407   | 559   | 546   | 576   | 616   | 665   | 705   | 751   | 794   | 844   | 910   | 522                             | 74.4%     | 6.7%      |
| Floriculture & Nursery Products  | 280   | 360   | 392   | 448   | 452   | 453   | 456   | 458   | 460   | 461   | 462   | 370                             | 24.9%     | 0.4%      |
| Essential Oils                   | 11    | 14    | 15    | 17    | 17    | 18    | 19    | 20    | 21    | 21    | 22    | 15                              | 54.6%     | 5.2%      |
| Alcoholic Beverages              | 817   | 864   | 968   | 1022  | 1025  | 1064  | 1103  | 1143  | 1182  | 1221  | 1260  | 918                             | 37.3%     | 3.5%      |
| Other Beverages Excluding Juices | 387   | 447   | 465   | 391   | 466   | 506   | 540   | 581   | 632   | 683   | 744   | 422                             | 76.2%     | 8.1%      |
| Other Agri-Food                  | 1320  | 1611  | 1622  | 1695  | 1829  | 1950  | 2097  | 2232  | 2356  | 2505  | 2768  | 1562                            | 77.2%     | 7.1%      |
| Total Agri-Food Exports          | 22482 | 22568 | 21818 | 23102 | 24432 | 25579 | 26755 | 28531 | 29493 | 30441 | 31393 | 22493                           | 39.6%     | 4.3%      |
| Total Agri-Food Imports          | 14965 | 16348 | 16501 | 17408 | 18133 | 18713 | 19234 | 20026 | 20754 | 21494 | 22482 | 16305                           | 37.9%     | 3.6%      |
| Total Agri-Food Net Exports      | 7517  | 6220  | 5317  | 5694  | 6300  | 6866  | 7521  | 8506  | 8739  | 8947  | 8911  | 6187                            | 44.0%     | 6.0%      |

Historical Data Sources: Statistics Canada-CANSIM; Agriculture and Agri-Food Canada. Internal calculations.

Historical Data Sources: Statistics Canada-CANSIM; Agriculture and Agri-Food Canada, Internal calculations.

Table B.25: Canadian farm input prices (base year = 1992)

| Retail Price Indexes and % change  | 1997    | 1998  | 1999  | 2000  | 2001  | 2002  | 2003  | 2004  | 2005  | 2006  | 2007  | Average %Chg. 2007: 1997-2000 2001-2007 |              |
|--|---------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|---|--------------|
|  | Average |       |       |       |       |       |       |       |       |       |       |   |              |
| Building and Fencing (Wt=4.48)   | 118.9   | 117.1 | 123.1 | 120.1 | 118.7 | 120.4 | 122.0 | 123.5 | 125.0 | 126.6 | 128.3 | 119.8                                   | 7.1% 1.3%    |
| Machinery Replacement (Wt=8.16)  | 127.5   | 132.4 | 137.2 | 145.6 | 148.1 | 150.9 | 153.9 | 156.7 | 159.7 | 162.8 | 165.9 | 135.7                                   | 22.3% 1.9%   |
| Petroleum Products (Wt=5.03)   | 118.1   | 106.3 | 99.7  | 133.5 | 131.0 | 129.7 | 128.4 | 131.1 | 133.5 | 135.8 | 138.2 | 114.4                                   | 20.8% 0.9%   |
| Machinery Repair (Wt=5.79)   | 115.8   | 119.8 | 122.3 | 130.8 | 135.2 | 139.3 | 142.3 | 145.4 | 148.5 | 151.7 | 155.0 | 122.2                                   | 26.9% 2.3%   |
| Seed (Wt=2.85)   | 127.8   | 131.0 | 129.4 | 121.4 | 130.6 | 137.1 | 136.3 | 139.4 | 141.1 | 143.0 | 143.5 | 127.4                                   | 12.7% 1.6%   |
| Fertilizer (Wt=5.51)   | 135.9   | 128.7 | 125.5 | 125.1 | 135.6 | 136.3 | 137.7 | 139.8 | 142.1 | 143.7 | 145.4 | 128.8                                   | 12.9% 1.2%   |
| Pesticides (Wt=2.93)   | 114.5   | 117.0 | 118.0 | 119.4 | 120.2 | 120.9 | 121.5 | 122.1 | 122.7 | 123.2 | 123.8 | 117.2                                   | 5.6% 0.5%    |
| Twine (Wt=0.62)  | 124.3   | 126.0 | 124.2 | 127.7 | 130.2 | 132.5 | 134.5 | 136.4 | 138.2 | 140.1 | 142.2 | 125.6                                   | 13.3% 1.5%   |
| Feeder Cattle (Wt=13.23)   | 106.0   | 114.9 | 125.2 | 144.6 | 158.4 | 162.4 | 154.0 | 150.6 | 142.9 | 133.3 | 124.7 | 122.7                                   | 1.7% -3.9%   |
| Weaners (Wt=1.22)  | 151.4   | 100.4 | 95.2  | 126.3 | 126.7 | 117.2 | 104.3 | 116.1 | 111.0 | 105.0 | 105.5 | 118.3                                   | -10.8% -3.0% |
| Feed (Wt=11.99)  | 139.3   | 120.9 | 109.7 | 111.7 | 120.2 | 126.2 | 125.9 | 126.1 | 126.2 | 126.4 | 126.8 | 120.4                                   | 5.3% 0.9%    |
| Veterinary Service (Wt=1.16)   | 127.9   | 128.1 | 133.1 | 134.5 | 140.5 | 145.6 | 149.6 | 153.9 | 158.0 | 162.0 | 166.0 | 130.9                                   | 26.9% 2.8%   |
| Small Tools (Wt=3.27)  | 102.8   | 103.5 | 104.7 | 107.8 | 108.3 | 108.8 | 109.4 | 110.0 | 110.6 | 111.1 | 111.7 | 104.7                                   | 6.7% 0.5%    |
|  | -0.3%   | 0.7%  | 1.2%  | 3.0%  | 0.4%  | 0.5%  | 0.5%  | 0.5%  | 0.5%  | 0.5%  | 0.5%  |   |              |
| Historical Data Sources: Statistics Canada - CANSIM; Agriculture and Agr-Food Canada - Internal calculations                           |         |       |       |       |       |       |       |       |       |       |       |   |              |
| Note: 1. Reported weights for the input price indices are those assigned by Statistics Canada to calculate the farm input price index. |         |       |       |       |       |       |       |       |       |       |       |   |              |

Historical Data Sources: Statistics Canada - CANSIM; Agriculture and Agri-Food Canada - Internal calculations

Note: 1. Reported weights for the input price indices are those assigned by Statistics Canada to calculate the farm input price index.



Table B.25: Canadian farm input prices (base year = 1992) (continued)

|                             | 1997  | 1998  | 1999  | 2000  | 2001  | 2002  | 2003  | 2004  | 2005  | 2006  | 2007  | Average<br>1997-2007 | %Chg. 2007:<br>1997-2000 | Average<br>2007-2007 |
|-----------------------------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|----------------------|--------------------------|----------------------|
| Electricity (Wt=1.91)       | 112.5 | 110.5 | 111.6 | 123.4 | 121.6 | 120.6 | 120.9 | 121.7 | 123.0 | 124.3 | 124.8 | 114.5                | 9.0%                     | 0.4%                 |
|                             | 0.1%  | -1.8% | 1.0%  | 10.6% | -1.5% | -0.8% | 0.3%  | 0.6%  | 1.1%  | 1.1%  | 0.4%  |                      |                          |                      |
| Custom Work (Wt=1.12)       | 122.8 | 124.0 | 127.1 | 131.0 | 132.9 | 134.9 | 136.9 | 138.9 | 140.9 | 143.0 | 145.2 | 126.2                | 15.0%                    | 1.5%                 |
|                             | 3.1%  | 1.0%  | 2.5%  | 3.1%  | 1.4%  | 1.5%  | 1.5%  | 1.4%  | 1.5%  | 1.5%  | 1.5%  |                      |                          |                      |
| Hired Farm Labour (Wt=9.24) | 113.6 | 115.4 | 113.3 | 118.0 | 121.5 | 124.7 | 127.4 | 129.9 | 132.5 | 135.1 | 138.0 | 115.1                | 19.9%                    | 2.1%                 |
|                             | 3.0%  | 1.6%  | -1.8% | 4.1%  | 2.9%  | 2.6%  | 2.2%  | 2.0%  | 2.0%  | 2.0%  | 2.1%  |                      |                          |                      |
| Property Taxes (Wt=1.66)    | 118.5 | 111.1 | 113.8 | 114.2 | 114.8 | 114.3 | 115.2 | 115.6 | 115.9 | 116.1 | 116.2 | 114.4                | 1.6%                     | 0.2%                 |
|                             | 1.7%  | -6.3% | 2.4%  | 0.4%  | 0.5%  | -0.4% | 0.6%  | 0.3%  | 0.3%  | 0.2%  | 0.1%  |                      |                          |                      |
| Land Rent (Wt=3.46)         | 132.0 | 122.3 | 120.5 | 118.7 | 120.8 | 119.3 | 122.9 | 123.8 | 125.0 | 125.8 | 126.1 | 123.4                | 2.2%                     | 0.7%                 |
|                             | -6.4% | -7.3% | -1.5% | -1.5% | 1.8%  | -1.2% | 3.0%  | 0.8%  | 1.0%  | 0.6%  | 0.2%  |                      |                          |                      |
| Interest (Wt=9.38)          | 86.1  | 86.4  | 87.6  | 94.3  | 89.8  | 93.0  | 93.0  | 92.3  | 92.0  | 91.7  | 91.5  | 88.6                 | 3.2%                     | 0.3%                 |
|                             | -3.7% | 0.4%  | 1.4%  | 7.6%  | -4.8% | 3.5%  | 0.0%  | -0.7% | -0.3% | -0.3% | -0.3% |                      |                          |                      |
| Total (Wt=100)              | 119.7 | 116.6 | 117.0 | 124.0 | 127.9 | 130.5 | 130.3 | 131.3 | 131.5 | 131.5 | 131.7 | 119.3                | 10.4%                    | 0.5%                 |
|                             | 1.7%  | -2.6% | 0.3%  | 6.0%  | 3.2%  | 2.0%  | -0.2% | 0.8%  | 0.2%  | 0.0%  | 0.1%  |                      |                          |                      |

Historical Data Sources: Statistics Canada - CANSIM; Agriculture and Agri-Food Canada - Internal calculations

Note: 1. Reported weights for the input price indices are those assigned by Statistics Canada to calculate the farm input price index.



Table B.26: Canadian food prices (base year = 1992)

| Retail Price Indexes and % change | 1997   | 1998   | 1999   | 2000   | 2001   | 2002   | 2003   | 2004   | 2005   | 2006   | 2007   | Average %Chg. 2007: 1997-2000<br>1997-2000<br>Average |       | 2001-2007<br>Average |
|-----------------------------------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|---|-------|----------------------|
|                                   |        |        |        |        |        |        |        |        |        |        |        |   |       |                      |
| Total Food                        | 107.55 | 109.30 | 110.72 | 112.24 | 115.60 | 117.60 | 118.66 | 120.81 | 122.67 | 124.44 | 126.22 | 110.0   | 14.8% | 1.5%                 |
|                                   | 1.5%   | 1.6%   | 1.3%   | 1.4%   | 3.0%   | 1.7%   | 0.9%   | 1.8%   | 1.5%   | 1.4%   | 1.4%   |   |       |                      |
| Food from Restaurants             | 108.10 | 110.28 | 112.38 | 114.75 | 116.95 | 119.50 | 121.59 | 124.35 | 127.12 | 129.88 | 132.69 | 111.4   | 19.1% | 2.1%                 |
|                                   | 1.7%   | 2.0%   | 1.9%   | 2.1%   | 1.9%   | 2.2%   | 1.8%   | 2.3%   | 2.2%   | 2.2%   | 2.2%   |   |       |                      |
| Food from Stores                  | 107.47 | 109.15 | 110.29 | 111.47 | 115.08 | 116.86 | 117.53 | 119.44 | 120.95 | 122.33 | 123.71 | 109.6   | 12.9% | 1.2%                 |
|                                   | 1.5%   | 1.6%   | 1.0%   | 1.1%   | 3.2%   | 1.5%   | 0.6%   | 1.6%   | 1.3%   | 1.1%   | 1.1%   |   |       |                      |
| Meat                              | 111.17 | 109.42 | 110.15 | 115.29 | 116.67 | 117.24 | 115.57 | 117.75 | 118.19 | 118.27 | 118.17 | 111.5   | 6.0%  | 0.2%                 |
|                                   | 3.0%   | -1.6%  | 0.7%   | 4.7%   | 1.2%   | 0.5%   | -1.4%  | 1.9%   | 0.4%   | 0.1%   | -0.1%  |   |       |                      |
| Dairy Products                    | 106.15 | 108.69 | 109.95 | 111.78 | 116.61 | 120.16 | 123.99 | 127.56 | 131.41 | 135.45 | 139.70 | 109.1   | 28.0% | 3.1%                 |
|                                   | 2.7%   | 2.4%   | 1.2%   | 1.7%   | 4.3%   | 3.0%   | 3.2%   | 2.9%   | 3.0%   | 3.1%   | 3.1%   |   |       |                      |
| Bakery Products                   | 114.29 | 114.00 | 114.97 | 114.57 | 119.59 | 120.36 | 120.90 | 121.99 | 123.35 | 124.74 | 126.11 | 114.5   | 10.2% | 0.9%                 |
|                                   | 2.4%   | -0.3%  | 0.8%   | -0.3%  | 4.4%   | 0.6%   | 0.4%   | 0.9%   | 1.1%   | 1.1%   | 1.1%   |   |       |                      |
| Fruit                             | 95.00  | 99.43  | 102.47 | 97.14  | 104.39 | 109.66 | 111.90 | 114.01 | 116.49 | 118.60 | 120.93 | 98.5  | 22.8% | 2.5%                 |
|                                   | -2.4%  | 4.7%   | 3.1%   | -5.2%  | 7.5%   | 5.1%   | 2.0%   | 1.9%   | 2.2%   | 1.8%   | 2.0%   |   |       |                      |
| Vegetables                        | 93.61  | 104.78 | 102.25 | 104.26 | 109.44 | 109.86 | 109.95 | 110.23 | 110.62 | 110.86 | 110.97 | 101.2   | 9.6%  | 0.2%                 |
|                                   | 3.1%   | 11.9%  | -2.4%  | 2.0%   | 5.0%   | 0.4%   | 0.1%   | 0.3%   | 0.3%   | 0.2%   | 0.1%   |   |       |                      |
| Sugar & Sugar Preparations        | 147.74 | 167.57 | 166.61 | 166.18 | 165.59 | 165.24 | 165.08 | 165.06 | 165.15 | 165.38 | 165.69 | 162.0   | 2.3%  | 0.0%                 |
|                                   | 7.3%   | 13.4%  | -0.6%  | -0.3%  | -0.4%  | -0.2%  | -0.1%  | 0.0%   | 0.1%   | 0.1%   | 0.2%   |   |       |                      |
| Fats & Oils                       | 114.27 | 117.21 | 122.08 | 121.45 | 117.35 | 119.10 | 121.23 | 123.51 | 125.81 | 127.86 | 129.68 | 118.8   | 9.2%  | 1.7%                 |
|                                   | 0.9%   | 2.6%   | 4.2%   | -0.5%  | -3.4%  | 1.5%   | 1.8%   | 1.9%   | 1.9%   | 1.6%   | 1.4%   |   |       |                      |

Historical Data Sources: Statistics Canada - CANSIM.

Table B.27: Canadian per capita consumption

|                  | 1997 | 1998 | 1999 | 2000 | 2001 | 2002 | 2003 | 2004 | 2005 | 2006 | 2007 | Average<br>1997-2000 | Average<br>2001-2007 | Growth rate<br>2007: 2001-2007 |
|------------------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|----------------------|----------------------|--------------------------------|
| Meat (kg)        | 86.5 | 89.5 | 92.8 | 92.4 | 91.4 | 91.7 | 93.3 | 93.7 | 94.9 | 95.9 | 97.4 | 90.3                 | 90.3                 | 7.8%                           |
| Beef             | 31.2 | 31.7 | 32.4 | 31.2 | 30.1 | 29.2 | 29.4 | 29.4 | 29.8 | 30.3 | 31.2 | 31.6                 | 31.6                 | -1.5%                          |
| Pork             | 25.3 | 27.2 | 28.1 | 27.7 | 27.8 | 27.8 | 28.1 | 27.7 | 27.6 | 27.7 | 27.9 | 27.1                 | 27.1                 | 3.1%                           |
| Chicken          | 25.6 | 26.3 | 28.0 | 29.1 | 29.4 | 30.5 | 31.5 | 32.4 | 33.2 | 33.7 | 34.1 | 27.2                 | 27.2                 | 25.1%                          |
| Turkey           | 4.4  | 4.4  | 4.3  | 4.3  | 4.2  | 4.2  | 4.2  | 4.2  | 4.2  | 4.2  | 4.2  | 4.4                  | 4.4                  | -3.4%                          |
| Eggs (doz)       | 13.1 | 12.9 | 13.2 | 13.4 | 13.4 | 13.4 | 13.4 | 13.5 | 13.6 | 13.6 | 13.7 | 13.1                 | 13.1                 | 4.0%                           |
| Whole Milk (l)   | 15.0 | 14.4 | 13.8 | 13.1 | 12.7 | 12.0 | 11.3 | 10.8 | 10.3 | 9.8  | 9.4  | 14.1                 | 14.1                 | -33.2%                         |
| Low-fat Milk (l) | 74.0 | 73.7 | 73.3 | 72.7 | 72.8 | 72.2 | 72.1 | 72.5 | 72.5 | 72.4 | 72.0 | 73.4                 | 73.4                 | -0.2%                          |
| Cream (l)        | 22.7 | 24.5 | 25.9 | 26.2 | 26.3 | 26.5 | 26.6 | 26.9 | 27.1 | 27.2 | 27.4 | 24.8                 | 24.8                 | 10.3%                          |
| Butter (kg)      | 2.8  | 2.6  | 2.7  | 2.8  | 2.7  | 2.8  | 2.8  | 2.8  | 2.8  | 2.8  | 2.9  | 2.7                  | 2.7                  | 5.6%                           |
| Cheese (kg)      | 10.9 | 10.8 | 10.8 | 10.8 | 10.7 | 10.8 | 10.8 | 10.9 | 10.9 | 11.0 | 11.0 | 10.8                 | 10.8                 | 1.7%                           |
| Ice Cream (kg)   | 7.3  | 6.7  | 6.5  | 6.6  | 6.5  | 6.5  | 6.4  | 6.3  | 6.3  | 6.2  | 6.1  | 6.8                  | 6.8                  | -10.0%                         |
| Yogurt (kg)      | 3.6  | 4.0  | 4.6  | 4.8  | 5.2  | 5.2  | 5.3  | 5.3  | 5.4  | 5.4  | 5.5  | 4.2                  | 4.2                  | 28.5%                          |

Historical Data Sources: Statistics Canada - CANSIM; Agriculture and Agri-Food Canada - Internal calculations

Tableau B.27 : Consommation par Canadien ou Canadienne

|                     | 1997 | 1998 | 1999 | 2000 | 2001 | 2002 | 2003 | 2004 | 2005 | 2006 | 2007 | Moyenne % var. 2007 :<br>1997-2000 | Taux de<br>croissance<br>2001-2007 |       |
|---------------------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------------------------------------|------------------------------------|-------|
| Viande (kg)         | 86.5 | 89.5 | 92.8 | 92.4 | 91.4 | 91.7 | 93.3 | 93.7 | 94.9 | 95.9 | 97.4 | 90.3                               | 7.8%                               | 1.0%  |
| Bœuf                | 31.2 | 31.7 | 32.4 | 31.2 | 30.1 | 29.2 | 29.4 | 29.4 | 29.8 | 30.3 | 31.2 | 31.6                               | -1.5%                              | 0.6%  |
| Porc                | 25.3 | 27.2 | 28.1 | 27.7 | 27.8 | 27.8 | 28.1 | 27.7 | 27.6 | 27.7 | 27.9 | 27.1                               | 3.1%                               | 0.1%  |
| Poulet              | 25.8 | 26.3 | 28.0 | 29.1 | 29.4 | 30.5 | 31.5 | 32.4 | 33.2 | 33.7 | 34.1 | 27.2                               | 25.1%                              | 2.5%  |
| Dindon              | 4.4  | 4.4  | 4.3  | 4.3  | 4.2  | 4.2  | 4.2  | 4.2  | 4.2  | 4.2  | 4.2  | 4.4                                | -3.4%                              | 0.0%  |
| Oeufs (doz.)        | 13.1 | 12.9 | 13.2 | 13.4 | 13.4 | 13.4 | 13.4 | 13.5 | 13.6 | 13.6 | 13.7 | 13.1                               | 4.0%                               | 0.4%  |
| Lait entier (litre) | 15.0 | 14.4 | 13.8 | 13.1 | 12.7 | 12.0 | 11.3 | 10.8 | 10.3 | 9.8  | 9.4  | 14.1                               | -33.2%                             | -4.9% |
| Lait allégé (litre) | 74.0 | 73.7 | 73.3 | 72.7 | 72.8 | 72.2 | 72.1 | 72.5 | 72.5 | 72.4 | 72.0 | 73.4                               | -1.9%                              | -0.2% |
| Crème (litre)       | 22.7 | 24.5 | 25.9 | 26.2 | 26.3 | 26.5 | 26.6 | 26.9 | 27.1 | 27.2 | 27.4 | 24.8                               | 10.3%                              | 0.7%  |
| Beurre (kg)         | 2.8  | 2.6  | 2.7  | 2.8  | 2.7  | 2.8  | 2.8  | 2.8  | 2.8  | 2.8  | 2.9  | 2.7                                | 5.6%                               | 0.7%  |
| Fromage (kg)        | 10.9 | 10.8 | 10.8 | 10.8 | 10.7 | 10.8 | 10.8 | 10.9 | 10.9 | 11.0 | 11.0 | 10.8                               | 1.7%                               | 0.4%  |
| Crème glacée (kg)   | 7.3  | 6.7  | 6.5  | 6.6  | 6.5  | 6.5  | 6.4  | 6.3  | 6.3  | 6.2  | 6.1  | 6.8                                | -10.0%                             | -1.0% |
| Yogourt (kg)        | 3.6  | 4.0  | 4.6  | 4.8  | 5.2  | 5.2  | 5.3  | 5.3  | 5.4  | 5.4  | 5.5  | 4.2                                | 28.5%                              | 0.9%  |

Sources des données historiques : Statistique Canada - CANSIM, AAC, calculs internes.

Tableau B.26 : Prix des aliments au Canada (année de référence = 1992)

|   | 1997   | 1998   | 1999   | 2000   | 2001   | 2002   | 2003   | 2004   | 2005   | 2006   | 2007   | Moyenne<br>1997-2000 | % var. 2007 :<br>Moyenne<br>1997-2000 | Taux de<br>croissance<br>2001-2007 |
|---|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|----------------------|---------------------------------------|------------------------------------|
| Indices des prix et variation en %      |        |        |        |        |        |        |        |        |        |        |        |                      |                                       |                                    |
| Ensemble des aliments                   | 107,55 | 109,30 | 110,72 | 112,24 | 115,60 | 117,60 | 118,66 | 120,81 | 122,67 | 124,44 | 126,22 | 110,0                | 14,6%                                 | 1,5%                               |
|   | 1,5%   | 1,6%   | 1,3%   | 1,4%   | 3,0%   | 1,7%   | 0,9%   | 1,8%   | 1,5%   | 1,4%   | 1,4%   |                      |                                       |                                    |
| Aliments consommés dans les restaurants | 108,10 | 110,28 | 112,38 | 114,75 | 116,95 | 119,50 | 121,59 | 124,35 | 127,12 | 129,88 | 132,69 | 111,4                | 19,1%                                 | 2,1%                               |
|   | 1,7%   | 2,0%   | 1,9%   | 2,1%   | 1,9%   | 2,2%   | 1,6%   | 2,3%   | 2,2%   | 2,2%   | 2,2%   |                      |                                       |                                    |
| Aliments achetés au magasin             | 107,47 | 106,15 | 110,29 | 111,47 | 115,08 | 116,86 | 117,53 | 119,44 | 120,95 | 122,33 | 123,71 | 109,6                | 12,5%                                 | 1,2%                               |
|   | 1,5%   | 1,6%   | 1,0%   | 1,1%   | 3,2%   | 1,5%   | 0,6%   | 1,6%   | 1,3%   | 1,1%   | 1,1%   |                      |                                       |                                    |
| Vande                                   | 111,17 | 109,42 | 110,15 | 115,29 | 116,67 | 117,24 | 115,57 | 117,75 | 118,19 | 118,27 | 118,17 | 111,5                | 6,0%                                  | 0,2%                               |
|   | 3,0%   | -1,6%  | 0,7%   | 4,7%   | 1,2%   | 0,5%   | -1,4%  | 1,9%   | 0,4%   | 0,1%   | -0,1%  |                      |                                       |                                    |
| Produits laitiers                       | 106,15 | 108,69 | 109,95 | 111,78 | 116,61 | 120,16 | 123,99 | 127,56 | 131,41 | 135,45 | 139,70 | 109,1                | 28,0%                                 | 3,1%                               |
|   | 2,7%   | 2,4%   | 1,2%   | 1,7%   | 4,3%   | 3,0%   | 3,2%   | 2,9%   | 3,0%   | 3,1%   | 3,1%   |                      |                                       |                                    |
| Produits de boulangerie                 | 114,29 | 114,00 | 114,97 | 114,57 | 119,59 | 120,36 | 120,90 | 121,99 | 123,35 | 124,74 | 126,11 | 114,5                | 10,2%                                 | 0,9%                               |
|   | 2,4%   | -0,3%  | 0,8%   | -0,3%  | 4,4%   | 0,6%   | 0,4%   | 0,9%   | 1,1%   | 1,1%   | 1,1%   |                      |                                       |                                    |
| Fruits                                  | 95,00  | 99,43  | 102,47 | 97,14  | 104,39 | 109,66 | 111,90 | 114,01 | 116,49 | 118,60 | 120,93 | 96,5                 | 22,8%                                 | 2,5%                               |
|   | -2,4%  | 4,7%   | 3,1%   | -5,2%  | 7,5%   | 5,1%   | 2,0%   | 1,9%   | 2,2%   | 1,8%   | 2,0%   |                      |                                       |                                    |
| Légumes                                 | 93,61  | 104,78 | 102,25 | 104,26 | 109,44 | 109,86 | 109,95 | 110,23 | 110,62 | 110,86 | 110,97 | 101,2                | 9,6%                                  | 0,2%                               |
|   | 3,1%   | 11,9%  | -2,4%  | 2,0%   | 5,0%   | 0,4%   | 0,1%   | 0,3%   | 0,3%   | 0,2%   | 0,1%   |                      |                                       |                                    |
| Sucre et préparation à base de sucre    | 141,74 | 167,57 | 166,61 | 166,16 | 165,59 | 166,24 | 165,08 | 165,06 | 165,15 | 165,38 | 165,69 | 162,0                | 2,3%                                  | 0,0%                               |
|   | 7,3%   | 13,4%  | -0,6%  | -0,3%  | -0,4%  | -0,2%  | -0,1%  | 0,0%   | 0,1%   | 0,1%   | 0,2%   |                      |                                       |                                    |
| Corps gras et huiles                    | 114,27 | 117,21 | 122,08 | 121,45 | 117,35 | 119,10 | 121,23 | 123,51 | 125,81 | 127,86 | 129,68 | 118,8                | 9,2%                                  | 1,7%                               |
|   | 0,9%   | 2,6%   | 4,2%   | -0,5%  | -3,4%  | 1,5%   | 1,8%   | 1,9%   | 1,9%   | 1,6%   | 1,4%   |                      |                                       |                                    |

Source des données historiques : Statistique Canada - CANSIM.



Tableau B.25 : Prix des intrants de production agricole au Canada (année de référence = 1992) (suite)

|  | 1997  | 1998  | 1999  | 2000  | 2001  | 2002  | 2003  | 2004  | 2005  | 2006  | 2007  | Moyenne % var. 2007 :<br>1997-2000 | Taux de<br>croissance<br>2001-2007 |
|--|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|------------------------------------|------------------------------------|
| Électricité (Pondération = 1,91)                         | 112,5 | 110,5 | 111,6 | 123,4 | 121,6 | 120,6 | 120,9 | 121,7 | 123,0 | 124,3 | 124,8 | 114,5                              | 9,0%                               |
|  | 0,1%  | -1,8% | 1,0%  | 10,5% | -1,5% | -0,8% | 0,3%  | 0,6%  | 1,1%  | 1,1%  | 0,4%  |                                    |                                    |
| Travail à l'orfait (Pondération = 1,12)                  | 122,8 | 124,0 | 127,1 | 131,0 | 132,9 | 134,9 | 136,9 | 138,9 | 140,9 | 143,0 | 145,2 | 126,2                              | 15,0%                              |
|  | 3,1%  | 1,0%  | 2,5%  | 3,1%  | 1,4%  | 1,5%  | 1,5%  | 1,4%  | 1,5%  | 1,5%  | 1,5%  |                                    |                                    |
| Main-d'œuvre salariée (Pondération = 9,24)               | 113,6 | 115,4 | 113,3 | 118,0 | 121,5 | 124,7 | 127,4 | 129,9 | 132,5 | 135,1 | 138,0 | 115,1                              | 19,9%                              |
|  | 3,0%  | 1,6%  | -1,8% | 4,1%  | 2,9%  | 2,6%  | 2,2%  | 2,0%  | 2,0%  | 2,0%  | 2,1%  |                                    | 2,1%                               |
| Impôts fonciers (Pondération = 1,66)                     | 118,5 | 111,1 | 113,8 | 114,2 | 114,8 | 114,3 | 115,2 | 115,6 | 115,9 | 116,1 | 116,2 | 114,4                              | 1,6%                               |
|  | 1,7%  | -6,3% | 2,4%  | 0,4%  | 0,5%  | -0,4% | 0,8%  | 0,3%  | 0,3%  | 0,2%  | 0,1%  |                                    | 0,2%                               |
| Loyer de la terre (Pondération = 3,46)                   | 132,0 | 122,3 | 120,5 | 118,7 | 120,8 | 119,3 | 122,9 | 123,8 | 125,0 | 125,8 | 126,1 | 123,4                              | 2,2%                               |
|  | -6,4% | -7,3% | -1,5% | -1,5% | 1,8%  | -1,2% | 3,0%  | 0,8%  | 1,0%  | 0,6%  | 0,2%  |                                    | 0,7%                               |
| Intérêts autres qu'hypothécaires<br>(Pondération = 9,38) | 86,1  | 86,4  | 87,6  | 94,3  | 89,8  | 93,0  | 93,0  | 92,3  | 92,0  | 91,7  | 91,5  | 88,6                               | 3,2%                               |
|  | -3,7% | 0,4%  | 1,4%  | 7,6%  | -4,8% | 3,5%  | 0,0%  | -0,7% | -0,3% | -0,3% | -0,3% |                                    | 0,3%                               |
| Total (Pondération = 100)                                | 119,7 | 116,6 | 117,0 | 124,0 | 127,9 | 130,5 | 130,3 | 131,3 | 131,5 | 131,5 | 131,7 | 119,3                              | 10,4%                              |
|  | 1,7%  | -2,6% | 0,3%  | 6,0%  | 3,2%  | 2,0%  | -0,2% | 0,8%  | 0,2%  | 0,0%  | 0,1%  |                                    | 0,5%                               |

Sources des données historiques : Statistique Canada - CANSIM, A4C, calculs internes.

Note : 1. La pondération des indices des prix des intrants de production est celle dont Statistique Canada se sert pour calculer l'indice des prix des intrants de production agricole.

Tableau B.25 : Prix des intrants de production agricole au Canada (année de référence = 1992)

|   | 1997  | 1998   | 1999  | 2000  | 2001  | 2002  | 2003   | 2004  | 2005  | 2006  | 2007  | Moyenne<br>1997-2000 | % var. 2007 :<br>Moyenne<br>1997-2000 | Taux de<br>croissance<br>2001-2007 |
|---|-------|--------|-------|-------|-------|-------|--------|-------|-------|-------|-------|----------------------|---------------------------------------|------------------------------------|
| Indices des prix et variation en %                    |       |        |       |       |       |       |        |       |       |       |       |                      |                                       |                                    |
| Bâtiments et clôtures (Pondération = 4,48)            | 118,9 | 117,1  | 123,1 | 120,0 | 118,7 | 120,4 | 122,0  | 123,5 | 125,0 | 126,6 | 128,3 | 119,8                | 7,1%                                  | 1,3%                               |
|   | 2,8%  | -1,5%  | 5,1%  | -2,5% | -1,0% | 1,4%  | 1,3%   | 1,2%  | 1,3%  | 1,3%  | 1,3%  |                      |                                       |                                    |
| Remplacement de la machinerie<br>(Pondération = 8,16) | 127,5 | 132,4  | 137,2 | 145,6 | 148,1 | 150,9 | 153,9  | 156,7 | 159,7 | 162,8 | 165,9 | 135,7                | 22,3%                                 | 1,9%                               |
|   | 3,7%  | 3,8%   | 3,6%  | 6,1%  | 1,7%  | 1,9%  | 2,0%   | 1,8%  | 1,9%  | 1,9%  | 1,9%  |                      |                                       |                                    |
| Produits pétroliers (Pondération = 5,03)              | 118,1 | 106,3  | 99,7  | 133,5 | 131,0 | 129,7 | 128,4  | 131,1 | 133,5 | 135,8 | 138,2 | 114,4                | 20,8%                                 | 0,9%                               |
|   | 3,0%  | -10,0% | -6,2% | 33,9% | -1,9% | -1,0% | -1,0%  | 2,2%  | 1,8%  | 1,8%  | 1,8%  |                      |                                       |                                    |
| Réparation de la machinerie<br>(Pondération = 5,79)   | 115,8 | 119,8  | 122,3 | 130,8 | 135,2 | 139,3 | 142,3  | 145,4 | 146,5 | 151,7 | 155,0 | 122,2                | 26,9%                                 | 2,3%                               |
|   | 2,1%  | 3,5%   | 2,1%  | 7,0%  | 3,4%  | 3,0%  | 2,2%   | 2,1%  | 2,1%  | 2,2%  | 2,2%  |                      |                                       |                                    |
| Semences (Pondération = 2,85)                         | 0,6%  | 2,5%   | -1,2% | -6,2% | 7,5%  | 5,0%  | -0,6%  | 2,2%  | 1,2%  | 1,4%  | 0,4%  | 127,4                | 12,7%                                 | 1,6%                               |
|   | 127,8 | 131,0  | 129,4 | 121,4 | 130,6 | 137,1 | 136,3  | 139,4 | 141,1 | 143,0 | 143,5 |                      |                                       |                                    |
| Engrais (Pondération = 5,51)                          | 135,9 | 128,7  | 125,5 | 125,1 | 135,6 | 138,3 | 137,7  | 139,8 | 142,1 | 143,7 | 145,4 | 128,8                | 12,9%                                 | 1,2%                               |
|   | -5,6% | -5,3%  | -2,5% | -0,3% | 8,4%  | 0,5%  | 1,0%   | 1,5%  | 1,7%  | 1,1%  | 1,2%  |                      |                                       |                                    |
| Pesticides (Pondération = 2,93)                       | 114,5 | 117,0  | 118,0 | 119,4 | 120,2 | 120,9 | 121,5  | 122,1 | 122,7 | 123,2 | 123,8 | 117,2                | 5,6%                                  | 0,5%                               |
|   | 2,1%  | 2,2%   | 0,9%  | 1,2%  | 0,7%  | 0,5%  | 0,5%   | 0,5%  | 0,5%  | 0,5%  | 0,5%  |                      |                                       |                                    |
| Ficelle (Pondération = 0,62)                          | 124,3 | 126,0  | 124,2 | 127,7 | 130,2 | 132,5 | 134,5  | 136,4 | 138,2 | 140,1 | 142,2 | 125,6                | 13,3%                                 | 1,5%                               |
|   | 2,2%  | 1,3%   | -1,4% | 2,8%  | 2,0%  | 1,9%  | 1,5%   | 1,4%  | 1,4%  | 1,4%  | 1,5%  |                      |                                       |                                    |
| Bovins d'engraissement (Pondération = 13,23)          | 106,0 | 114,9  | 125,2 | 144,6 | 158,4 | 162,4 | 154,0  | 150,6 | 142,9 | 133,3 | 124,7 | 122,7                | 1,7%                                  | -3,9%                              |
|   | 30,0% | 8,4%   | 9,0%  | 15,5% | 9,6%  | 2,5%  | -5,2%  | -2,3% | -5,1% | -6,7% | -6,4% |                      |                                       |                                    |
| Porcelets (Pondération = 1,22)                        | 151,4 | 100,4  | 95,2  | 126,3 | 126,7 | 117,2 | 104,3  | 116,1 | 111,0 | 105,0 | 105,5 | 118,3                | -10,8%                                | -3,0%                              |
|   | 2,3%  | -33,7% | -5,2% | 32,7% | 0,4%  | -7,5% | -11,0% | 11,4% | -4,4% | -5,4% | 0,4%  |                      |                                       |                                    |
| Aliments pour animaux (Pondération = 11,99)           | 139,3 | 120,9  | 109,7 | 111,7 | 120,2 | 126,2 | 125,9  | 126,1 | 126,2 | 126,4 | 126,8 | 120,4                | 5,3%                                  | 0,9%                               |
|   | -6,2% | -13,2% | -9,3% | 1,8%  | 7,7%  | 4,9%  | -0,2%  | 0,1%  | 0,1%  | 0,2%  | 0,3%  |                      |                                       |                                    |
| Soins vétérinaires (Pondération = 1,16)               | 127,9 | 128,1  | 133,1 | 134,5 | 140,5 | 145,6 | 149,6  | 153,9 | 158,0 | 162,0 | 166,0 | 130,9                | 26,9%                                 | 2,8%                               |
|   | 2,0%  | 0,2%   | 3,9%  | 1,1%  | 4,5%  | 3,6%  | 2,7%   | 2,9%  | 2,7%  | 2,5%  | 2,5%  |                      |                                       |                                    |
| Petits outils (Pondération = 3,27)                    | 102,8 | 103,5  | 104,7 | 107,8 | 108,3 | 108,8 | 109,4  | 110,0 | 110,6 | 111,1 | 111,7 | 104,7                | 6,7%                                  | 0,5%                               |
|   | -0,3% | 0,7%   | 1,2%  | 3,0%  | 0,4%  | 0,5%  | 0,5%   | 0,5%  | 0,5%  | 0,5%  | 0,5%  |                      |                                       |                                    |

Sources des données historiques : Statistique Canada - CANSIM, AAC, calculs internes.

Note : 1. La pondération des indices des prix des intrants de production est celle dont Statistique Canada se sert pour calculer l'indice des prix des intrants de production agricole.

Tableau B.24 : Commerce de produits agroalimentaires

| Exportations (m\$)                        | 1997  | 1998  | 1999  | 2000  | 2001  | 2002  | 2003  | 2004  | 2005  | 2006  | 2007  | Moyenne % var. 2007 :<br>1997-2000 |                                    |       |
|---|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|------------------------------------|------------------------------------|-------|
|   |       |       |       |       |       |       |       |       |       |       |       | Moyenne<br>1997-2000               | Taux de<br>croissance<br>2001-2007 |       |
| Céréales                                  | 6390  | 4386  | 3959  | 4297  | 4222  | 4212  | 4362  | 4549  | 4583  | 4643  | 4713  | 4758                               | -0,9%                              | 1,9%  |
| Produits céréaliers                       | 1179  | 1354  | 1534  | 1681  | 1888  | 2007  | 2075  | 2167  | 2275  | 2386  | 2529  | 1437                               | 76,0%                              | 5,0%  |
| Aliments pour animaux                     | 892   | 823   | 766   | 785   | 705   | 620   | 659   | 733   | 730   | 735   | 733   | 816                                | -10,2%                             | 0,6%  |
| Légumineuses                              | 566   | 661   | 788   | 825   | 866   | 915   | 949   | 995   | 1009  | 1063  | 1152  | 710                                | 62,2%                              | 4,9%  |
| Oléagineux                                | 1957  | 2461  | 1894  | 1706  | 1800  | 1783  | 2053  | 2327  | 2509  | 2621  | 2678  | 2007                               | 33,4%                              | 6,8%  |
| Produits oléagineux                       | 1135  | 1388  | 1007  | 751   | 825   | 739   | 851   | 931   | 995   | 1005  | 976   | 1072                               | -9,0%                              | 2,8%  |
| Animaux vivants (sauf volailles)          | 1870  | 1939  | 1520  | 1692  | 1765  | 2042  | 2187  | 2446  | 2479  | 2500  | 2544  | 1755                               | 44,9%                              | 6,3%  |
| Viandes rouges                            | 2464  | 2464  | 3052  | 3757  | 4147  | 4546  | 4496  | 4808  | 4899  | 4954  | 4872  | 2939                               | 65,6%                              | 2,7%  |
| Autres produits d'origine animale         | 713   | 688   | 631   | 667   | 750   | 760   | 751   | 776   | 800   | 822   | 846   | 670                                | 26,3%                              | 2,0%  |
| Produits laitiers                         | 373   | 416   | 365   | 288   | 337   | 333   | 318   | 335   | 356   | 384   | 406   | 360                                | 12,7%                              | 3,2%  |
| Volaille et oeufs                         | 180   | 192   | 185   | 209   | 237   | 245   | 250   | 256   | 262   | 268   | 275   | 191                                | 43,6%                              | 2,5%  |
| Fruits et noix                            | 302   | 318   | 356   | 375   | 401   | 423   | 448   | 471   | 495   | 518   | 542   | 338                                | 60,6%                              | 5,1%  |
| Légumes (sauf pommes de terre)            | 434   | 593   | 665   | 763   | 850   | 962   | 1023  | 1098  | 1153  | 1210  | 1282  | 614                                | 108,9%                             | 7,1%  |
| Pommes de terre et sous-produits          | 502   | 673   | 774   | 852   | 933   | 1041  | 1117  | 1159  | 1202  | 1280  | 1366  | 700                                | 95,1%                              | 6,6%  |
| Semences                                  | 168   | 180   | 178   | 189   | 167   | 163   | 161   | 159   | 158   | 157   | 157   | 174                                | -9,5%                              | -1,0% |
| Produits de l'élevage                     | 104   | 113   | 110   | 105   | 103   | 102   | 102   | 102   | 104   | 106   | 108   | 108                                | -0,6%                              | 0,8%  |
| Fibres végétales                          | 31    | 36    | 35    | 32    | 31    | 32    | 34    | 36    | 39    | 43    | 48    | 34                                 | 41,7%                              | 7,2%  |
| Cultures de grandes plantations           | 407   | 559   | 546   | 576   | 616   | 665   | 705   | 751   | 794   | 844   | 910   | 522                                | 74,4%                              | 6,7%  |
| Fleurs et produits de pépinière           | 280   | 360   | 392   | 448   | 452   | 453   | 456   | 458   | 460   | 461   | 462   | 370                                | 24,9%                              | 0,3%  |
| Huiles essentielles                       | 11    | 14    | 15    | 17    | 17    | 18    | 19    | 20    | 21    | 21    | 22    | 15                                 | 54,6%                              | 5,2%  |
| Boissons alcoolisées                      | 817   | 864   | 968   | 1022  | 1025  | 1064  | 1103  | 1143  | 1182  | 1221  | 1260  | 918                                | 37,3%                              | 3,5%  |
| Autres boissons (sauf jus)                | 387   | 447   | 465   | 391   | 486   | 506   | 540   | 581   | 632   | 683   | 744   | 422                                | 76,2%                              | 8,1%  |
| Autres produits agroalimentaires et tabac | 1320  | 1611  | 1622  | 1695  | 1829  | 1950  | 2097  | 2232  | 2356  | 2505  | 2768  | 1562                               | 77,2%                              | 7,1%  |
| Total des exportations                    | 22482 | 22568 | 21818 | 23102 | 24432 | 26579 | 26755 | 28531 | 29493 | 30441 | 31393 | 22493                              | 36,6%                              | 4,3%  |
| Total des importations                    | 14965 | 16348 | 16501 | 17408 | 18133 | 18713 | 19234 | 20026 | 20754 | 21494 | 22482 | 16305                              | 37,9%                              | 3,6%  |
| Balance commerciale                       | 7517  | 6220  | 5317  | 5694  | 6300  | 6866  | 7521  | 8506  | 8739  | 8947  | 8911  | 6187                               | 44,0%                              | 6,0%  |

Sources de données historiques : Statistique Canada - CANSIM, ALC, calculs internes.

Sources de données historiques : Statistique Canada - CANSIM, AAC, calculs internes.

**Tableau B.23 : Secteur laitier du Canada (campagne laitière) (suite)**

|   | 1997  | 1998  | 1999  | 2000  | 2001  | 2002  | 2003  | 2004  | 2005  | 2006  | 2007  | Moyenne % var. 2007 :<br>1997-2000 | Taux de<br>croissance<br>2001-2007 |
|---|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|------------------------------------|------------------------------------|
| <b>Offre et utilisation de cheddar (kt)</b>       |       |       |       |       |       |       |       |       |       |       |       |                                    |                                    |
| Production  | 127.4 | 127.3 | 132.6 | 132.3 | 133.1 | 133.3 | 133.9 | 135.8 | 136.9 | 138.3 | 139.5 | 129.9                              | 7.4%<br>0.8%                       |
| Importations                                      | 1.6   | 2.1   | 1.0   | 1.8   | 1.9   | 2.0   | 2.1   | 2.2   | 2.3   | 2.4   | 2.5   | 1.6                                | 51.7%<br>4.7%                      |
| Consommation                                      | 116.8 | 119.2 | 120.3 | 121.3 | 122.0 | 123.2 | 124.1 | 126.6 | 127.9 | 129.0 | 129.4 | 119.4                              | 8.0%<br>0.9%                       |
| Exportations                                      | 11.4  | 11.6  | 9.9   | 11.3  | 12.8  | 11.8  | 11.6  | 11.9  | 12.1  | 12.4  | 12.6  | 11.0                               | 14.6%<br>-0.2%                     |
| Stock de fermeture                                | 35.5  | 34.1  | 37.5  | 39.0  | 39.2  | 38.6  | 39.9  | 40.4  | 40.7  | 41.1  | 41.4  | 36.5                               | 13.5%<br>0.9%                      |
| Prix de vente en gros (\$/kg)                     | 7.07  | 7.26  | 7.23  | 7.62  | 7.85  | 8.09  | 8.33  | 8.55  | 8.78  | 9.03  | 9.28  | 7.3                                | 27.2%<br>2.8%                      |
| <b>Offre et utilisation de fromages fins (kt)</b> |       |       |       |       |       |       |       |       |       |       |       |                                    |                                    |
| Production  | 204.1 | 201.5 | 195.2 | 209.2 | 211.1 | 213.5 | 215.8 | 220.2 | 223.1 | 226.4 | 229.2 | 202.5                              | 13.2%<br>1.4%                      |
| Importations                                      | 18.2  | 19.3  | 22.6  | 18.6  | 18.5  | 18.4  | 18.3  | 18.2  | 18.1  | 18.0  | 17.9  | 19.7                               | -8.8%<br>-0.5%                     |
| Consommation                                      | 210.0 | 206.8 | 208.6 | 211.0 | 211.9 | 215.2 | 217.7 | 221.5 | 223.8 | 226.2 | 228.4 | 209.1                              | 9.3%<br>1.3%                       |
| Exportations                                      | 11.6  | 12.7  | 10.0  | 16.9  | 19.0  | 16.7  | 16.4  | 17.0  | 17.4  | 18.2  | 18.7  | 12.8                               | 45.8%<br>-0.3%                     |
| Stock de fermeture                                | 13.3  | 14.5  | 13.8  | 13.8  | 12.5  | 12.5  | 12.5  | 12.5  | 12.5  | 12.5  | 12.5  | 13.8                               | -9.7%<br>0.0%                      |
| <b>Offre et utilisation de crème glacée (kt)</b>  |       |       |       |       |       |       |       |       |       |       |       |                                    |                                    |
| Production  | 223.4 | 210.6 | 207.7 | 208.4 | 207.2 | 206.7 | 207.1 | 206.6 | 205.6 | 204.7 | 203.8 | 212.5                              | -4.1%<br>-0.3%                     |
| Importations                                      | 0.5   | 0.7   | 0.9   | 0.8   | 0.8   | 0.9   | 0.9   | 1.0   | 1.0   | 1.1   | 1.1   | 0.7                                | 57.1%<br>4.9%                      |
| Consommation                                      | 220.2 | 202.9 | 200.0 | 203.2 | 202.1 | 203.6 | 202.0 | 201.6 | 200.7 | 199.8 | 198.9 | 206.6                              | -3.7%<br>-0.3%                     |
| Exportations                                      | 3.3   | 8.4   | 8.6   | 6.0   | 6.0   | 6.0   | 6.0   | 6.0   | 6.0   | 6.0   | 6.0   | 6.6                                | -8.7%<br>0.0%                      |
| Prix de vente en gros (\$/kg)                     | 2.84  | 2.87  | 2.76  | 2.74  | 3.07  | 3.22  | 3.36  | 3.50  | 3.65  | 3.81  | 3.98  | 2.8                                | 42.0%<br>4.4%                      |
| <b>Offre et utilisation de yogourt (kt)</b>       |       |       |       |       |       |       |       |       |       |       |       |                                    |                                    |
| Production  | 108.7 | 122.1 | 138.9 | 147.1 | 161.1 | 163.7 | 166.1 | 169.4 | 172.2 | 175.0 | 177.7 | 129.2                              | 37.6%<br>1.7%                      |
| Importations                                      | 0.3   | 0.5   | 0.5   | 0.3   | 0.3   | 0.3   | 0.3   | 0.3   | 0.3   | 0.3   | 0.3   | 0.4                                | -11.6%<br>0.0%                     |
| Consommation                                      | 108.9 | 122.5 | 139.3 | 147.2 | 161.1 | 163.7 | 166.2 | 169.4 | 172.3 | 175.0 | 177.7 | 129.4                              | 37.3%<br>1.6%                      |
| Exportations                                      | 0.1   | 0.1   | 0.1   | 0.3   | 0.3   | 0.3   | 0.3   | 0.3   | 0.3   | 0.3   | 0.3   | 0.1                                | 148.5%<br>0.0%                     |

Sources des données historiques - Statistique Canada - CANSIM, Commission canadienne du lait, AAC - Revue du marché des produits laitiers, calculs internes.



Tableau B.23 : Secteur laitier du Canada (campagne laitière)

|   | 1997 | 1998 | 1999 | 2000 | 2001 | 2002 | 2003 | 2004 | 2005 | 2006 | 2007 | Moyenne % var. 2007 :<br>1997-2000 | Taux de<br>croissance<br>Moyenne<br>1997-2000 | Taux de<br>croissance<br>2001-2007 |
|---|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------------------------------------|---|------------------------------------|
| <b>Production totale de lait (Mhl)</b>                    | 79.4 | 79.9 | 78.9 | 80.9 | 82.0 | 82.0 | 82.6 | 83.6 | 84.1 | 84.5 | 84.9 | 79.8                               | 6.4%  | 0.6%                               |
| <b>Prix du lait P9 (\$/hl)</b>                            | 54.1 | 55.5 | 56.0 | 58.3 | 59.6 | 60.0 | 60.8 | 61.1 | 61.6 | 62.3 | 62.8 | 56.0                               | 12.1%   | 0.9%                               |
| <b>Offre et utilisation de lait de consommation (Mhl)</b> |      |      |      |      |      |      |      |      |      |      |      |                                    |   |                                    |
| Production  | 31.0 | 31.3 | 31.5 | 31.4 | 32.4 | 32.3 | 32.4 | 32.7 | 32.9 | 33.0 | 33.0 | 31.3                               | 5.5%  | 0.3%                               |
| Ventes de lait ordinaire                                  | 4.5  | 4.4  | 4.2  | 4.0  | 3.9  | 3.8  | 3.6  | 3.4  | 3.3  | 3.2  | 3.1  | 4.3                                | -28.5%  | -4.1%                              |
| Ventes de lait allégé                                     | 22.3 | 22.4 | 22.4 | 22.4 | 22.6 | 22.6 | 22.6 | 23.1 | 23.3 | 23.4 | 23.5 | 22.4                               | 4.9%  | 0.6%                               |
| Ventes de crème   | 6.8  | 7.4  | 7.9  | 8.1  | 8.2  | 8.3  | 8.4  | 8.6  | 8.7  | 8.8  | 8.9  | 7.6                                | 17.9%   | 1.5%                               |
| Ventes de lactérumage au secteur industriel               | 9.4  | 9.2  | 9.5  | 9.6  | 9.9  | 10.0 | 10.2 | 10.4 | 10.6 | 10.7 | 10.9 | 9.4                                | 16.0%   | 1.7%                               |
| Prix du lait de consommation, Ontario (\$/hl)             | 61.0 | 62.8 | 63.0 | 64.9 | 65.5 | 66.1 | 67.2 | 67.7 | 68.3 | 69.0 | 69.5 | 62.9                               | 10.5%   | 1.0%                               |
| <b>Offre de lait de transformation (Mhl)</b>              |      |      |      |      |      |      |      |      |      |      |      |                                    |   |                                    |
| Contingent de mise en marché                              | 48.4 | 48.6 | 47.4 | 49.5 | 49.6 | 49.7 | 50.2 | 50.9 | 51.2 | 51.5 | 51.8 | 48.5                               | 6.9%  | 0.7%                               |
| Matière grasse  | 42.9 | 44.7 | 45.3 | 45.5 | 46.6 | 46.9 | 47.4 | 48.0 | 48.3 | 48.4 | 48.7 | 44.6                               | 9.3%  | 0.8%                               |
| Extraits solides dégraissés                               | 42.3 | 42.1 | 43.0 | 43.0 | 44.2 | 44.6 | 44.9 | 45.3 | 45.6 | 45.8 | 46.0 | 42.6                               | 8.1%  | 0.7%                               |
| Lait pour exportation                                     | 5.5  | 3.9  | 2.2  | 4.0  | 3.0  | 2.8  | 2.8  | 2.9  | 2.9  | 3.0  | 3.1  | 3.9                                | -20.7%  | 0.2%                               |
| Exportations subventionnées (SD)                          | 0.0  | 0.0  | 3.9  | 1.3  | 1.1  | 1.1  | 1.1  | 1.2  | 1.2  | 1.2  | 1.2  | 1.3                                | -9.6%   | 1.3%                               |
| Exportations non-subsventionnées                          | 0.0  | 0.0  | 1.9  | 2.7  | 2.0  | 1.7  | 1.6  | 1.7  | 1.7  | 1.8  | 1.9  | 1.2                                | 65.3%   | -0.4%                              |
| Prix brut d'objectif (\$/hl)                              | 55.0 | 55.7 | 56.2 | 57.3 | 57.8 | 58.5 | 59.4 | 59.9 | 60.4 | 61.1 | 61.5 | 56.0                               | 9.8%  | 1.0%                               |
| Subvention directe (\$/hl)                                | 3.4  | 2.7  | 1.9  | 1.1  | 0.6  | 0.0  | 0.0  | 0.0  | 0.0  | 0.0  | 0.0  | 2.3                                | -100.0%                                       | -100.0%                            |
| Marge bénéficiaire préservée à la transformation (\$/hl)  | 8.2  | 8.3  | 8.3  | 8.3  | 8.3  | 8.3  | 8.4  | 8.5  | 8.6  | 8.7  | 8.9  | 8.3                                | 7.4%  | 1.1%                               |
| <b>Offre et utilisation de beurre (kt)</b>                |      |      |      |      |      |      |      |      |      |      |      |                                    |   |                                    |
| Production  | 86.2 | 89.5 | 78.7 | 83.8 | 84.6 | 84.5 | 86.6 | 88.4 | 89.1 | 89.6 | 90.0 | 84.5                               | 6.4%  | 1.0%                               |
| Importations  | 2.8  | 3.2  | 6.3  | 3.3  | 3.3  | 3.3  | 3.3  | 3.3  | 3.3  | 3.3  | 3.3  | 3.9                                | -16.0%  | 0.0%                               |
| Consommation  | 85.3 | 78.5 | 81.8 | 85.0 | 85.5 | 86.7 | 88.0 | 89.1 | 90.3 | 91.7 | 93.4 | 82.7                               | 13.0%   | 1.5%                               |
| Exportations  | 11.0 | 4.3  | 1.8  | 0.0  | 0.1  | 0.2  | 0.3  | 0.4  | 0.5  | 0.5  | 0.5  | 4.3                                | -88.3%  | 30.9%                              |
| Stock de fermeture  | 17.1 | 26.3 | 24.5 | 23.6 | 22.9 | 20.7 | 19.3 | 18.5 | 17.1 | 14.8 | 11.1 | 22.9                               | -51.4%  | -11.3%                             |
| Prix-plancher de vente en gros (\$/kg)                    | 5.36 | 5.43 | 5.50 | 5.57 | 5.62 | 5.67 | 5.72 | 5.77 | 5.82 | 5.87 | 5.92 | 5.5                                | 8.3%  | 0.9%                               |
| <b>Offre et utilisation de poudre de lait écrémé (kt)</b> |      |      |      |      |      |      |      |      |      |      |      |                                    |   |                                    |
| Production  | 66.0 | 80.5 | 69.8 | 72.2 | 64.9 | 63.4 | 66.0 | 67.7 | 67.6 | 67.0 | 66.6 | 72.1                               | -7.7%   | 0.4%                               |
| Consommation  | 32.9 | 37.9 | 42.8 | 49.6 | 44.0 | 45.9 | 47.0 | 49.1 | 48.2 | 46.7 | 46.3 | 40.8                               | 13.5%   | 0.9%                               |
| Classe 4M1  | 0.0  | 0.0  | 0.0  | 4.4  | 0.3  | 1.9  | 2.6  | 4.3  | 3.0  | 1.2  | 0.3  | 1.1                                | —   | -0.3%                              |
| Exportations  | 29.8 | 40.4 | 37.8 | 34.8 | 19.9 | 16.5 | 14.0 | 16.6 | 20.3 | 22.3 | 22.3 | 35.7                               | -37.6%  | 1.8%                               |
| Stock de fermeture  | 26.2 | 28.4 | 17.6 | 6.0  | 7.0  | 8.0  | 13.0 | 15.0 | 14.0 | 12.0 | 10.0 | 19.5                               | -48.8%  | 6.1%                               |
| Prix-plancher de vente en gros (\$/kg)                    | 4.32 | 4.47 | 4.60 | 4.88 | 4.82 | 4.94 | 5.04 | 5.08 | 5.13 | 5.19 | 5.24 | 4.5                                | 16.0%   | 1.4%                               |

Sources des données historiques : Statistique Canada - CANSIM; Commission canadienne du lait; AAC - Revue du marché des produits laitiers, calculs internes.

Notes : 1. Le lait allégé comprend le lait 2%, le lait écrémé, le babeurre et le lait aromatisé au chocolat.

2. La crème comprend la crème de table, la crème à fouetter, la crème sure et la crème d'étable.

**Tableau B.22 : Volaille et oeufs du Canada**

|  | 1997   | 1998   | 1999   | 2000   | 2001   | 2002   | 2003   | 2004   | 2005   | 2006   | 2007   | Moyenne<br>1997-2000 | % var. 2007 :<br>1997-2000 | Taux de<br>croissance<br>2001-2007 |
|--|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|----------------------|----------------------------|------------------------------------|
| <b>Offre et utilisation de poulet (kt)</b>   |        |        |        |        |        |        |        |        |        |        |        |                      |                            |                                    |
| Production   | 749    | 792    | 839    | 874    | 910    | 958    | 995    | 1 027  | 1 062  | 1 084  | 1 105  | 813.4                | 35.6%                      | 3.3%                               |
| Importations   | 67     | 69     | 75     | 90     | 82     | 85     | 88     | 91     | 93     | 96     | 98     | 75.5                 | 29.5%                      | 3.0%                               |
| Consommation   | 770    | 797    | 855    | 897    | 913    | 958    | 996    | 1 030  | 1 065  | 1 089  | 1 110  | 829.7                | 33.8%                      | 3.3%                               |
| Exportations   | 45     | 58     | 62     | 68     | 80     | 83     | 86     | 87     | 89     | 91     | 92     | 58.3                 | 58.0%                      | 2.4%                               |
| Stock de fermeture   | 20     | 26     | 22     | 22     | 22     | 23     | 24     | 25     | 26     | 27     | 28     | 22.6                 | 22.3%                      | 4.1%                               |
| Prix à la production, poulets à griller vivants,<br>Ontario (¢/kg)                         | 126    | 122    | 113    | 113    | 118    | 122    | 123    | 124    | 125    | 127    | 129    | 118.6                | 8.6%                       | 1.5%                               |
| Prix de vente en gros, Ontario (¢/kg)  | 258    | 265    | 236    | 233    | 253    | 258    | 261    | 264    | 267    | 270    | 274    | 245.4                | 11.7%                      | 1.4%                               |
| Prix de détail, Ontario (¢/kg)   | 382    | 377    | 380    | 388    | 389    | 399    | 404    | 410    | 415    | 421    | 428    | 381.5                | 12.3%                      | 1.6%                               |
| <b>Offre et utilisation de dinde (kt)</b>  |        |        |        |        |        |        |        |        |        |        |        |                      |                            |                                    |
| Production   | 144    | 139    | 139    | 152    | 145    | 146    | 147    | 149    | 150    | 150    | 151    | 143.5                | 5.1%                       | 0.7%                               |
| Consommation   | 134    | 133    | 131    | 134    | 131    | 132    | 133    | 135    | 136    | 137    | 137    | 132.7                | 3.3%                       | 0.7%                               |
| Exportations   | 20     | 18     | 17     | 19     | 19     | 19     | 19     | 19     | 19     | 19     | 19     | 18.6                 | 2.3%                       | 0.0%                               |
| Stock de fermeture   | 16     | 11     | 9      | 14     | 14     | 14     | 14     | 14     | 14     | 14     | 14     | 12.6                 | 11.5%                      | 0.0%                               |
| Prix à la production, dindons à griller vivants,<br>Ontario (¢/kg)                         | 158    | 155    | 149    | 149    | 154    | 159    | 161    | 163    | 164    | 167    | 170    | 152.5                | 11.2%                      | 1.6%                               |
| Prix de vente en gros, Ontario (¢/kg)  | 270    | 281    | 300    | 275    | 282    | 288    | 291    | 294    | 296    | 299    | 303    | 281.6                | 7.7%                       | 1.2%                               |
| Prix de détail, Ontario (¢/kg)   | 382    | 393    | 372    | 379    | 365    | 371    | 373    | 376    | 381    | 386    | 393    | 381.5                | 3.0%                       | 1.3%                               |
| <b>Offre et utilisation d'oeufs en coquille (milliers de boîtes de 15 douzaines)</b>       |        |        |        |        |        |        |        |        |        |        |        |                      |                            |                                    |
| Production   | 29 137 | 29 329 | 30 108 | 30 779 | 30 938 | 31 326 | 31 652 | 32 097 | 32 480 | 32 855 | 33 237 | 29 838.5             | 11.4%                      | 1.2%                               |
| Importations   | 2 951  | 3 275  | 3 250  | 2 959  | 3 342  | 3 450  | 3 578  | 3 777  | 3 869  | 4 029  | 4 187  | 3 018.6              | 38.7%                      | 3.5%                               |
| Consommation   | 26 187 | 26 142 | 26 854 | 27 459 | 27 712 | 28 030 | 28 299 | 28 691 | 29 027 | 29 356 | 29 680 | 26 685.5             | 11.2%                      | 1.1%                               |
| Oeufs destinés à la transformation   | 5 717  | 6 339  | 6 783  | 7 190  | 7 317  | 8 084  | 8 801  | 9 182  | 9 757  | 10 309 | 10 904 | 6 507.4              | 67.6%                      | 6.9%                               |
| Prix à la production, oeufs catégorie A gros,<br>Ontario (¢/douz.)                         | 131    | 127    | 125    | 130    | 131    | 136    | 139    | 143    | 146    | 149    | 153    | 128.3                | 19.0%                      | 2.5%                               |
| Prix de vente en gros, Ontario (¢/douz.)   | 156    | 152    | 149    | 152    | 158    | 162    | 166    | 170    | 173    | 177    | 181    | 152.5                | 18.7%                      | 2.2%                               |
| Prix de détail, Ontario (¢/douz.)  | 176    | 177    | 174    | 174    | 176    | 179    | 182    | 186    | 189    | 193    | 197    | 175.4                | 12.2%                      | 1.9%                               |
| <b>Offre et utilisation d'oeufs de transformation (milliers de boîtes de 15 douzaines)</b> |        |        |        |        |        |        |        |        |        |        |        |                      |                            |                                    |
| Production   | 5 717  | 6 339  | 6 783  | 7 190  | 7 317  | 8 084  | 8 801  | 9 182  | 9 757  | 10 309 | 10 904 | 6 507.4              | 67.6%                      | 6.9%                               |
| Importations   | 825    | 1 075  | 1 391  | 1 348  | 1 350  | 1 350  | 1 350  | 1 350  | 1 350  | 1 350  | 1 350  | 1 119.9              | 16.4%                      | 0.0%                               |
| Consommation   | 4 775  | 5 610  | 5 539  | 6 128  | 6 317  | 6 924  | 7 393  | 7 925  | 8 453  | 8 956  | 9 530  | 5 513.0              | 72.4%                      | 7.0%                               |
| Exportations   | 1 832  | 1 897  | 2 253  | 2 419  | 2 461  | 2 510  | 2 558  | 2 606  | 2 655  | 2 703  | 2 751  | 2 125.3              | 29.5%                      | 1.5%                               |
| Stock de fermeture   | 380    | 258    | 540    | 531    | 420    | 420    | 420    | 420    | 420    | 420    | 420    | 419.5                | 0.1%                       | 0.0%                               |
| Prix des oeufs de transformation, Ontario<br>(¢/douz.)                                     | 72     | 67     | 51     | 56     | 64     | 59     | 59     | 59     | 59     | 61     | 63     | 61.4                 | 2.3%                       | -0.2%                              |
| Prix à la ferme des oeufs, États-Unis<br>(¢/SDou.)   | 84.0   | 78.5   | 68.1   | 68.3   | 75.3   | 71.4   | 73.0   | 73.0   | 73.8   | 75.9   | 77.8   | 74.7                 | 4.1%                       | 0.5%                               |
| Redevance pour des oeufs de transformation<br>(¢/douz.)                                    | 14.2   | 15.5   | 16.9   | 19.3   | 16.6   | 17.5   | 19.6   | 21.1   | 22.6   | 23.9   | 25.2   | 16.5                 | 52.9%                      | 7.1%                               |

Sources des données historiques : Offices de commercialisation, AAC - Rapport sur le marché des volailles.

Tableau B.21 : Porcs du Canada

|   | 1997  | 1998  | 1999  | 2000  | 2001  | 2002  | 2003  | 2004  | 2005  | 2006  | 2007  | Moyenne 1997-2000 | % var. 2007 : 1997-2000 | Taux de croissance 2001-2007 |
|---|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------------------|-------------------------|------------------------------|
| Nombre de porcs (31 décembre) (milliers de têtes)   |       |       |       |       |       |       |       |       |       |       |       |                   |                         |                              |
| Total   | 11672 | 12357 | 12396 | 12231 | 12733 | 13310 | 13446 | 13345 | 13366 | 13468 | 13394 | 12164.3           | 10.1%                   | 0.8%                         |
| Offre et utilisation du porc (milliers de têtes)  |       |       |       |       |       |       |       |       |       |       |       |                   |                         |                              |
| Mise en marché  | 17573 | 19578 | 21005 | 21674 | 22603 | 24165 | 24250 | 24653 | 24647 | 25039 | 24703 | 19957.5           | 23.8%                   | 1.5%                         |
| Abattage  | 15385 | 16923 | 18952 | 19655 | 20398 | 21569 | 22264 | 22109 | 22351 | 22784 | 22767 | 17728.6           | 28.4%                   | 1.8%                         |
| Exportations (porcs d'abattage)   | 2189  | 2656  | 2053  | 2019  | 2205  | 2566  | 1986  | 2545  | 2296  | 2255  | 1936  | 2228.9            | -13.1%                  | -2.1%                        |
| Exportations (porcs/seins servis)   | 987   | 1466  | 2083  | 2340  | 2499  | 2865  | 3108  | 2111  | 2141  | 2162  | 2154  | 1719.2            | 25.3%                   | -2.4%                        |
| Offre et utilisation du porc de l'Ouest du Canada (milliers de têtes)   |       |       |       |       |       |       |       |       |       |       |       |                   |                         |                              |
| Mise en marché  | 6794  | 7694  | 8395  | 8923  | 9521  | 10451 | 10334 | 11255 | 11246 | 11216 | 10955 | 7949.0            | 37.8%                   | 2.4%                         |
| Abattage  | 5589  | 6049  | 6810  | 7379  | 7844  | 8683  | 9246  | 9572  | 10000 | 10072 | 10053 | 6456.9            | 55.7%                   | 4.2%                         |
| Exportations (porcs d'abattage)   | 1208  | 1644  | 1564  | 1544  | 1677  | 1768  | 1088  | 1683  | 1246  | 1143  | 902   | 1489.9            | -38.5%                  | -9.8%                        |
| Exportations (porcs/seins servis)   | 620   | 873   | 1451  | 1526  | 1599  | 1960  | 2259  | 1493  | 1496  | 1517  | 1506  | 1117.4            | 34.8%                   | -1.0%                        |
| Offre et utilisation du porc de l'Est du Canada (milliers de têtes)   |       |       |       |       |       |       |       |       |       |       |       |                   |                         |                              |
| Mise en marché  | 10779 | 11885 | 12619 | 12751 | 13062 | 13714 | 13916 | 13399 | 13401 | 13823 | 13748 | 12008.5           | 14.5%                   | 0.8%                         |
| Abattage  | 9795  | 10873 | 12142 | 12276 | 12554 | 12886 | 13018 | 12537 | 12351 | 12712 | 12714 | 11271.7           | 12.8%                   | 0.2%                         |
| Exportations (porcs d'abattage)   | 981   | 1012  | 489   | 474   | 528   | 828   | 898   | 862   | 1050  | 1111  | 1034  | 739.0             | 40.0%                   | 11.9%                        |
| Exportations (porcs/seins servis)   | 367   | 593   | 632   | 815   | 900   | 925   | 849   | 619   | 645   | 645   | 648   | 601.8             | 7.7%                    | -5.3%                        |
| Prix du porc, indice 100, Ontario (\$/100 kg)   | 187   | 122   | 120   | 162   | 162   | 151   | 134   | 149   | 142   | 134   | 135   | 147.9             | -8.9%                   | -3.1%                        |
| Offre et utilisation du porc (kt)   |       |       |       |       |       |       |       |       |       |       |       |                   |                         |                              |
| Production  | 1257  | 1380  | 1555  | 1612  | 1683  | 1790  | 1859  | 1857  | 1889  | 1938  | 1948  | 1450.9            | 34.3%                   | 2.5%                         |
| Importations  | 61    | 62    | 62    | 64    | 59    | 55    | 55    | 56    | 57    | 57    | 58    | 62.4              | -7.5%                   | -0.5%                        |
| Consommation  | 760   | 824   | 859   | 855   | 863   | 870   | 889   | 882   | 887   | 896   | 909   | 824.5             | 10.3%                   | 0.9%                         |
| Déchets et transformation   | 129   | 142   | 160   | 166   | 173   | 184   | 191   | 191   | 195   | 200   | 201   | 149.4             | 34.3%                   | 2.5%                         |
| Exportations  | 421   | 482   | 600   | 655   | 708   | 790   | 834   | 839   | 862   | 898   | 895   | 534.5             | 67.5%                   | 4.0%                         |
| Stock de fermeture  | 20    | 34    | 32    | 33    | 30    | 30    | 30    | 31    | 33    | 34    | 35    | 29.7              | 16.8%                   | 2.4%                         |
| Prix de vente en gros du porc (\$/kg)   | 3.65  | 2.86  | 2.97  | 3.50  | 3.44  | 3.31  | 3.12  | 3.24  | 3.14  | 3.08  | 3.09  | 3.2               | -4.7%                   | -1.8%                        |
| Prix de détail du porc (\$/kg)  | 6.94  | 6.43  | 6.18  | 6.88  | 6.48  | 6.34  | 6.03  | 6.29  | 6.31  | 6.29  | 6.24  | 6.6               | -4.9%                   | -0.6%                        |
| Sources des données historiques : Statistique Canada - CANSIM; Statistique Canada - Statistiques du détail, n° 23-603 au catalogue; AAC - |       |       |       |       |       |       |       |       |       |       |       |                   |                         |                              |
| Rapport sur le commerce des bestiaux et de la viande, calculs internes  |       |       |       |       |       |       |       |       |       |       |       |                   |                         |                              |



Tableau B.20 : Bovins du canada

|  | 1997   | 1998   | 1999   | 2000   | 2001   | 2002   | 2003   | 2004   | 2005   | 2006   | 2007   | Moyenne<br>1997-2000 | % var. 2007 :<br>Moyenne<br>1997-2000 | Taux de<br>croissance<br>2001-2007 |
|--|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|----------------------|---------------------------------------|------------------------------------|
| <b>Bovins - Stock de fermeture</b>   |        |        |        |        |        |        |        |        |        |        |        |                      |                                       |                                    |
| (milliers de têtes)  |        |        |        |        |        |        |        |        |        |        |        |                      |                                       |                                    |
| Vaches laitières   | 13215  | 12902  | 12786  | 12860  | 13964  | 13900  | 14520  | 15065  | 15433  | 15550  | 15323  | 12940,9              | 18,4%                                 | 2,3%                               |
| Vaches à viande  | 1202   | 1180   | 1141   | 1156   | 1116   | 1095   | 1089   | 1086   | 1080   | 1077   | 1072   | 1169,5               | -8,3%                                 | -0,7%                              |
| Genèsses laitières   | 514    | 491    | 465    | 469    | 480    | 463    | 454    | 452    | 451    | 448    | 447    | 494,8                | -7,8%                                 | -1,2%                              |
| Vaches de boucherie et taureaux  | 4500   | 4367   | 4267   | 4441   | 4633   | 4674   | 5099   | 5294   | 5394   | 5379   | 5257   | 4431,0               | 18,6%                                 | 2,1%                               |
| Genèsses de boucherie  | 1463   | 1276   | 1294   | 1321   | 1319   | 1319   | 1657   | 1661   | 1680   | 1694   | 1665   | 1338,4               | 24,4%                                 | 4,0%                               |
| Bouillions   | 1083   | 1107   | 1222   | 1132   | 1226   | 1294   | 1339   | 1386   | 1416   | 1426   | 1410   | 1135,8               | 24,1%                                 | 2,4%                               |
| Veaux  | 4453   | 4432   | 4299   | 4341   | 4590   | 4713   | 4982   | 5198   | 5412   | 5526   | 5472   | 4381,3               | 24,3%                                 | 3,0%                               |
| <b>Offre et utilisation du bétail (milliers de têtes)</b>                      |        |        |        |        |        |        |        |        |        |        |        |                      |                                       |                                    |
| Mise en marché   | 4362   | 4514   | 4412   | 4268   | 4128   | 4277   | 4509   | 4795   | 5072   | 5248   | 5465   | 4389,2               | 24,5%                                 | 4,8%                               |
| Abatage  | 3258   | 3410   | 3600   | 3502   | 3349   | 3347   | 3351   | 3503   | 3651   | 3740   | 3816   | 3442,8               | 10,9%                                 | 2,2%                               |
| Exportations nettes  |        |        |        |        |        |        |        |        |        |        |        |                      |                                       |                                    |
| Bovins d'abatage   | 1104   | 1105   | 812    | 766    | 779    | 931    | 1157   | 1292   | 1421   | 1508   | 1648   | 946,6                | 74,1%                                 | 13,3%                              |
| Bovins d'engraissement   | 189    | 117    | -35    | -126   | -117   | -93    | -123   | -133   | -94    |        | 41     | 36,2                 | 13,0%                                 | —                                  |
| <b>Offre et utilisation du bétail de l'Ouest du Canada (milliers de têtes)</b> |        |        |        |        |        |        |        |        |        |        |        |                      |                                       |                                    |
| Mise en marché   | 3186   | 3360   | 3283   | 3210   | 3084   | 3189   | 3363   | 3611   | 3858   | 4022   | 4206   | 3259,6               | 29,0%                                 | 5,3%                               |
| Abatage  | 2188   | 2395   | 2611   | 2563   | 2437   | 2387   | 2344   | 2458   | 2581   | 2586   | 2645   | 2439,3               | 8,4%                                  | 1,4%                               |
| Exportations nettes  |        |        |        |        |        |        |        |        |        |        |        |                      |                                       |                                    |
| Bovins d'abatage   | 988    | 965    | 672    | 647    | 647    | 803    | 1019   | 1153   | 1277   | 1437   | 1560   | 820,3                | 90,2%                                 | 15,8%                              |
| Bovins d'engraissement   | 240    | 168    | 15     | -53    | -67    | -64    | -92    | -109   | -76    | -21    | 32     | 92,5                 | -65,1%                                | —                                  |
| <b>Offre et utilisation du bétail de l'Est du Canada (milliers de têtes)</b>   |        |        |        |        |        |        |        |        |        |        |        |                      |                                       |                                    |
| Mise en marché   | 1176   | 1154   | 1130   | 1058   | 1044   | 1088   | 1146   | 1194   | 1214   | 1226   | 1259   | 1129,6               | 11,5%                                 | 3,2%                               |
| Abatage  | 1070   | 1015   | 990    | 939    | 912    | 960    | 1007   | 1045   | 1071   | 1155   | 1171   | 1003,3               | 16,7%                                 | 4,3%                               |
| Exportations nettes  |        |        |        |        |        |        |        |        |        |        |        |                      |                                       |                                    |
| Bovins d'abatage   | 106    | 139    | 140    | 119    | 132    | 128    | 139    | 139    | 144    | 71     | 88     | 126,3                | -30,3%                                | -6,5%                              |
| Bovins d'engraissement   | -51    | -51    | -50    | -73    | -50    | -29    | -31    | -24    | -8     | 21     | 9      | -56,3                | -115,4%                               | —                                  |
| Prix, bouillions A1 et A2, Edmonton (\$/100 lbs)                               | 84     | 84     | 89     | 95     | 107    | 110    | 107    | 106    | 103    | 99     | 93     | 87,9                 | 6,1%                                  | -2,2%                              |
| Prix, veaux d'engraissement 500 à 600 lbs, Edmonton (\$/100 lbs)               | 110    | 120    | 130    | 154    | 169    | 173    | 164    | 161    | 153    | 143    | 133    | 128,5                | 3,8%                                  | -3,9%                              |
| <b>Offre et utilisation du bœuf (kt)</b>                                       |        |        |        |        |        |        |        |        |        |        |        |                      |                                       |                                    |
| Production   | 1047   | 1142   | 1227   | 1208   | 1196   | 1218   | 1230   | 1304   | 1375   | 1424   | 1466   | 1155,9               | 26,8%                                 | 3,4%                               |
| Importations   | 249    | 232    | 254    | 263    | 245    | 238    | 238    | 240    | 244    | 248    | 250    | 249,6                | 0,3%                                  | 0,4%                               |
| Consommations  | 939    | 960    | 992    | 963    | 956    | 914    | 930    | 938    | 968    | 979    | 1015   | 963,3                | 5,4%                                  | 1,4%                               |
| Exportations   | 357    | 412    | 483    | 513    | 505    | 541    | 536    | 606    | 661    | 693    | 701    | 441,3                | 59,2%                                 | 5,6%                               |
| Stock de fermeture   | 23     | 26     | 32     | 26     | 26     | 26     | 26     | 26     | 26     | 26     | 26     | 26,7                 | -2,5%                                 | 0,0%                               |
| Prix de vente en gros du bœuf (\$/100 lbs)                                     | 154,27 | 161,98 | 170,12 | 172,27 | 193,58 | 199,97 | 197,45 | 194,41 | 188,37 | 181,15 | 173,11 | 164,7                | 5,1%                                  | -1,8%                              |
| Prix de détail du bœuf (\$/kg)   | 6,25   | 6,24   | 6,37   | 6,79   | 7,21   | 7,42   | 7,42   | 7,49   | 7,49   | 7,43   | 7,33   | 6,4                  | 14,4%                                 | 0,3%                               |

Sources des données historiques : Statistique Canada - CANSIM, Statistique Canada - Statistiques du bétail, n° 22-603 au catalogue; AAC - Rapport sur le commerce des bœufs et de la viande, calculs internes.

Note : 1. Le commerce interrégional de bœuf est compris dans les exportations nettes de l'Est et de l'Ouest du Canada.



Tableau B.19 : Produits céréaliers et oléagineux du Canada

|   | 1997    | 1998    | 1999    | 2000    | 2001    | 2002    | 2003    | 2004    | 2005    | 2006    | 2007    | Moyenne % var. 2007 :<br>1997-2000 | Taux de<br>croissance<br>1997-2000<br>2001-2007 |
|---|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|------------------------------------|---|
| <b>Farine de blé (kt)</b>                     |         |         |         |         |         |         |         |         |         |         |         |                                    |   |
| Production                                    | 2111.19 | 2164.96 | 2237.86 | 2326.47 | 2525.51 | 2638.04 | 2661.23 | 2690.50 | 2726.43 | 2763.87 | 2801.25 | 2210.1                             | 26.7%   |
| Importations                                  | 19.89   | 21.15   | 34.58   | 36.69   | 37.11   | 42.50   | 48.36   | 53.00   | 55.00   | 60.00   | 65.00   | 28.0                               | 131.9%  |
| Consommation                                  | 1991.70 | 2035.71 | 2116.91 | 2195.45 | 2433.52 | 2492.83 | 2572.33 | 2641.99 | 2704.62 | 2757.50 | 2798.51 | 2084.9                             | 34.2%   |
| Exportations                                  | 130.89  | 152.47  | 160.54  | 168.18  | 129.61  | 188.21  | 137.74  | 101.99  | 77.27   | 66.83   | 67.88   | 153.0                              | -55.6%  |
| Stock de fermeture                            | 32.44   | 30.37   | 25.36   | 24.89   | 24.39   | 23.90   | 23.43   | 22.96   | 22.50   | 22.05   | 21.61   | 28.3                               | -23.6%  |
| Indice des prix à la production (1992 = 100)  | 127.43  | 122.56  | 119.78  | 121.30  | 125.69  | 126.91  | 122.62  | 120.77  | 120.68  | 121.25  | 121.94  | 122.8                              | -0.7%   |
| <b>Boulangerie et pâtes alimentaires (kt)</b> |         |         |         |         |         |         |         |         |         |         |         |                                    |   |
| Production <sup>1</sup>                       | 1676.41 | 1668.57 | 1622.98 | 1742.80 | 1763.52 | 1822.83 | 1902.33 | 1971.99 | 2034.62 | 2087.50 | 2128.81 | 1677.7                             | 26.9%   |
| Importations                                  | 353.81  | 415.91  | 436.17  | 367.61  | 418.35  | 419.83  | 412.72  | 404.71  | 407.74  | 423.99  | 454.08  | 393.4                              | 15.4%   |
| Consommation <sup>1</sup>                     | 1696.99 | 1682.43 | 1571.32 | 1575.64 | 1620.36 | 1653.07 | 1695.99 | 1726.68 | 1759.84 | 1794.84 | 1830.42 | 1631.6                             | 12.2%   |
| Exportations                                  | 333.23  | 402.05  | 487.84  | 534.77  | 561.51  | 589.58  | 619.06  | 650.02  | 682.52  | 716.64  | 752.48  | 439.5                              | 71.2%   |
| Indice des prix à la production (1992 = 100)  | 188.98  | 189.10  | 190.10  | 190.84  | 183.56  | 194.04  | 194.07  | 185.08  | 186.48  | 187.90  | 189.29  | 189.8                              | -0.2%   |
| <b>Blère (ml)</b>                             |         |         |         |         |         |         |         |         |         |         |         |                                    |   |
| Production                                    | 2360.37 | 2435.22 | 2445.27 | 2451.22 | 2533.12 | 2566.57 | 2586.09 | 2617.74 | 2654.88 | 2690.89 | 2727.68 | 2423.0                             | 12.6%   |
| Consommation <sup>1</sup>                     | 2118.70 | 2199.90 | 2239.74 | 2225.78 | 2335.63 | 2370.43 | 2391.25 | 2424.18 | 2462.39 | 2489.85 | 2537.88 | 2196.0                             | 15.6%   |
| Prix à la production (\$/l)                   | 0.84    | 0.87    | 0.90    | 0.95    | 1.01    | 1.05    | 1.08    | 1.12    | 1.15    | 1.19    | 1.22    | 0.9                                | 37.3%   |
| Prix à la consommation (\$/l)                 | 3.61    | 3.71    | 3.79    | 3.87    | 4.04    | 4.14    | 4.26    | 4.38    | 4.51    | 4.64    | 4.78    | 3.7                                | 27.7%   |
| <b>Produits oléagineux (kt)</b>               |         |         |         |         |         |         |         |         |         |         |         |                                    |   |
| Production de margarine                       | 126.13  | 126.67  | 127.53  | 126.13  | 128.09  | 130.30  | 132.31  | 133.09  | 134.53  | 136.97  | 140.21  | 126.6                              | 10.7%   |
| Consommation de margarine                     | 123.30  | 123.13  | 123.38  | 120.52  | 122.59  | 124.50  | 126.20  | 126.63  | 127.73  | 129.80  | 132.65  | 122.6                              | 8.2%  |
| Production de shortening                      | 386.55  | 390.64  | 345.76  | 340.08  | 347.43  | 353.24  | 359.89  | 364.05  | 369.34  | 375.57  | 382.48  | 365.5                              | 4.6%  |
| Consommation de shortening                    | 392.80  | 400.62  | 361.45  | 305.60  | 362.48  | 369.05  | 376.48  | 381.47  | 387.63  | 394.78  | 402.65  | 365.1                              | 10.3%   |
| Production d'huile à salade                   | 718.86  | 725.53  | 648.53  | 681.72  | 695.03  | 694.19  | 698.85  | 696.69  | 697.64  | 699.33  | 701.11  | 693.7                              | 1.1%  |
| Consommation d'huile à salade                 | 352.02  | 505.38  | 407.67  | 348.31  | 444.25  | 451.72  | 465.10  | 472.10  | 482.66  | 494.45  | 506.83  | 403.3                              | 25.7%   |

Source des données historiques : Statistique Canada - CANSIM.

Note : 1. Calculé par AAC.

Tableau B.18 : Aliments pour bétail du Canada (campagne agricole)

|   | 1997  | 1998  | 1999  | 2000  | 2001  | 2002  | 2003  | 2004  | 2005  | 2006  | 2007  | Moyenne % var. 2007 :<br>1997-2000 | Moyenne<br>1997-2000 | Taux de<br>croissance<br>2001-2007 |
|---|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|------------------------------------|----------------------|------------------------------------|
| Unités animales - Céréales<br>(Équivalent par millions de porc) | 50658 | 53023 | 54859 | 55283 | 57436 | 61036 | 62668 | 65154 | 68603 | 68599 | 69338 | 53450,6                            | 29,7%                | 3,2%                               |
| Consommation totale - Céréales<br>fourragères (Mt)              | 23,40 | 23,83 | 24,10 | 24,24 | 23,66 | 24,61 | 25,13 | 26,00 | 26,57 | 27,22 | 27,49 | 23,9                               | 15,1%                | 2,5%                               |
| Blé   | 3,59  | 4,15  | 4,63  | 4,64  | 3,99  | 4,32  | 4,48  | 4,50  | 4,47  | 4,56  | 4,51  | 4,3                                | 5,9%                 | 2,0%                               |
| Orge  | 10,56 | 10,03 | 9,78  | 10,09 | 10,15 | 10,51 | 10,76 | 11,38 | 11,72 | 12,08 | 12,34 | 10,1                               | 22,0%                | 3,3%                               |
| Avoine  | 1,67  | 1,81  | 1,78  | 1,69  | 1,35  | 1,69  | 1,67  | 1,66  | 1,64  | 1,63  | 1,61  | 1,7                                | -7,5%                | 3,0%                               |
| Maïs  | 6,88  | 7,15  | 7,24  | 7,30  | 7,70  | 7,52  | 7,66  | 7,88  | 8,15  | 8,37  | 8,45  | 7,1                                | 18,4%                | 1,6%                               |
| Consommation totale - Aliments azotés (Mt)                      | 2,73  | 3,08  | 3,38  | 3,80  | 3,96  | 4,03  | 4,18  | 4,34  | 4,45  | 4,55  | 4,58  | 3,2                                | 41,1%                | 2,5%                               |
| Tourteau de soja  | 1,90  | 2,02  | 2,13  | 2,07  | 2,07  | 2,00  | 2,03  | 2,08  | 2,11  | 2,13  | 2,11  | 2,0                                | 3,9%                 | 0,3%                               |
| Tourteau de canola  | 0,59  | 0,69  | 0,74  | 0,70  | 0,73  | 0,76  | 0,81  | 0,87  | 0,91  | 0,94  | 0,96  | 0,7                                | 41,2%                | 4,8%                               |
| Pois fourrager  | 0,25  | 0,37  | 0,51  | 1,02  | 1,16  | 1,27  | 1,34  | 1,39  | 1,43  | 1,48  | 1,52  | 0,5                                | 182,3%               | 4,6%                               |

Sources des données historiques : Statistique Canada - La revue des céréales et des graines oléagineuses, n° 22-007 au catalogue; Statistique Canada - CANSIM.

Statistique Canada - Étude sur l'utilisation des aliments pour le bétail, AAC, calculs internes.

Tableau B.17 : Cultures spéciales du Canada (campagne agricole)

|   | 1997 | 1998 | 1999 | 2000 | 2001 | 2002 | 2003 | 2004 | 2005 | 2006 | 2007 | Moyenne<br>1997-2000 | % var. 2007 :<br>Moyenne<br>1997-2000 | Taux de<br>croissance<br>2001-2007 |
|---|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|----------------------|---------------------------------------|------------------------------------|
| <b>Superficies cultivées (en milliers d'ha)</b> |      |      |      |      |      |      |      |      |      |      |      |                      |                                       |                                    |
| Alpiste des Canaries                            | 1633 | 2013 | 1639 | 2349 | 2448 | 2448 | 2459 | 2563 | 2637 | 2723 | 2832 | 1958.5               | 44.6%                                 | 2.5%                               |
| Pois fourrager                                  | 113  | 208  | 146  | 164  | 142  | 141  | 142  | 154  | 164  | 174  | 188  | 157.8                | 18.9%                                 | 4.8%                               |
| Lentilles                                       | 848  | 1079 | 835  | 1220 | 1408 | 1335 | 1338 | 1380 | 1418 | 1456 | 1505 | 995.3                | 51.2%                                 | 1.1%                               |
| Graines de moutarde                             | 329  | 378  | 506  | 688  | 700  | 683  | 686  | 709  | 729  | 750  | 777  | 475.4                | 63.3%                                 | 1.7%                               |
| Graines de tournesol                            | 292  | 279  | 273  | 208  | 133  | 198  | 201  | 215  | 228  | 241  | 257  | 263.1                | -2.1%                                 | 11.6%                              |
| Alpiste des Canaries                            | 51   | 69   | 79   | 69   | 65   | 91   | 92   | 95   | 98   | 101  | 105  | 66.8                 | 57.4%                                 | 8.4%                               |
| <b>Alpiste des Canaries</b>                     |      |      |      |      |      |      |      |      |      |      |      |                      |                                       |                                    |
| Production (kt)                                 | 115  | 235  | 166  | 171  | 125  | 163  | 166  | 180  | 192  | 206  | 223  | 171.8                | 29.6%                                 | 10.1%                              |
| Prix à la production, Ouest canadien (\$/t)     | 322  | 248  | 240  | 265  | 395  | 300  | 265  | 265  | 265  | 265  | 265  | 268.8                | -1.4%                                 | -6.4%                              |
| <b>Pois fourrager</b>                           |      |      |      |      |      |      |      |      |      |      |      |                      |                                       |                                    |
| Production (kt)                                 | 1758 | 2328 | 2246 | 2864 | 2394 | 3108 | 3156 | 3297 | 3431 | 3568 | 3733 | 2299.0               | 62.4%                                 | 7.7%                               |
| Prix à la production, Ouest canadien (\$/t)     | 180  | 135  | 135  | 135  | 160  | 166  | 167  | 166  | 165  | 166  | 167  | 146.3                | 13.9%                                 | 0.6%                               |
| <b>Lentilles</b>                                |      |      |      |      |      |      |      |      |      |      |      |                      |                                       |                                    |
| Production (kt)                                 | 379  | 480  | 724  | 914  | 707  | 922  | 942  | 989  | 1034 | 1081 | 1136 | 624.1                | 82.0%                                 | 8.2%                               |
| Prix à la production, Ouest canadien (\$/t)     | 324  | 381  | 380  | 295  | 295  | 345  | 345  | 345  | 345  | 345  | 345  | 345.0                | 0.0%                                  | 2.6%                               |
| <b>Graines de moutarde</b>                      |      |      |      |      |      |      |      |      |      |      |      |                      |                                       |                                    |
| Production (kt)                                 | 243  | 239  | 306  | 202  | 110  | 194  | 196  | 209  | 222  | 235  | 251  | 247.6                | 1.5%                                  | 14.7%                              |
| Prix à la production, Ouest canadien (\$/t)     | 398  | 348  | 265  | 275  | 360  | 327  | 327  | 327  | 327  | 327  | 327  | 326.5                | 0.0%                                  | -1.6%                              |
| <b>Graines de tournesol</b>                     |      |      |      |      |      |      |      |      |      |      |      |                      |                                       |                                    |
| Production (kt)                                 | 65   | 112  | 122  | 119  | 105  | 137  | 139  | 145  | 152  | 158  | 166  | 104.5                | 58.9%                                 | 7.9%                               |
| Prix à la production, Ouest canadien (\$/t)     | 344  | 388  | 295  | 320  | 330  | 337  | 337  | 337  | 337  | 337  | 337  | 336.8                | 0.0%                                  | 0.3%                               |

Source des données historiques : Statistique Canada - CANSIM

**Tableau B.16 : Oléagineux du Canada (campagne agricole)**

|  | 1997  | 1998  | 1999  | 2000  | 2001  | 2002  | 2003  | 2004  | 2005  | 2006  | 2007  | Moyenne<br>1997-2000 | % var. 2007 :<br>Moyenne<br>1997-2000 | Taux de<br>croissance<br>2001-2007 |
|--|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|----------------------|---------------------------------------|------------------------------------|
| <b>Offre et utilisation de canola (Mt)</b>             |       |       |       |       |       |       |       |       |       |       |       |                      |                                       |                                    |
| Superficies cultivées (Mha)                            | 4,87  | 5,43  | 5,56  | 4,82  | 3,89  | 4,78  | 4,73  | 5,05  | 4,99  | 5,24  | 4,87  | 5,2                  | -5,8%                                 | 3,8%                               |
| Rendement (t/ha)                                       | 1,31  | 1,41  | 1,58  | 1,48  | 1,30  | 1,47  | 1,49  | 1,50  | 1,51  | 1,52  | 1,53  | 1,4                  | 6,2%                                  | 2,8%                               |
| Production   | 6,39  | 7,64  | 8,80  | 7,12  | 5,06  | 7,05  | 7,03  | 7,56  | 7,53  | 7,97  | 7,47  | 7,5                  | -0,2%                                 | 6,7%                               |
| <b>Trituration (Mt)</b>                                |       |       |       |       |       |       |       |       |       |       |       |                      |                                       |                                    |
| Production de tourteau                                 | 3,24  | 3,06  | 2,98  | 3,00  | 2,40  | 2,56  | 2,61  | 2,73  | 2,77  | 2,79  | 2,73  | 3,1                  | -11,2%                                | 2,2%                               |
| Production d'huile                                     | 2,00  | 1,94  | 1,86  | 1,87  | 1,53  | 1,63  | 1,66  | 1,74  | 1,76  | 1,78  | 1,74  | 1,9                  | -9,4%                                 | 2,2%                               |
| Exportations de semences                               | 1,36  | 1,28  | 1,24  | 1,30  | 1,07  | 1,14  | 1,17  | 1,22  | 1,23  | 1,24  | 1,22  | 1,3                  | -6,2%                                 | 2,2%                               |
| Stock de fermeure                                      | 2,96  | 3,90  | 3,89  | 4,60  | 3,29  | 3,67  | 4,06  | 4,32  | 4,34  | 4,58  | 4,37  | 3,8                  | 13,9%                                 | 4,9%                               |
|  | 0,36  | 0,63  | 2,07  | 1,15  | 0,40  | 0,78  | 0,70  | 0,74  | 0,88  | 0,77  | 0,66  | 1,1                  | -37,2%                                | 8,7%                               |
| <b>Utilisations d'huile de canola, marché canadien</b> |       |       |       |       |       |       |       |       |       |       |       |                      |                                       |                                    |
| Exportations d'huile de canola                         | 0,62  | 0,52  | 0,36  | 0,40  | 0,41  | 0,46  | 0,46  | 0,46  | 0,46  | 0,47  | 0,47  | 0,5                  | -0,5%                                 | 2,4%                               |
| Utilisations fourragères de tourteau de canola         | 0,84  | 0,78  | 0,89  | 0,91  | 0,67  | 0,72  | 0,74  | 0,79  | 0,80  | 0,81  | 0,78  | 0,9                  | -9,0%                                 | 2,5%                               |
| Exportations de tourteau de canola                     | 0,59  | 0,69  | 0,74  | 0,70  | 0,73  | 0,76  | 0,81  | 0,87  | 0,91  | 0,94  | 0,96  | 0,7                  | 41,2%                                 | 4,8%                               |
|  | 1,42  | 1,26  | 1,13  | 1,17  | 0,81  | 0,86  | 0,86  | 0,87  | 0,85  | 0,84  | 0,78  | 1,2                  | -37,3%                                | -0,6%                              |
| <b>Prix au comptant, n 1, Vancouver (\$/t)</b>         |       |       |       |       |       |       |       |       |       |       |       |                      |                                       |                                    |
| Prix à la production, Prairies (\$/t)                  | 420   | 376   | 288   | 290   | 348   | 337   | 362   | 368   | 392   | 374   | 404   | 343,4                | 17,5%                                 | 2,5%                               |
| Prix du tourteau de canola, FAB usine (\$/t)           | 380   | 342   | 240   | 246   | 306   | 293   | 317   | 323   | 346   | 327   | 356   | 301,9                | 17,8%                                 | 2,6%                               |
| Prix de l'huile de canola, FAB usine (\$/t)            | 179   | 141   | 156   | 155   | 177   | 166   | 167   | 164   | 161   | 165   | 167   | 157,9                | 5,5%                                  | -1,0%                              |
| Marge effective de trituration (\$/t)                  | 819   | 744   | 569   | 546   | 538   | 595   | 657   | 692   | 746   | 701   | 745   | 689,4                | 11,2%                                 | 5,6%                               |
|  | 75,70 | 59,87 | 93,94 | 86,34 | 47,08 | 77,93 | 82,30 | 90,17 | 89,21 | 90,78 | 82,37 | 79,0                 | 4,3%                                  | 9,8%                               |
| <b>Offre et utilisation de soja (Mt)</b>               |       |       |       |       |       |       |       |       |       |       |       |                      |                                       |                                    |
| Superficies cultivées (Mha)                            | 1,06  | 0,98  | 1,00  | 1,06  | 1,03  | 1,00  | 1,02  | 1,05  | 1,06  | 1,08  | 1,07  | 1,0                  | 3,9%                                  | 0,6%                               |
| Rendement (t/ha)                                       | 2,58  | 2,79  | 2,77  | 2,55  | 2,26  | 2,76  | 2,78  | 2,81  | 2,83  | 2,85  | 2,87  | 2,7                  | 7,5%                                  | 4,1%                               |
| Production   | 2,74  | 2,74  | 2,78  | 2,70  | 2,32  | 2,75  | 2,84  | 2,94  | 3,00  | 3,08  | 3,06  | 2,7                  | 11,9%                                 | 4,7%                               |
| Importations   | 0,15  | 0,25  | 0,45  | 0,38  | 0,40  | 0,29  | 0,29  | 0,29  | 0,29  | 0,29  | 0,29  | 0,3                  | -7,2%                                 | -5,4%                              |
| Exportations   | 0,77  | 0,87  | 0,95  | 0,75  | 0,72  | 0,70  | 0,78  | 0,86  | 0,92  | 0,99  | 1,01  | 0,8                  | 20,7%                                 | 5,8%                               |
| Importations de tourteau de soja                       | 0,65  | 0,79  | 0,81  | 0,75  | 0,75  | 0,75  | 0,75  | 0,75  | 0,75  | 0,75  | 0,75  | 0,8                  | 0,0%                                  | 0,0%                               |
| Utilisations fourragères de tourteau de soja           | 1,90  | 2,02  | 2,13  | 2,07  | 2,07  | 2,00  | 2,03  | 2,08  | 2,11  | 2,13  | 2,11  | 2,0                  | 3,3%                                  | 0,3%                               |
| Prix au comptant, n 2, Chatham (\$/t)                  | 334   | 265   | 256   | 250   | 266   | 265   | 288   | 287   | 297   | 290   | 310   | 276,2                | 12,3%                                 | 2,6%                               |
| <b>Offre et utilisation de graines de lin (Mt)</b>     |       |       |       |       |       |       |       |       |       |       |       |                      |                                       |                                    |
| Superficies cultivées (Mha)                            | 0,74  | 0,86  | 0,78  | 0,59  | 0,65  | 0,79  | 0,75  | 0,79  | 0,78  | 0,81  | 0,75  | 0,7                  | 1,7%                                  | 2,6%                               |
| Rendement (t/ha)                                       | 1,22  | 1,26  | 1,32  | 1,17  | 1,14  | 1,35  | 1,35  | 1,35  | 1,35  | 1,35  | 1,36  | 1,2                  | 9,3%                                  | 2,9%                               |
| Production   | 0,90  | 1,08  | 1,02  | 0,69  | 0,74  | 1,06  | 1,01  | 1,07  | 1,05  | 1,09  | 1,02  | 0,9                  | 10,7%                                 | 5,6%                               |
| Exportations   | 0,78  | 0,73  | 0,57  | 0,63  | 0,60  | 0,97  | 0,83  | 0,89  | 0,87  | 0,91  | 0,83  | 0,7                  | 23,3%                                 | 5,6%                               |
| Prix au comptant, n 1, OC, Thunder Bay (\$/t)          | 389   | 317   | 237   | 260   | 312   | 302   | 324   | 330   | 351   | 335   | 362   | 300,7                | 20,4%                                 | 2,5%                               |
| Prix à la production, Prairies (\$/t)                  | 349   | 290   | 202   | 222   | 270   | 258   | 280   | 285   | 305   | 288   | 314   | 265,6                | 18,2%                                 | 2,6%                               |



Tableau B.15 : Céréales secondaires du Canada (campagne agricole)

|   | 1997  | 1998  | 1999  | 2000  | 2001  | 2002  | 2003  | 2004  | 2005  | 2006  | 2007  | Moyenne<br>1997-2000 | % var. 2007 :<br>Moyenne<br>1997-2000 | Taux de<br>croissance<br>2001-2007 |
|---|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|----------------------|---------------------------------------|------------------------------------|
| <b>Offre et utilisation d'orge (Mt)</b>                     |       |       |       |       |       |       |       |       |       |       |       |                      |                                       |                                    |
| Superficies cultivées (Mha)                                 | 4.70  | 4.27  | 4.07  | 4.55  | 4.37  | 4.42  | 4.50  | 4.52  | 4.57  | 4.52  | 4.56  | 4.4                  | 3.7%                                  | 0.7%                               |
| Rendement (t/ha)  | 2.88  | 2.97  | 3.24  | 2.96  | 2.85  | 3.11  | 3.15  | 3.18  | 3.22  | 3.25  | 3.29  | 3.0                  | 9.0%                                  | 3.7%                               |
| Production  | 13.53 | 12.71 | 13.20 | 13.47 | 11.57 | 13.74 | 14.16 | 14.37 | 14.69 | 14.69 | 14.99 | 13.2                 | 13.3%                                 | 4.4%                               |
| Utilisations fourragères                                    | 10.56 | 10.03 | 9.78  | 10.09 | 10.15 | 10.51 | 10.76 | 11.38 | 11.72 | 12.08 | 12.34 | 10.1                 | 22.0%                                 | 3.3%                               |
| Autres utilisations, marché canadien                        | 0.88  | 0.76  | 0.75  | 0.82  | 0.83  | 0.79  | 0.79  | 0.80  | 0.82  | 0.82  | 0.83  | 0.8                  | 10.3%                                 | 0.0%                               |
| Exportations  | 2.78  | 1.70  | 2.37  | 2.50  | 2.01  | 2.08  | 2.38  | 2.04  | 2.04  | 2.05  | 2.01  | 2.3                  | -13.8%                                | 0.0%                               |
| Stock de fermeture  | 2.46  | 2.74  | 3.07  | 3.10  | 1.71  | 2.11  | 2.28  | 2.56  | 2.71  | 2.49  | 2.33  | 2.8                  | 5.5%                                  | 5.3%                               |
| Prix à la production, Prairies (\$/t)                       | 110   | 94    | 80    | 82    | 108   | 112   | 110   | 111   | 111   | 111   | 110   | 93.9                 | 17.0%                                 | 0.2%                               |
| Prix hors-Commission, Leblonbridge (\$/t)                   | 134   | 116   | 110   | 128   | 139   | 138   | 131   | 132   | 132   | 132   | 131   | 122.1                | 7.2%                                  | -1.0%                              |
| Orge Extra à deux rangs, OC,<br>prix final de la COB (\$/t) | 196   | 172   | 187   | 205   | 202   | 206   | 205   | 208   | 208   | 210   | 209   | 190.1                | 9.9%                                  | 0.6%                               |
| <b>Offre et utilisation de maïs (Mt)</b>                    |       |       |       |       |       |       |       |       |       |       |       |                      |                                       |                                    |
| Superficies cultivées (Mha)                                 | 1.05  | 1.12  | 1.15  | 1.09  | 1.25  | 1.15  | 1.15  | 1.16  | 1.16  | 1.16  | 1.18  | 1.1                  | 7.6%                                  | -0.9%                              |
| Rendement (t/ha)  | 6.87  | 8.01  | 8.03  | 6.27  | 6.75  | 7.53  | 7.61  | 7.69  | 7.78  | 7.86  | 7.94  | 7.3                  | 8.8%                                  | 2.7%                               |
| Production  | 7.18  | 8.95  | 9.16  | 6.83  | 8.41  | 8.65  | 8.72  | 8.90  | 9.01  | 9.11  | 9.39  | 8.0                  | 17.0%                                 | 1.9%                               |
| Importations  | 1.47  | 0.89  | 1.02  | 2.50  | 1.88  | 0.93  | 1.31  | 1.39  | 1.58  | 1.69  | 1.55  | 1.5                  | 5.2%                                  | -1.3%                              |
| Utilisations fourragères                                    | 6.88  | 7.15  | 7.24  | 7.30  | 7.70  | 7.52  | 7.66  | 7.88  | 8.15  | 8.37  | 8.45  | 7.1                  | 18.4%                                 | 1.6%                               |
| Autres utilisations, marché canadien                        | 1.77  | 1.91  | 2.08  | 2.19  | 2.29  | 2.19  | 2.20  | 2.22  | 2.23  | 2.24  | 2.26  | 2.0                  | 13.7%                                 | -0.2%                              |
| Exportations  | 0.12  | 0.83  | 0.22  | 0.22  | 0.30  | 0.22  | 0.22  | 0.22  | 0.22  | 0.22  | 0.22  | 0.3                  | -35.6%                                | -4.7%                              |
| Stock de fermeture  | 0.89  | 0.88  | 1.55  | 1.52  | 1.35  | 1.03  | 1.01  | 1.01  | 1.02  | 1.02  | 1.05  | 1.2                  | -13.3%                                | -4.1%                              |
| Prix au silo, éleveur Chatham (\$/t)                        | 137   | 110   | 107   | 118   | 127   | 125   | 126   | 126   | 125   | 129   | 127   | 117.9                | 7.4%                                  | 0.0%                               |
| <b>Offre et utilisation d'avoine (Mt)</b>                   |       |       |       |       |       |       |       |       |       |       |       |                      |                                       |                                    |
| Superficies cultivées (Mha)                                 | 1.50  | 1.59  | 1.40  | 1.30  | 1.34  | 1.51  | 1.62  | 1.56  | 1.62  | 1.59  | 1.62  | 1.4                  | 11.8%                                 | 3.2%                               |
| Rendement (t/ha)  | 2.33  | 2.49  | 2.60  | 2.61  | 2.27  | 2.62  | 2.62  | 2.63  | 2.63  | 2.63  | 2.63  | 2.5                  | 5.7%                                  | 2.5%                               |
| Production  | 3.48  | 3.96  | 3.64  | 3.39  | 3.03  | 3.96  | 4.26  | 4.11  | 4.25  | 4.18  | 4.26  | 3.6                  | 17.7%                                 | 5.8%                               |
| Utilisations fourragères                                    | 1.67  | 1.81  | 1.78  | 1.69  | 1.35  | 1.69  | 1.67  | 1.66  | 1.64  | 1.63  | 1.61  | 1.7                  | -7.5%                                 | 3.0%                               |
| Exportations  | 1.41  | 1.52  | 1.57  | 1.73  | 1.51  | 1.56  | 2.26  | 2.19  | 2.29  | 2.28  | 2.34  | 1.6                  | 50.4%                                 | 7.6%                               |
| Prix à la production, Prairies (\$/t)                       | 119   | 101   | 84    | 86    | 87    | 95    | 95    | 101   | 102   | 103   | 104   | 97.4                 | 6.3%                                  | 2.9%                               |
| <b>Offre et utilisation de seigle (Mt)</b>                  |       |       |       |       |       |       |       |       |       |       |       |                      |                                       |                                    |
| Superficies cultivées (Mha)                                 | 0.16  | 0.20  | 0.17  | 0.12  | 0.10  | 0.16  | 0.16  | 0.16  | 0.16  | 0.16  | 0.16  | 0.2                  | 0.1%                                  | 8.8%                               |
| Rendement (t/ha)  | 1.98  | 1.96  | 2.29  | 2.26  | 2.05  | 2.20  | 2.22  | 2.24  | 2.26  | 2.27  | 2.29  | 2.1                  | 8.1%                                  | 1.9%                               |
| Production  | 0.32  | 0.40  | 0.39  | 0.26  | 0.20  | 0.36  | 0.36  | 0.36  | 0.37  | 0.37  | 0.37  | 0.3                  | 9.1%                                  | 10.8%                              |
| Exportations  | 0.14  | 0.08  | 0.09  | 0.09  | 0.07  | 0.12  | 0.16  | 0.16  | 0.17  | 0.17  | 0.17  | 0.1                  | 73.3%                                 | 17.2%                              |

Sources des données historiques : Statistique Canada - La revue des céréales et des grains oléagineux, n° 22-007 au catalogue; Statistique Canada - CANSIM.

Statistique Canada - Livre des prix des produits agricoles; Commission canadienne du blé - Rapport annuel; Conseil des grains du Canada - Statistical Handbook; calculs du RABR.

Note : 1. Avant 1995, prix final de la COB avec livraison à Thunder Bay, par la suite aux ports du Saint-Laurent.

**Tableau B.14 : Blé du Canada (campagne agricole)**

|  | 1997  | 1998  | 1999  | 2000  | 2001  | 2002  | 2003  | 2004  | 2005  | 2006  | 2007  | Moyenne % var. 2007 :<br>1997-2000 | Moyenne<br>croissance<br>2001-2007 | Taux de<br>croissance |
|--|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|------------------------------------|------------------------------------|-----------------------|
| <b>Offre et utilisation de blé, toutes catégories (Mt)</b>     |       |       |       |       |       |       |       |       |       |       |       |                                    |                                    |                       |
| Superficies cultivées (Mha)                                    | 11.41 | 10.88 | 10.37 | 10.96 | 10.98 | 10.94 | 10.87 | 10.51 | 10.42 | 10.20 | 10.41 | 10.9                               | -4.1%                              | -0.9%                 |
| Rendement (t/ha)   | 2.13  | 2.25  | 2.59  | 2.44  | 1.96  | 2.43  | 2.46  | 2.49  | 2.52  | 2.55  | 2.58  | 2.4                                | 9.6%                               | 4.7%                  |
| Production   | 24.28 | 24.08 | 26.90 | 26.80 | 21.49 | 26.61 | 26.75 | 26.15 | 26.23 | 26.00 | 26.86 | 25.5                               | 5.3%                               | 3.8%                  |
| Utilisations alimentaires et industrielles                     | 2.73  | 2.86  | 2.94  | 2.96  | 3.00  | 2.94  | 2.97  | 3.02  | 3.06  | 3.11  | 3.16  | 2.9                                | 9.8%                               | 0.9%                  |
| Utilisations fourragères                                       | 3.59  | 4.15  | 4.63  | 4.64  | 3.99  | 4.32  | 4.48  | 4.50  | 4.47  | 4.56  | 4.51  | 4.3                                | 5.9%                               | 2.0%                  |
| Autres utilisations, marché canadien                           | 1.05  | 1.00  | 1.07  | 1.11  | 1.09  | 1.07  | 1.07  | 1.06  | 1.04  | 1.02  | 1.01  | 1.1                                | -4.2%                              | -1.1%                 |
| Exportations   | 20.00 | 14.72 | 18.31 | 17.25 | 15.50 | 17.40 | 18.21 | 17.72 | 17.71 | 17.42 | 18.07 | 17.6                               | 2.9%                               | 2.6%                  |
| Stock de fermeture   | 6.01  | 7.43  | 7.39  | 8.65  | 6.58  | 7.51  | 7.57  | 7.48  | 7.47  | 7.40  | 7.56  | 7.4                                | 2.5%                               | 2.4%                  |
| <b>Blé RPOC, n° 1, prix final de la CCB (\$/t)<sup>1</sup></b> |       |       |       |       |       |       |       |       |       |       |       |                                    |                                    |                       |
| Prix à la production, Prairies (\$/t)                          | 191   | 184   | 168   | 190   | 208   | 193   | 195   | 200   | 204   | 206   | 208   | 183.1                              | 13.3%                              | 0.0%                  |
| Prix de mouture (\$/t)   | 147   | 141   | 125   | 152   | 165   | 150   | 151   | 154   | 157   | 159   | 160   | 141.4                              | 12.8%                              | -0.6%                 |
|  | 217   | 204   | 192   | 196   | 238   | 212   | 216   | 222   | 229   | 232   | 235   | 202.6                              | 15.9%                              | -0.2%                 |
| <b>Offre et utilisation de blé dur (Mt)</b>                    |       |       |       |       |       |       |       |       |       |       |       |                                    |                                    |                       |
| Superficies cultivées (Mha)                                    | 2.21  | 2.91  | 1.76  | 2.61  | 2.05  | 2.24  | 2.14  | 2.13  | 2.23  | 2.22  | 2.22  | 2.4                                | -6.3%                              | 1.3%                  |
| Rendement (t/ha)   | 1.97  | 2.07  | 2.44  | 2.16  | 1.50  | 2.19  | 2.21  | 2.24  | 2.26  | 2.29  | 2.32  | 2.2                                | 7.5%                               | 7.6%                  |
| Production   | 4.35  | 6.04  | 4.30  | 5.65  | 3.08  | 4.90  | 4.72  | 4.76  | 5.06  | 5.10  | 5.17  | 5.1                                | 1.7%                               | 9.0%                  |
| Utilisations alimentaires et industrielles                     | 0.24  | 0.24  | 0.25  | 0.26  | 0.26  | 0.27  | 0.27  | 0.28  | 0.29  | 0.29  | 0.30  | 0.2                                | 20.9%                              | 2.1%                  |
| Autres utilisations, marché canadien                           | 0.63  | 0.77  | 0.64  | 0.93  | 0.69  | 0.76  | 0.73  | 0.74  | 0.77  | 0.78  | 0.79  | 0.7                                | 6.2%                               | 2.2%                  |
| Exportations   | 4.23  | 3.85  | 3.58  | 3.55  | 3.73  | 3.01  | 3.72  | 3.74  | 3.98  | 4.05  | 4.07  | 3.8                                | 7.2%                               | 1.5%                  |
| Stock de fermeture   | 0.76  | 1.95  | 1.79  | 2.70  | 1.10  | 1.97  | 1.97  | 1.98  | 2.00  | 1.99  | 2.00  | 1.8                                | 11.1%                              | 10.5%                 |
| <b>Blé DAOC, n° 1, prix final de la CCB (\$/t)<sup>1</sup></b> |       |       |       |       |       |       |       |       |       |       |       |                                    |                                    |                       |
| Prix à la production, Prairies (\$/t)                          | 278   | 201   | 207   | 233   | 241   | 211   | 214   | 219   | 223   | 226   | 228   | 229.8                              | -0.7%                              | -0.9%                 |
|  | 235   | 158   | 164   | 195   | 198   | 167   | 169   | 174   | 177   | 179   | 180   | 187.9                              | -4.1%                              | -1.6%                 |

Sources des données historiques : Statistique Canada - La revue des céréales et des grains désignés, n° 22-007 au catalogue; Statistique Canada - CANSIM.

Statistique Canada - Livre des prix des produits agricoles; Commission canadienne du blé - Rapport annuel; Conseil des grains du Canada - Statistical Handbook calculs du PARB.

Note : 1. Avant 1995, prix final de la CCB avec livraison à Thunder Bay, par la suite aux ports du Saint-Laurent.

Tableau B.13 : Résumé de la situation au Canada pour les céréales et les oléagineux (campagne agricole)

|                                    | 1997  | 1998  | 1999  | 2000  | 2001  | 2002  | 2003  | 2004  | 2005  | 2006  | 2007  | Moyenne % var. 2007 :<br>1997-2000 | Moyenne<br>1997-2000 | Taux de<br>croissance<br>2001-2007 |
|------------------------------------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|------------------------------------|----------------------|------------------------------------|
| <b>Superficies cultivées (Mha)</b> |       |       |       |       |       |       |       |       |       |       |       |                                    |                      |                                    |
| Blé                                | 39.29 | 39.23 | 39.40 | 40.37 | 38.66 | 39.48 | 39.48 | 39.48 | 39.48 | 39.48 | 39.48 | -0.2%                              |                      | 0.3%                               |
| Céréales secondaires <sup>1</sup>  | 11.41 | 10.68 | 10.37 | 10.96 | 10.98 | 10.94 | 10.87 | 10.51 | 10.42 | 10.20 | 10.41 | -4.1%                              |                      | -0.9%                              |
| Oléagineux <sup>2</sup>            | 7.62  | 7.38  | 6.94  | 7.18  | 7.19  | 7.40  | 7.59  | 7.56  | 7.66  | 7.59  | 7.68  | 5.5%                               |                      | 1.1%                               |
| Cultures spécialisées <sup>3</sup> | 6.67  | 7.27  | 7.35  | 6.47  | 5.56  | 6.57  | 6.50  | 6.89  | 6.82  | 7.12  | 6.69  | -3.6%                              |                      | 3.1%                               |
| (Provinces de l'Ouest du Canada)   | 1.64  | 2.05  | 1.98  | 2.63  | 2.98  | 2.81  | 2.82  | 2.93  | 3.02  | 3.12  | 3.24  | 2.1                                | 56.2%                | 1.8%                               |
| Foin (Superficies enssemencées)    | 6.30  | 6.44  | 6.74  | 7.07  | 7.21  | 7.26  | 7.31  | 7.28  | 7.32  | 7.26  | 7.30  | 6.6                                | 10.0%                | 0.2%                               |
| Jaçnières                          | 5.64  | 5.40  | 6.03  | 6.06  | 4.73  | 4.51  | 4.40  | 4.31  | 4.22  | 4.18  | 4.16  | 5.8                                | -28.2%               | -2.1%                              |

## Résumé de la production, de la consommation intérieure et des exportations (Mt)

|   |       |       |       |       |       |       |       |       |       |       |       |      |       |      |
|---|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|------|-------|------|
| <b>Blé</b>                              |       |       |       |       |       |       |       |       |       |       |       |      |       |      |
| Production                              | 24.28 | 24.08 | 26.90 | 26.80 | 21.49 | 26.61 | 26.75 | 26.15 | 26.23 | 26.00 | 26.86 | 25.5 | 5.3%  | 3.8% |
| Consommation intérieure                 | 7.37  | 8.01  | 8.64  | 8.71  | 8.08  | 8.33  | 8.52  | 8.58  | 8.58  | 8.70  | 8.68  | 8.2  | 6.0%  | 1.2% |
| Exportations                            | 20.00 | 14.72 | 18.31 | 17.25 | 15.50 | 17.40 | 18.21 | 17.72 | 17.71 | 17.42 | 18.07 | 17.6 | 2.9%  | 2.8% |
| <b>Céréales secondaires<sup>1</sup></b> |       |       |       |       |       |       |       |       |       |       |       |      |       |      |
| Production                              | 25.11 | 26.56 | 26.83 | 24.33 | 23.61 | 27.16 | 27.95 | 28.20 | 28.78 | 28.82 | 29.47 | 25.7 | 14.6% | 3.8% |
| Consommation intérieure                 | 22.67 | 22.78 | 22.68 | 23.03 | 23.23 | 23.59 | 23.99 | 24.86 | 25.49 | 26.07 | 26.43 | 22.8 | 16.0% | 2.2% |
| Exportations                            | 4.44  | 4.12  | 4.25  | 4.54  | 3.89  | 3.99  | 5.02  | 4.62  | 4.73  | 4.72  | 4.75  | 4.3  | 9.4%  | 3.4% |
| <b>Oléagineux<sup>2</sup></b>           |       |       |       |       |       |       |       |       |       |       |       |      |       |      |
| Production                              | 10.03 | 11.46 | 12.60 | 10.52 | 8.12  | 10.86 | 10.88 | 11.58 | 11.58 | 12.14 | 11.56 | 11.2 | 3.6%  | 6.1% |
| Consommation intérieure                 | 5.96  | 5.95  | 6.09  | 6.14  | 5.08  | 5.63  | 5.72  | 5.90  | 5.94  | 6.01  | 5.88  | 6.0  | -2.6% | 2.5% |
| Exportations                            | 4.52  | 5.50  | 5.41  | 5.97  | 4.61  | 5.33  | 5.67  | 6.07  | 6.12  | 6.48  | 6.22  | 5.3  | 16.2% | 5.1% |

Source des données historiques : Statistique Canada - CANSIM.

Notes : 1. Les céréales secondaires sont l'orge, le maïs, l'avoine, le seigle et les céréales mélangées.

2. Les oléagineux sont le canola, le soja et le lin.

3. Les cultures spécialisées sont l'ajoncie des Canaries, les graines de moutarde, les lentilles, les haricots secs, les pois fourrager et le tournesol.



**Tableau B.12 : Macroeconomie canadienne**

|  | 1997    | 1998    | 1999    | 2000    | 2001    | 2002    | 2003    | 2004    | 2005    | 2006    | 2007    | Moyenne % var. 2007 : 1997-2000 | Taux de croissance 2001-2007 |
|--|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------------------------------|------------------------------|
| Population (en millions)                                   | 30.1    | 30.3    | 30.6    | 30.8    | 31.1    | 31.4    | 31.6    | 31.8    | 32.1    | 32.3    | 32.6    | 30.5                            | 7.0%                         |
| PIB (en milliards de dollars 1992)                         | 815013  | 815013  | 815013  | 815013  | 815013  | 815013  | 815013  | 815013  | 815013  | 815013  | 815013  | 815013.0                        | 0.0%                         |
| Deflateur PIB (1992 = 100)                                 | 4.2%    | 0.0%    | 0.0%    | 0.0%    | 0.0%    | 0.0%    | 0.0%    | 0.0%    | 0.0%    | 0.0%    | 0.0%    | 109.0                           | 1.0%                         |
|  | 107.5   | 106.9   | 108.8   | 112.7   | 113.6   | 114.5   | 116.5   | 118.1   | 119.5   | 120.8   |         |                                 |                              |
|  | 0.8%    | -0.6%   | 1.8%    | 3.6%    | 0.8%    | 0.8%    | 1.1%    | 1.1%    | 1.1%    | 1.1%    |         |                                 |                              |
| Revenu disponible par habitant (\$)                        | 18180.2 | 18732.2 | 19316.1 | 20224.4 | 21064.8 | 21786.9 | 22521.9 | 23364.0 | 24192.5 | 25063.6 | 25988.7 | 19113.2                         | 35.9%                        |
|  | 2.2%    | 3.0%    | 3.1%    | 4.7%    | 4.2%    | 3.4%    | 3.4%    | 3.7%    | 3.6%    | 3.6%    |         |                                 | 3.5%                         |
|  | 590.7   | 602.4   | 607.0   | 623.1   | 632.7   | 649.6   | 667.2   | 685.7   | 706.2   | 727.4   | 749.2   |                                 |                              |
| Salaires hebdomadaire moyen (\$)                           | 2.9%    | 2.0%    | 0.8%    | 2.6%    | 1.5%    | 2.7%    | 2.7%    | 2.8%    | 3.0%    | 3.0%    | 3.0%    | 605.8                           | 23.7%                        |
|  |         |         |         |         |         |         |         |         |         |         |         |                                 | 2.9%                         |
| Indices des prix à la consommation (variation en %)        |         |         |         |         |         |         |         |         |         |         |         |                                 |                              |
| Tous articles confondus                                    | 107.6   | 108.6   | 110.5   | 113.5   | 116.1   | 118.7   | 121.1   | 123.5   | 126.0   | 128.6   | 131.2   | 110.1                           | 19.2%                        |
|  | 1.6%    | 1.0%    | 1.7%    | 2.7%    | 2.3%    | 2.2%    | 2.0%    | 2.0%    | 2.0%    | 2.0%    | 2.0%    |                                 | 2.0%                         |
| Seul aliments et énergie                                   | 107.5   | 108.9   | 110.5   | 112.2   | 115.5   | 118.7   | 121.5   | 124.1   | 126.7   | 129.4   | 132.3   | 109.8                           | 20.5%                        |
|  | 1.5%    | 1.3%    | 1.4%    | 1.5%    | 1.5%    | 1.6%    | 1.7%    | 1.8%    | 1.8%    | 1.8%    | 1.8%    |                                 | 2.3%                         |
| Énergie  | 108.7   | 104.3   | 110.2   | 128.1   | 124.0   | 121.8   | 122.6   | 124.3   | 127.2   | 130.1   | 131.2   | 112.8                           | 16.2%                        |
|  | 2.4%    | -4.1%   | 5.7%    | 16.2%   | -3.2%   | -1.5%   | 0.7%    | 1.4%    | 2.3%    | 2.3%    | 0.8%    |                                 | 0.9%                         |
| Aliments   | 107.6   | 109.3   | 110.7   | 112.2   | 115.6   | 117.6   | 118.7   | 120.8   | 122.7   | 124.4   | 128.2   | 110.0                           | 14.8%                        |
|  | 1.5%    | 1.6%    | 1.3%    | 1.4%    | 3.0%    | 1.7%    | 0.9%    | 1.8%    | 1.5%    | 1.4%    | 1.4%    |                                 | 1.5%                         |
| Indices des prix des produits industriels (variation en %) |         |         |         |         |         |         |         |         |         |         |         |                                 |                              |
| Produits pétroliers  | 116.20  | 95.80   | 112.27  | 163.24  | 158.03  | 155.41  | 152.74  | 158.28  | 163.01  | 167.89  | 172.91  | 121.9                           | 41.9%                        |
|  | 0.2%    | -17.6%  | -17.2%  | 45.4%   | -3.2%   | -1.7%   | -1.7%   | 3.6%    | 3.0%    | 3.0%    | 3.0%    |                                 | 1.5%                         |
| Bois   | 143.20  | 135.50  | 147.22  | 134.86  | 126.23  | 128.04  | 130.23  | 132.33  | 134.73  | 137.17  | 139.66  | 140.2                           | -0.4%                        |
|  | 0.9%    | -5.4%   | 8.6%    | -8.4%   | -6.4%   | 1.4%    | 1.7%    | 1.6%    | 1.8%    | 1.8%    | 1.8%    |                                 | 1.7%                         |
| Véhicules et pièces  | 127.30  | 139.00  | 141.22  | 142.18  | 145.03  | 147.35  | 149.85  | 152.25  | 154.99  | 157.78  | 160.52  | 137.4                           | 16.9%                        |
|  | 3.5%    | 9.2%    | 1.6%    | 0.7%    | 2.0%    | 1.6%    | 1.7%    | 1.8%    | 1.8%    | 1.8%    | 1.8%    |                                 | 1.7%                         |
| Machine  | 121.70  | 127.70  | 133.74  | 134.08  | 136.50  | 139.36  | 142.43  | 145.28  | 148.33  | 151.44  | 154.82  | 129.3                           | 19.8%                        |
|  | 4.4%    | 4.9%    | 4.7%    | 0.3%    | 1.8%    | 2.1%    | 2.2%    | 2.0%    | 2.1%    | 2.1%    | 2.1%    |                                 | 2.1%                         |
| Taux d'intérêt (%)   |         |         |         |         |         |         |         |         |         |         |         |                                 |                              |
| Taux d'intérêt préférentiel                                | 5.0     | 6.6     | 6.4     | 7.3     | 6.7     | 7.1     | 7.1     | 7.0     | 7.0     | 7.0     | 7.0     | 6.3                             | 10.8%                        |
| Taux de change   |         |         |         |         |         |         |         |         |         |         |         |                                 | 0.7%                         |
| \$CAN/\$US   | 1.38    | 1.48    | 1.49    | 1.49    | 1.55    | 1.53    | 1.50    | 1.49    | 1.48    | 1.47    | 1.46    | 1.5                             | -1.0%                        |
| \$US/\$CAN   | 0.72    | 0.67    | 0.67    | 0.67    | 0.65    | 0.65    | 0.67    | 0.67    | 0.68    | 0.68    | 0.69    | 0.7                             | 1.0%                         |
| Taux moyen de transport des céréales                       |         |         |         |         |         |         |         |         |         |         |         |                                 |                              |
| Centre des Prairies au port (\$/t)                         | 33.48   | 33.10   | 33.17   | 27.53   | 28.49   | 29.12   | 29.70   | 30.30   | 30.91   | 31.54   | 32.18   | 31.8                            | 1.1%                         |
|  |         |         |         |         |         |         |         |         |         |         |         |                                 | 2.0%                         |

Sources des données historiques : Statistique Canada - CANSIM; Conférence Board du Canada - Perspectives à moyen terme, Printemps 2007.  
Source des données prévisionnelles : Conférence Board du Canada - Extrapolation des prévisions à long terme du printemps 2001.



Tableau B.11 : Marché international des produits laitiers

|  |         |         |         |         |         |         |         |         |         |         |         | Moyenne % var. 2007 : Taux de |                                |
|--|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|-------------------------------|--------------------------------|
|  |         |         |         |         |         |         |         |         |         |         |         | 1997-2000                     | croissance 1997-2000 2001-2007 |
| Offre et utilisation mondiales de beurre (kt) <sup>1</sup>                             |         |         |         |         |         |         |         |         |         |         |         |                               |                                |
| Production   | 6672.2  | 6943.0  | 6987.1  | 7050.5  | 7283.6  | 7480.5  | 7635.6  | 7871.4  | 8033.7  | 8211.5  | 8331.5  | 6888.2                        | 21.0%                          |
| Consommation   | 6709.6  | 6835.6  | 6922.7  | 7030.2  | 7294.2  | 7488.2  | 7643.3  | 7873.5  | 8035.2  | 8213.6  | 8334.2  | 6874.5                        | 21.2%                          |
| Stock de fermeture   | 248.2   | 262.0   | 345.9   | 367.6   | 356.3   | 347.8   | 343.1   | 342.2   | 342.3   | 342.4   | 342.4   | 305.9                         | -0.7%                          |
| Prix du beurre, FAB, Europe du Nord  |         |         |         |         |         |         |         |         |         |         |         |                               |                                |
| (\$/US/100 kg)   | 186.4   | 190.8   | 150.6   | 138.0   | 127.9   | 148.3   | 178.3   | 176.6   | 182.0   | 180.8   | 184.2   | 186.4                         | 10.7%                          |
| Offre et utilisation mondiales de poudre de lait écrémé (kt)                           |         |         |         |         |         |         |         |         |         |         |         |                               |                                |
| Production   | 3312.1  | 3310.6  | 3336.3  | 3352.3  | 3512.0  | 3503.4  | 3457.4  | 3516.5  | 3483.8  | 3489.3  | 3406.1  | 3327.6                        | 2.4%                           |
| Consommation   | 3246.1  | 3187.1  | 3288.9  | 3334.3  | 3430.8  | 3576.4  | 3574.7  | 3557.0  | 3507.2  | 3511.7  | 3423.7  | 3264.1                        | 4.9%                           |
| Stock de fermeture   | 428.0   | 517.5   | 552.7   | 570.6   | 649.2   | 588.2   | 462.0   | 421.5   | 408.1   | 385.7   | 368.0   | 517.2                         | -28.8%                         |
| Prix du lait écrémé en poudre, FAB, Europe du Nord                                     |         |         |         |         |         |         |         |         |         |         |         |                               |                                |
| (\$/US/100 kg)   | 173.8   | 144.0   | 133.2   | 190.8   | 196.3   | 163.5   | 163.3   | 171.6   | 177.4   | 190.8   | 205.2   | 160.5                         | 27.9%                          |
| Offre et utilisation mondiales de fromage (kt)   |         |         |         |         |         |         |         |         |         |         |         |                               |                                |
| Production   | 13929.8 | 14053.7 | 14117.7 | 14951.8 | 15158.1 | 15545.2 | 15939.9 | 16273.0 | 16650.5 | 17095.5 | 17547.6 | 14263.2                       | 23.0%                          |
| Consommation   | 13926.0 | 14045.8 | 14131.9 | 14835.7 | 15163.4 | 15553.7 | 15949.3 | 16272.4 | 16645.0 | 17089.9 | 17542.0 | 14259.9                       | 23.0%                          |
| Stock de fermeture   | 693.6   | 701.9   | 687.3   | 703.3   | 697.9   | 689.5   | 680.1   | 680.5   | 686.0   | 691.6   | 697.2   | 686.5                         | 0.1%                           |
| Prix du fromage, FAB, Europe du Nord   |         |         |         |         |         |         |         |         |         |         |         |                               |                                |
| (\$/US/100 kg)   | 210.8   | 185.9   | 175.1   | 183.2   | 197.5   | 219.7   | 214.2   | 229.2   | 229.9   | 232.4   | 242.6   | 188.8                         | 28.5%                          |
| Offre et utilisation mondiales de poudre de lait entier (kt)                           |         |         |         |         |         |         |         |         |         |         |         |                               |                                |
| Production   | 2505.8  | 2806.5  | 2553.3  | 2833.3  | 2739.9  | 2781.3  | 2841.8  | 2874.1  | 2946.0  | 3056.7  | 3132.4  | 2574.7                        | 21.7%                          |
| Consommation   | 2511.0  | 2576.7  | 2540.7  | 2647.4  | 2752.5  | 2793.9  | 2854.4  | 2885.7  | 2957.0  | 3066.7  | 3141.4  | 2569.0                        | 22.3%                          |
| Stock de fermeture   | 127.1   | 156.9   | 169.5   | 164.8   | 164.8   | 164.8   | 164.8   | 164.8   | 164.8   | 164.8   | 164.8   | 154.6                         | 6.6%                           |
| Prix de la poudre de lait entier, 26% mat. gr., FAB, Europe du Nord (\$/US/100 kg)     |         |         |         |         |         |         |         |         |         |         |         |                               |                                |
|  | 188.6   | 165.6   | 150.5   | 185.8   | 178.6   | 191.8   | 189.0   | 201.0   | 209.1   | 210.4   | 221.3   | 172.9                         | 28.0%                          |
| Sources des données historiques : Perspectives agricoles de l'OCDE                     |         |         |         |         |         |         |         |         |         |         |         |                               |                                |
| Note : 1. Les écarts sont causés par les différences statistiques en Nouvelle-Zélande. |         |         |         |         |         |         |         |         |         |         |         |                               |                                |

**Tableau B.10 : Marché international du porc**

|   | 1997    | 1998    | 1999    | 2000    | 2001    | 2002    | 2003    | 2004    | 2005    | 2006    | 2007    | Moyenne % var. 2007 :<br>1997-2000 | Taux de<br>croissance<br>2001-2007 |
|---|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|------------------------------------|------------------------------------|
| Production de la Chine  | 35963.0 | 38837.0 | 39596.7 | 40464.6 | 41405.8 | 43013.6 | 43869.3 | 44964.6 | 46653.3 | 47931.2 | 49262.7 | 38715.3                            | 27.2%                              |
| Offre et utilisation sur le marché du Pacifique Nord (kt)   |         |         |         |         |         |         |         |         |         |         |         |                                    |                                    |
| Production  | 13239.0 | 14071.7 | 14291.9 | 14274.2 | 14533.5 | 14898.5 | 15715.6 | 15117.2 | 15320.1 | 15488.3 | 15442.0 | 13969.2                            | 10.5%                              |
| Consommation  | 13192.7 | 14114.9 | 14583.3 | 14417.7 | 14665.0 | 15026.2 | 15722.5 | 15277.5 | 15465.7 | 15680.1 | 15584.0 | 14077.2                            | 10.7%                              |
| Exportations - comprend animaux vivants   | 1255.9  | 1441.6  | 1571.3  | 1557.6  | 1607.9  | 1647.2  | 1735.0  | 1754.6  | 1733.9  | 1827.7  | 1954.1  | 1456.6                             | 34.2%                              |
| Importations - comprend animaux vivants   | 1413.0  | 1574.7  | 1927.6  | 1925.5  | 1886.2  | 1940.7  | 2014.3  | 2024.6  | 2101.9  | 2205.4  | 2268.0  | 1710.2                             | 32.6%                              |
| Importations nettes en provenance des autres marchés  | 157.1   | 133.1   | 356.4   | 366.2   | 280.6   | 293.8   | 279.6   | 270.3   | 368.3   | 378.0   | 314.2   | 253.7                              | 23.8%                              |
| Stock de fermeture  | 516.9   | 467.8   | 376.7   | 435.7   | 414.6   | 399.2   | 482.4   | 414.4   | 447.2   | 443.5   | 427.2   | 449.3                              | 4.9%                               |
| Prix  |         |         |         |         |         |         |         |         |         |         |         |                                    |                                    |
| Castrats et jeunes truies, Iowa (\$US/100 lbs pv)   | 53.6    | 34.7    | 34.0    | 44.7    | 42.1    | 40.2    | 36.1    | 40.9    | 39.4    | 37.6    | 37.8    | 41.7                               | -9.6%                              |
| Vente en gros, du porc, É.-U. (\$US/100 lbs)  | 81.1    | 65.4    | 67.5    | 81.2    | 76.3    | 74.2    | 69.4    | 75.8    | 74.2    | 72.2    | 72.8    | 73.8                               | -1.4%                              |
| Rapport entre les prix porcinats  | 0.53    | 0.39    | 0.45    | 0.61    | 0.57    | 0.51    | 0.43    | 0.48    | 0.46    | 0.44    | 0.43    | 0.5                                | -12.6%                             |
| De référence des porcs, UE-15 (Euro/100 kg pcp)   | 164.0   | 164.0   | 119.0   | 121.0   | 119.8   | 104.2   | 110.5   | 110.1   | 111.0   | 114.9   | 117.0   | 142.0                              | -17.6%                             |
| Principaux exportateurs (comprend animaux vivants) (kt)   |         |         |         |         |         |         |         |         |         |         |         |                                    |                                    |
| Canada  | 619.8   | 708.0   | 810.0   | 867.1   | 940.1   | 1063.4  | 1062.3  | 1095.3  | 1098.7  | 1133.1  | 1104.1  | 751.2                              | 47.0%                              |
| États-Unis  | 478.2   | 577.0   | 602.2   | 616.9   | 682.8   | 673.5   | 710.2   | 729.5   | 602.6   | 672.6   | 800.6   | 568.6                              | 40.8%                              |
| Pologne   | 39.8    | 17.0    | 93.0    | 56.3    | 37.4    | 45.5    | 43.3    | 42.7    | 45.4    | 53.2    | 62.9    | 51.5                               | 22.0%                              |
| Chine   | 162.0   | 89.0    | 100.6   | 98.3    | 97.1    | 103.0   | 85.9    | 88.8    | 84.3    | 80.1    | 78.5    | 112.5                              | -30.2%                             |
| UE-15   | 906.6   | 1050.1  | 1448.2  | 1203.2  | 1070.6  | 1085.3  | 1094.9  | 1117.9  | 1138.2  | 1135.9  | 1157.3  | 1152.0                             | 0.5%                               |
| Principaux importateurs (comprend animaux vivants) (kt)   |         |         |         |         |         |         |         |         |         |         |         |                                    |                                    |
| Japon   | 730.7   | 720.8   | 866.9   | 915.3   | 954.7   | 974.9   | 1016.6  | 1013.0  | 1036.7  | 1067.3  | 1099.7  | 805.9                              | 36.5%                              |
| Corée du Sud  | 83.4    | 71.5    | 182.1   | 123.1   | 91.8    | 96.5    | 121.7   | 122.4   | 125.4   | 152.9   | 179.2   | 115.0                              | 55.8%                              |
| Mexique   | 53.0    | 137.1   | 151.3   | 155.4   | 158.6   | 171.9   | 194.1   | 180.4   | 179.9   | 189.4   | 186.9   | 124.2                              | 50.5%                              |
| États-Unis  | 486.0   | 559.1   | 586.5   | 641.6   | 605.0   | 583.7   | 565.5   | 555.2   | 621.0   | 634.1   | 636.9   | 568.3                              | 12.1%                              |
| Sources des données historiques : Statistique Canada; Perspectives agricoles de l'OCDE.   |         |         |         |         |         |         |         |         |         |         |         |                                    |                                    |
| Note : 1. Le marché du Pacifique comprend les pays suivants : le Canada, la Corée du Sud, le Mexique, Taïwan, les États-Unis et le Japon. |         |         |         |         |         |         |         |         |         |         |         |                                    |                                    |

Sources des données historiques : *Statistique Canada; Perspectives agricoles de l'OCDE.*

Note : 1. Le marché du Pacifique comprend les pays suivants : le Canada, la Corée du Sud, le Mexique, Taïwan, les États-Unis et le Japon.

Tableau B.9 : Marché international du bœuf

| Offre et utilisation du bœuf sur le marché du Pacifique (kt)                           | 1997    | 1998    | 1999    | 2000    | 2001    | 2002    | 2003    | 2004    | 2005    | 2006    | 2007    | Moyenne 1997-2000 | % var. 2007 :<br>Moyenne 1997-2000 | Taux de<br>croissance<br>2001-2007 |
|--|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|-------------------|------------------------------------|------------------------------------|
|  |         |         |         |         |         |         |         |         |         |         |         |                   |                                    |                                    |
| <b>Production</b>  | 17712.6 | 17922.7 | 18259.3 | 18651.3 | 18168.1 | 18322.9 | 18392.2 | 18516.2 | 18737.7 | 18965.5 | 19448.5 | 18136.5           | 7.2%                               | 1.1%                               |
| Consommation   | 17195.1 | 17528.8 | 17935.9 | 18007.7 | 17602.5 | 17711.6 | 17778.8 | 17929.0 | 18168.7 | 18413.6 | 18916.6 | 17666.9           | 7.1%                               | 1.2%                               |
| Exportations - comprend bovin vivant   | 3766.4  | 3891.2  | 4050.4  | 4498.1  | 4517.8  | 4581.4  | 4714.5  | 4902.0  | 5036.5  | 4995.0  | 5101.3  | 4051.5            | 26.9%                              | 2.0%                               |
| Importations - comprend bovin vivant   | 3332.4  | 3463.8  | 3751.1  | 3863.8  | 3930.7  | 3941.3  | 4097.5  | 4315.9  | 4469.1  | 4444.6  | 4551.1  | 3602.8            | 26.3%                              | 2.5%                               |
| Stock de fermeture   | 580.7   | 542.1   | 560.4   | 570.2   | 550.4   | 543.3   | 541.5   | 544.5   | 547.9   | 551.3   | 535.2   | 563.4             | -5.0%                              | -0.5%                              |
| <b>Prix</b>  |         |         |         |         |         |         |         |         |         |         |         |                   |                                    |                                    |
| Bovillons, Nebraska (\$US/100 lb pv)   | 65.3    | 61.5    | 65.6    | 69.7    | 74.1    | 77.4    | 77.8    | 78.1    | 76.5    | 74.2    | 71.2    | 65.8              | 8.2%                               | -0.7%                              |
| Veaux d'égraissement, Oklahoma (\$US/100 lb pv)  | 81.3    | 77.8    | 82.6    | 94.3    | 99.1    | 100.1   | 96.9    | 96.8    | 94.4    | 91.4    | 87.0    | 84.0              | 3.5%                               | -2.1%                              |
| Vaches, Sioux Falls (\$US/100 lb pv)   | 38.2    | 36.5    | 38.4    | 41.7    | 44.6    | 46.1    | 45.0    | 45.3    | 44.1    | 42.8    | 40.6    | 38.7              | 4.9%                               | -1.6%                              |
| Vente en gros, centre des É.-U. (\$US/100 lb)  | 21.0    | 16.7    | 16.6    | 19.1    | 20.3    | 21.2    | 21.3    | 21.4    | 20.9    | 20.3    | 19.5    | 18.4              | 6.2%                               | -0.7%                              |
| Vente en gros, bœuf en carton, centre des É.-U. (\$US/100 lb)                          | 103.2   | 99.9    | 111.1   | 117.5   | 123.1   | 128.4   | 129.1   | 129.5   | 127.2   | 123.8   | 119.3   | 107.9             | 10.6%                              | -0.5%                              |
| Vente en gros, vaches de conservation, centre des É.-U. (\$US/100 lb)                  | 64.3    | 61.5    | 66.5    | 72.6    | 77.2    | 79.1    | 77.7    | 79.6    | 78.9    | 77.7    | 75.0    | 66.2              | 13.3%                              | -0.5%                              |
| Rapport entre les prix bovillon/mâles jeunes taureaux, à Buenos Aires (\$US/100 kg pv) | 0.65    | 0.69    | 0.86    | 0.96    | 1.00    | 0.99    | 0.92    | 0.92    | 0.89    | 0.86    | 0.82    | 0.8               | 3.0%                               | -3.3%                              |
| Bovins adultes mâles R3, UE-15 (Euro/100 kg pop)                                       | 91.0    | 105.6   | 95.4    | 92.6    | 91.8    | 96.0    | 96.8    | 89.6    | 76.5    | 79.1    | 83.3    | 96.2              | -13.3%                             | -1.6%                              |
| <b>Principaux exportateurs (comprend bovin vivant) (kt)</b>                            | 162.6   | 181.0   | 202.1   | 219.9   | 262.8   | 272.2   | 269.8   | 267.9   | 257.1   | 246.9   | 244.2   | 191.4             | 27.6%                              | -1.2%                              |
| <b>Principaux importateurs (comprend bovin vivant) (kt)</b>                            | 1360.0  | 1404.0  | 1462.0  | 1736.7  | 1675.7  | 1667.8  | 1651.3  | 1716.1  | 1758.8  | 1750.2  | 1748.4  | 1490.7            | 17.3%                              | 0.7%                               |
| Australie  | 508.1   | 510.8   | 444.2   | 458.1   | 533.1   | 562.3   | 569.9   | 558.5   | 538.3   | 515.2   | 486.4   | 480.3             | 1.3%                               | -1.5%                              |
| Nouvelle-Zélande   | 759.8   | 821.5   | 797.9   | 819.9   | 844.1   | 934.7   | 984.1   | 1077.0  | 1182.9  | 1267.9  | 1343.1  | 799.8             | 67.9%                              | 8.0%                               |
| UE-15  | 1059.9  | 776.2   | 969.8   | 653.2   | 342.1   | 410.9   | 409.1   | 362.4   | 396.4   | 410.9   | 425.9   | 865.3             | -50.8%                             | 3.7%                               |
| États-Unis   | 1058.4  | 1078.3  | 1202.6  | 1338.3  | 1370.4  | 1384.3  | 1427.9  | 1465.9  | 1508.4  | 1612.2  | 1750.6  | 1169.4            | 49.7%                              | 4.2%                               |
| Argentine  | 461.4   | 297.0   | 349.0   | 355.1   | 336.8   | 363.1   | 425.4   | 432.7   | 489.1   | 499.4   | 534.1   | 385.6             | 46.1%                              | 8.0%                               |
| Uruguay  | 297.6   | 291.2   | 252.8   | 270.0   | 274.8   | 254.4   | 245.5   | 257.2   | 259.5   | 260.8   | 281.9   | 277.9             | -5.8%                              | -0.8%                              |
| <b>Principaux importateurs (comprend bovin vivant) (kt)</b>                            | 923.7   | 951.3   | 968.5   | 1018.7  | 1072.2  | 1135.1  | 1160.8  | 1196.3  | 1236.4  | 1283.5  | 1340.5  | 965.6             | 38.8%                              | 3.8%                               |
| Japon  | 240.4   | 110.0   | 232.0   | 261.8   | 288.2   | 328.5   | 381.0   | 424.6   | 486.8   | 558.8   | 649.4   | 211.1             | 207.7%                             | 13.8%                              |
| Corée du Sud   | 1540.3  | 1701.3  | 1735.1  | 1789.1  | 1732.1  | 1672.2  | 1751.2  | 1831.3  | 1885.2  | 1734.5  | 1709.3  | 1686.4            | 1.4%                               | -0.2%                              |
| États-Unis   | 203.7   | 268.0   | 294.0   | 305.4   | 321.2   | 296.1   | 283.0   | 331.4   | 317.6   | 316.0   | 290.2   | 267.8             | 8.4%                               | -1.7%                              |
| Mexique  |         |         |         |         |         |         |         |         |         |         |         |                   |                                    |                                    |

Sources des données historiques : Statistique Canada, Perspectives agricoles de l'OCDE.

Note : 1. Le marché de bœuf du Pacifique comprend les pays suivants : l'Australie, le Canada, Hong-Kong, la Corée du Sud, le Mexique, Taïwan, Singapour, les États-Unis, la Nouvelle-Zélande et le Japon.



Tableau B.8 : Marché international de tourteaux d'oléagineux

|   | 1997   | 1998  | 1999  | 2000  | 2001  | 2002  | 2003  | 2004  | 2005  | 2006  | 2007  | Moyenne 1997-2000 | % var. 2007 : 1997-2000 | Taux de croissance 2001-2007 |
|---|--|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------------------|-------------------------|------------------------------|
|   | Offre et utilisation mondiales de tourteaux d'oléagineux (Mt) <sup>1</sup> |       |       |       |       |       |       |       |       |       |       |                   |                         |                              |
| Trituation  | 181.0  | 180.0 | 186.2 | 196.0 | 198.3 | 202.9 | 207.0 | 212.5 | 216.5 | 220.0 | 224.0 | 190.8             | 17.4%                   | 2.1%                         |
| Rendement (t tourteaux/t grain)   | 0.724  | 0.718 | 0.715 | 0.724 | 0.725 | 0.724 | 0.724 | 0.724 | 0.723 | 0.723 | 0.723 | 0.72              | 0.4%                    | 0.0%                         |
| Production  | 131.1  | 136.4 | 140.4 | 142.0 | 143.7 | 147.0 | 150.0 | 153.8 | 156.6 | 159.1 | 162.0 | 137.5             | 17.9%                   | 2.0%                         |
| Consommation  | 130.1  | 136.5 | 140.3 | 142.0 | 143.8 | 146.8 | 150.2 | 153.7 | 156.6 | 158.8 | 162.0 | 137.2             | 18.0%                   | 2.0%                         |
| Stock de fermeture  | 5.5  | 5.4   | 5.5   | 5.5   | 5.4   | 5.6   | 5.4   | 5.4   | 5.5   | 5.8   | 5.8   | 5.5               | 6.2%                    | 1.3%                         |
| Rapport stock/utilisation   | 0.04   | 0.04  | 0.04  | 0.04  | 0.04  | 0.04  | 0.04  | 0.04  | 0.03  | 0.04  | 0.04  | 0.04              | -10.2%                  | -0.7%                        |
| Prix du tourteau de soja, Decatur (\$US/t)  | 204.2  | 152.7 | 184.9 | 176.6 | 194.7 | 188.9 | 194.7 | 193.5 | 191.0 | 197.4 | 200.7 | 179.6             | 11.7%                   | 0.5%                         |
| Principaux exportateurs nets (Mt) <sup>2</sup>  |  |       |       |       |       |       |       |       |       |       |       |                   |                         |                              |
| Argentine   | 14.2   | 14.5  | 14.4  | 15.6  | 15.9  | 16.1  | 16.3  | 16.6  | 16.8  | 16.9  | 17.2  | 14.6              | 17.8%                   | 1.4%                         |
| Etats-Unis  | 7.2  | 5.3   | 5.2   | 3.7   | 4.8   | 5.8   | 6.0   | 6.4   | 6.5   | 7.2   | 7.0   | 5.4               | 30.4%                   | 6.3%                         |
| Reste du monde <sup>4</sup>   | 1.6  | 4.2   | 3.6   | 3.6   | 3.0   | 2.0   | 1.4   | 0.6   | 0.6   | 0.1   | 0.6   | 3.2               | -80.8%                  | -23.1%                       |
| Principaux importateurs nets (Mt) <sup>3</sup>  |  |       |       |       |       |       |       |       |       |       |       |                   |                         |                              |
| Japon   | 1.0  | 1.0   | 0.9   | 0.9   | 0.9   | 0.9   | 0.9   | 0.8   | 0.8   | 0.8   | 0.8   | 0.9               | -18.9%                  | -3.6%                        |
| UE-15   | 14.4   | 17.9  | 18.4  | 17.6  | 16.4  | 17.0  | 16.2  | 16.6  | 17.0  | 17.1  | 17.2  | 17.1              | 0.8%                    | 0.8%                         |
| Corée du Sud  | 1.8  | 1.5   | 1.7   | 1.9   | 1.9   | 2.0   | 2.0   | 2.1   | 2.1   | 2.2   | 2.2   | 1.7               | 28.8%                   | 2.3%                         |
| Mexique   | 0.1  | 0.1   | 0.2   | 0.4   | 0.2   | 0.3   | 0.2   | 0.2   | 0.2   | 0.2   | 0.1   | 0.2               | -51.3%                  | -14.1%                       |
| Source des données historiques : Perspectives agricoles de l'OCDE.  |  |       |       |       |       |       |       |       |       |       |       |                   |                         |                              |
| Notes : 1. Les oléagineux sont le soja, le colza/canola et le tournesol. Les données ont été établies selon les campagnes agricoles des pays. |  |       |       |       |       |       |       |       |       |       |       |                   |                         |                              |
| 2. << Exportations nettes >> correspond aux exportations moins les importations.  |  |       |       |       |       |       |       |       |       |       |       |                   |                         |                              |
| 3. << Importations nettes >> correspond aux importations moins les exportations.  |  |       |       |       |       |       |       |       |       |       |       |                   |                         |                              |
| 4. Tous les pays sauf ceux de l'OCDE, l'Argentine, la Chine et les républiques de l'ex-URSS.  |  |       |       |       |       |       |       |       |       |       |       |                   |                         |                              |



Tableau B.7 : Marché international des huiles végétales

|   | 1997  | 1998  | 1999  | 2000  | 2001  | 2002  | 2003  | 2004  | 2005  | 2006  | 2007  | Moyenne 1997-2000 | % var. 2007 : 1997-2000 | Taux de croissance 2001-2007 |
|---|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------------------|-------------------------|------------------------------|
| <b>Offre et utilisation mondiales des huiles végétales (Mn)<sup>1</sup></b> |       |       |       |       |       |       |       |       |       |       |       |                   |                         |                              |
| Trituation  | 181,0 | 190,0 | 196,2 | 196,0 | 198,3 | 202,9 | 207,0 | 212,5 | 216,5 | 220,0 | 224,0 | 190,8             | 17,4%                   | 2,1%                         |
| Rendement (t huile/t grain)   | 0,240 | 0,241 | 0,242 | 0,237 | 0,236 | 0,236 | 0,236 | 0,235 | 0,236 | 0,236 | 0,235 | 0,24              | -1,9%                   | 0,0%                         |
| Production d'huile d'oléagineux   | 43,4  | 45,7  | 47,5  | 46,5  | 46,8  | 47,8  | 48,8  | 50,0  | 51,1  | 51,8  | 52,7  | 45,8              | 15,1%                   | 2,0%                         |
| Production d'huile de palme   | 17,0  | 19,2  | 21,1  | 22,4  | 24,3  | 25,1  | 25,7  | 26,7  | 28,0  | 28,5  | 29,1  | 19,9              | 46,1%                   | 3,0%                         |
| Consommation  | 60,6  | 63,9  | 67,8  | 68,5  | 70,9  | 73,2  | 74,5  | 76,7  | 79,0  | 79,8  | 82,2  | 65,2              | 26,1%                   | 2,5%                         |
| Stock de fermeure   | 6,1   | 7,2   | 7,9   | 8,3   | 8,5   | 8,2   | 8,1   | 8,1   | 8,2   | 8,7   | 8,3   | 7,3               | 13,4%                   | -0,3%                        |
| Rapport stock/utilisation   | 0,10  | 0,11  | 0,12  | 0,12  | 0,12  | 0,11  | 0,11  | 0,11  | 0,10  | 0,11  | 0,10  | 0,11              | -9,7%                   | -2,7%                        |
| Prix de l'huile de soja, Decatur (\$/USl)                                   | 589,6 | 438,2 | 343,7 | 317,3 | 350,1 | 393,7 | 440,6 | 467,6 | 506,8 | 479,1 | 512,0 | 417,2             | 22,7%                   | 6,5%                         |
| <b>Principaux exportateurs nets (Mn)<sup>2</sup></b>                        |       |       |       |       |       |       |       |       |       |       |       |                   |                         |                              |
| Argentine   | 4,2   | 4,6   | 4,5   | 4,0   | 3,6   | 3,8   | 4,0   | 4,2   | 4,3   | 4,3   | 4,4   | 4,4               | 1,5%                    | 3,4%                         |
| États-Unis  | 1,3   | 0,9   | 0,3   | 0,5   | 0,7   | 0,9   | 1,1   | 1,2   | 1,3   | 1,0   | 1,1   | 0,8               | 40,2%                   | 7,4%                         |
| Reste du monde <sup>4</sup>   | -0,4  | -1,3  | -1,3  | -0,4  | 1,8   | 1,9   | 1,8   | 2,2   | 2,1   | 1,2   | 1,5   | -0,9              | -279,3%                 | -2,4%                        |
| <b>Principaux importateurs nets (Mn)<sup>3</sup></b>                        |       |       |       |       |       |       |       |       |       |       |       |                   |                         |                              |
| Chine   | 3,2   | 2,3   | 1,7   | 1,6   | 3,0   | 3,3   | 3,4   | 4,0   | 4,0   | 1,8   | 2,6   | 2,2               | 17,2%                   | -2,7%                        |
| Japon   | 0,3   | 0,3   | 0,3   | 0,3   | 0,4   | 0,4   | 0,4   | 0,4   | 0,3   | 0,4   | 0,3   | 0,3               | 4,0%                    | -0,6%                        |
| UE-15   | 0,1   | 0,3   | 0,7   | 1,1   | 0,9   | 1,0   | 1,2   | 1,4   | 1,5   | 2,2   | 2,2   | 0,5               | 327,5%                  | 15,7%                        |
| Corée du Sud  | 0,2   | 0,2   | 0,2   | 0,2   | 0,2   | 0,2   | 0,2   | 0,2   | 0,3   | 0,3   | 0,3   | 0,2               | 19,8%                   | 3,0%                         |
| Mexique   | 0,6   | 0,5   | 0,5   | 0,5   | 0,5   | 0,6   | 0,5   | 0,5   | 0,5   | 0,7   | 0,6   | 0,5               | 20,3%                   | 2,4%                         |

Sources des données historiques : Perspectives agricoles de l'OCDE.

Notes : 1. Les huiles végétales sont le soja, le colza/canola, le tournesol et l'huile de palme. Les données ont été établies selon les campagnes agricoles des pays.

2. &lt;&lt; Exportations nettes &gt;&gt; correspond aux exportations moins les importations.

3. &lt;&lt; Importations nettes &gt;&gt; correspond aux importations moins les exportations.

4. Tous les pays sauf ceux de l'OCDE, l'Argentine, la Chine et les républiques de l'ex-URSS.

Tableau B.6 : Marché international des oléagineux

|   | 1997  | 1998  | 1999  | 2000  | 2001  | 2002  | 2003  | 2004  | 2005  | 2006  | 2007  | Moyenne 1997-2000 | % var. 2007 :<br>Moyenne 1997-2000 | Taux de<br>croissance<br>2001-2007 |
|---|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------------------|------------------------------------|------------------------------------|
| <b>Offre et utilisation mondiales d'oléagineux (Mt)<sup>1</sup></b> |       |       |       |       |       |       |       |       |       |       |       |                   |                                    |                                    |
| Superficies cultivées (Mha)   | 112,0 | 118,5 | 123,1 | 124,3 | 122,4 | 122,4 | 122,1 | 124,5 | 125,0 | 126,3 | 125,6 | 119,5             | 5,2%                               | 0,4%                               |
| Rendement (t/ha)  | 1,91  | 1,88  | 1,85  | 1,87  | 1,91  | 1,94  | 1,96  | 1,99  | 2,01  | 2,04  | 2,07  | 1,88              | 10,5%                              | 1,4%                               |
| Production  | 214,3 | 222,8 | 227,3 | 232,2 | 233,8 | 237,2 | 239,7 | 247,6 | 251,7 | 257,3 | 260,6 | 224,2             | 16,3%                              | 1,8%                               |
| Consommation  | 210,4 | 219,0 | 225,6 | 230,8 | 233,7 | 237,3 | 242,1 | 248,7 | 252,7 | 257,2 | 261,6 | 221,4             | 18,1%                              | 1,9%                               |
| pour trituration  | 181,0 | 190,0 | 196,2 | 196,0 | 198,3 | 202,9 | 207,0 | 212,5 | 216,5 | 220,0 | 224,0 | 190,8             | 17,4%                              | 2,1%                               |
| Stock de fermeture  | 14,3  | 18,1  | 19,9  | 21,3  | 21,3  | 21,2  | 18,7  | 17,7  | 16,7  | 16,7  | 15,7  | 18,4              | -14,7%                             | -5,0%                              |
| Rapport stock/utilisation   | 0,07  | 0,08  | 0,09  | 0,09  | 0,09  | 0,09  | 0,08  | 0,07  | 0,07  | 0,06  | 0,06  | 0,08              | -27,5%                             | -6,7%                              |
| Prix du soja, centre de l'Illinois (\$US/t)                         | 237,9 | 178,0 | 177,6 | 185,4 | 176,5 | 179,4 | 197,8 | 199,0 | 207,8 | 204,5 | 220,6 | 189,7             | 16,3%                              | 3,8%                               |
| <b>Principaux exportateurs nets (Mt)<sup>2</sup></b>                |       |       |       |       |       |       |       |       |       |       |       |                   |                                    |                                    |
| Argentine   | 3,1   | 4,2   | 4,2   | 5,6   | 4,8   | 4,5   | 5,2   | 4,9   | 4,9   | 4,9   | 5,0   | 4,3               | 16,2%                              | 0,5%                               |
| Australie   | 0,5   | 1,3   | 1,9   | 1,2   | 1,0   | 1,2   | 1,2   | 1,4   | 1,5   | 1,6   | 1,5   | 1,2               | 20,2%                              | 6,6%                               |
| Canada  | 3,4   | 4,4   | 4,3   | 4,7   | 3,4   | 3,9   | 4,4   | 4,8   | 4,8   | 5,1   | 5,0   | 4,2               | 18,0%                              | 6,7%                               |
| États-Unis  | 23,6  | 21,9  | 26,3  | 21,9  | 26,7  | 27,6  | 28,5  | 27,2  | 27,3  | 26,2  | 27,3  | 23,4              | 16,6%                              | 0,4%                               |
| Reste du monde <sup>4</sup>   | 2,9   | 4,5   | 6,0   | 7,4   | 6,9   | 7,7   | 7,5   | 9,8   | 8,6   | 8,7   | 6,8   | 5,2               | 31,2%                              | -0,3%                              |
| <b>Principaux importateurs nets (Mt)<sup>3</sup></b>                |       |       |       |       |       |       |       |       |       |       |       |                   |                                    |                                    |
| Chine   | 3,1   | 5,8   | 13,6  | 11,6  | 11,4  | 12,4  | 12,9  | 13,7  | 14,1  | 14,2  | 14,9  | 8,5               | 76,3%                              | 4,6%                               |
| Japon   | 7,2   | 6,9   | 7,1   | 7,2   | 7,1   | 7,3   | 7,3   | 7,4   | 7,5   | 7,5   | 7,5   | 7,1               | 5,3%                               | 1,0%                               |
| UE-15   | 18,4  | 18,5  | 16,9  | 17,5  | 18,7  | 19,9  | 20,3  | 21,0  | 19,3  | 17,9  | 15,9  | 17,8              | -10,7%                             | -2,6%                              |
| Corée du Sud  | 1,4   | 1,4   | 1,8   | 1,7   | 1,8   | 1,8   | 1,8   | 1,8   | 1,8   | 1,8   | 1,8   | 1,6               | 15,3%                              | 0,0%                               |
| Mexique   | 4,2   | 4,3   | 5,0   | 4,8   | 5,1   | 5,3   | 5,6   | 5,9   | 6,2   | 6,5   | 6,9   | 4,6               | 50,4%                              | 5,0%                               |

Sources des données historiques : Statistique Canada - La revue des céréales et des graines oléagineuses; Perspectives agricoles de l'OCDE

Notes : 1. Les oléagineux sont le soja, le colza/canola et le tournesol. Les données ont été diabolisées selon les campagnes agricoles des pays.

2. &lt;&lt; Exportations nettes &gt;&gt; correspond aux exportations moins les importations.

3. &lt;&lt; Importations nettes &gt;&gt; correspond aux importations moins les exportations.

4. Tous les pays sauf ceux de l'OCDE, l'Argentine, la Chine et les républiques de l'ex-URSS.

Tableau B.5 : Marché international des céréales secondaires

|  | 1997  | 1998  | 1999  | 2000  | 2001  | 2002  | 2003  | 2004  | 2005  | 2006  | 2007  | Moyenne 1997-2000 | % var. 2007 : 1997-2000 | Taux de croissance 2001-2007 |
|--|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------------------|-------------------------|------------------------------|
| <b>Offre et utilisation mondiales de céréales secondaires (Mt)</b> |       |       |       |       |       |       |       |       |       |       |       |                   |                         |                              |
| Superficies cultivées (Mha)  | 311.9 | 306.5 | 300.6 | 304.7 | 314.4 | 311.7 | 314.7 | 314.4 | 316.1 | 316.4 | 318.6 | 305.9             | 4.1%                    | 0.2%                         |
| Rendement (t/ha)   | 2.85  | 2.91  | 2.91  | 2.79  | 2.84  | 2.90  | 2.98  | 3.02  | 3.06  | 3.09  | 3.13  | 2.87              | 9.3%                    | 1.7%                         |
| Production   | 888.6 | 882.7 | 875.7 | 851.4 | 882.1 | 905.0 | 937.3 | 950.0 | 966.2 | 977.8 | 988.1 | 877.1             | 13.8%                   | 1.9%                         |
| Consommation   | 879.4 | 868.1 | 885.2 | 870.7 | 901.2 | 912.2 | 934.5 | 946.7 | 964.5 | 978.5 | 998.4 | 875.9             | 14.0%                   | 1.7%                         |
| alimentation animale   | 584.4 | 572.3 | 585.8 | 575.4 | 600.1 | 608.7 | 629.6 | 639.7 | 656.3 | 666.5 | 681.5 | 579.5             | 17.6%                   | 2.1%                         |
| Stock de fermeture   | 154.0 | 178.5 | 169.0 | 149.6 | 140.5 | 133.3 | 136.1 | 139.4 | 141.2 | 140.5 | 140.2 | 162.8             | -13.9%                  | 0.0%                         |
| Rapport stock/utilisation  | 0.18  | 0.21  | 0.19  | 0.17  | 0.16  | 0.15  | 0.15  | 0.15  | 0.15  | 0.14  | 0.14  | 0.19              | -24.4%                  | -1.7%                        |
| Prix du maïs jaune n°2, centre de l'Illinois (\$US/t)              | 93.8  | 77.8  | 72.5  | 73.4  | 75.7  | 84.4  | 83.9  | 86.1  | 85.3  | 87.3  | 87.2  | 79.4              | 9.9%                    | 2.4%                         |
| Prix de l'orge fourragère n°2, Portland (\$US/t)                   | 114.4 | 89.9  | 97.0  | 103.8 | 108.5 | 114.5 | 114.9 | 117.3 | 117.9 | 119.8 | 119.6 | 101.3             | 18.1%                   | 1.5%                         |
| <b>Principaux exportateurs nets (Mt)</b>                           |       |       |       |       |       |       |       |       |       |       |       |                   |                         |                              |
| Argentine  | 15.4  | 8.6   | 11.4  | 9.7   | 10.1  | 10.2  | 10.9  | 11.3  | 12.0  | 12.4  | 12.7  | 11.3              | 12.7%                   | 3.9%                         |
| Australie  | 3.8   | 5.5   | 4.1   | 4.3   | 3.8   | 4.5   | 4.7   | 4.8   | 5.2   | 5.1   | 5.2   | 4.4               | 16.0%                   | 5.2%                         |
| Canada   | 2.9   | 3.2   | 3.2   | 2.3   | 2.2   | 3.0   | 3.7   | 3.2   | 3.1   | 3.0   | 3.2   | 2.9               | 9.4%                    | 6.4%                         |
| UE-15  | 6.9   | 11.2  | 17.5  | 11.7  | 9.7   | 9.6   | 11.1  | 11.0  | 10.5  | 10.0  | 10.1  | 11.8              | -14.5%                  | 0.7%                         |
| États-Unis   | 42.7  | 53.2  | 53.7  | 62.2  | 70.4  | 65.9  | 65.4  | 69.2  | 69.9  | 71.6  | 73.1  | 52.9              | 38.2%                   | 0.8%                         |
| Part canadienne (%)  | 4.1   | 3.9   | 3.5   | 2.5   | 2.3   | 3.2   | 3.8   | 3.2   | 3.1   | 2.9   | 3.0   | 3.5               | -13.6%                  | 5.0%                         |
| <b>Principaux importateurs nets (Mt)</b>                           |       |       |       |       |       |       |       |       |       |       |       |                   |                         |                              |
| Chine  | -4.6  | -0.7  | -7.4  | -1.0  | 2.6   | 3.0   | 3.2   | 3.3   | 4.3   | 5.0   | 5.4   | -3.4              | -258.2%                 | 13.4%                        |
| Japon  | 21.8  | 22.0  | 21.9  | 21.3  | 21.4  | 21.8  | 21.7  | 21.9  | 21.8  | 22.0  | 21.9  | 21.8              | 0.5%                    | 0.3%                         |
| Corée du Sud   | 7.5   | 7.5   | 7.9   | 8.1   | 8.6   | 8.6   | 8.6   | 8.5   | 8.4   | 8.6   | 8.8   | 7.7               | 14.1%                   | 0.5%                         |
| Mexique  | 4.9   | 8.5   | 10.4  | 10.4  | 9.7   | 10.6  | 10.4  | 11.5  | 12.6  | 12.3  | 12.1  | 8.5               | 41.3%                   | 3.7%                         |
| Reste du monde   | 44.6  | 45.9  | 56.9  | 51.7  | 54.8  | 49.6  | 51.2  | 53.7  | 53.1  | 54.8  | 57.3  | 49.8              | 15.1%                   | 0.7%                         |

Sources des données historiques : Statistique Canada - La revue des céréales et des graines oléagineuses; Perspectives agricoles de l'OCDE.

Notes : 1. Les céréales secondaires sont le maïs, l'orge, le sorgho, l'avoine, le seigle, les céréales mélangées et le millet. Les données ont été établies

selon les campagnes agricoles des pays.

2. &lt;&lt; Exportations nettes &gt;&gt; correspond aux exportations moins les importations.

3. &lt;&lt; Importations nettes &gt;&gt; correspond aux importations moins les exportations.

4. Tous les pays sauf ceux de l'OCDE, l'Argentine, la Chine et les républiques de l'ex-URSS.

5. Excédit les inventaires révisés de la Chine.



Tableau B.4 : Marché international du blé

| Offre et utilisation mondiales de blé (Mt)-  | 1997  | 1998  | 1999  | 2000  | 2001  | 2002  | 2003  | 2004  | 2005  | 2006  | 2007  | Moyenne % var. 2007 : 1997-2000 | Moyenne 1997-2000 | Taux de croissance 2001-2007 |
|--|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|---------------------------------|-------------------|------------------------------|
|  |       |       |       |       |       |       |       |       |       |       |       |                                 |                   |                              |
| Superficies cultivées (Mha)  | 228.8 | 225.5 | 217.1 | 213.8 | 217.5 | 226.7 | 226.0 | 224.0 | 225.4 | 226.7 | 227.7 | 221.3                           | 2.9%              | 0.8%                         |
| Rendement (t/ha)   | 2.66  | 2.60  | 2.68  | 2.70  | 2.64  | 2.73  | 2.75  | 2.80  | 2.83  | 2.84  | 2.85  | 2.66                            | 7.3%              | 1.3%                         |
| Production   | 608.4 | 587.3 | 582.4 | 576.6 | 575.1 | 619.4 | 621.6 | 626.3 | 637.8 | 644.9 | 649.9 | 588.7                           | 10.4%             | 2.1%                         |
| Consommation   | 582.9 | 587.7 | 594.6 | 588.1 | 589.4 | 610.8 | 615.2 | 626.7 | 635.9 | 643.5 | 650.2 | 588.3                           | 10.5%             | 1.7%                         |
| alimentation animale   | 99.1  | 103.5 | 99.4  | 94.9  | 93.1  | 100.8 | 100.6 | 102.5 | 102.8 | 103.4 | 103.3 | 99.2                            | 4.1%              | 1.7%                         |
| Stock de fermeuse <sup>1</sup>   | 135.9 | 135.4 | 123.2 | 111.7 | 97.5  | 106.1 | 112.5 | 112.2 | 114.1 | 115.5 | 115.1 | 128.6                           | -9.0%             | 2.8%                         |
| Rapport stock/utilisation  | 0.23  | 0.23  | 0.21  | 0.19  | 0.17  | 0.17  | 0.18  | 0.18  | 0.18  | 0.18  | 0.18  | 0.22                            | -17.7%            | 1.1%                         |
| Prix du blé RH n° 1, golfe du Mexique (\$/US <sup>2</sup> )                                | 142.9 | 118.8 | 107.9 | 123.9 | 146.1 | 132.0 | 136.2 | 141.5 | 146.4 | 149.3 | 152.2 | 123.4                           | 23.4%             | 0.7%                         |
| Prix du blé HAD n° 1, Minneapolis (\$/US <sup>3</sup> )                                    | 219.5 | 149.1 | 155.3 | 143.9 | 169.7 | 153.4 | 158.1 | 164.4 | 170.0 | 173.4 | 176.8 | 167.0                           | 5.9%              | 0.7%                         |
| IPP de la farine, E.-U. (1982 = 100)   | 120.0 | 116.0 | 114.1 | 115.8 | 115.4 | 112.7 | 111.8 | 112.2 | 113.3 | 114.6 | 115.9 | 116.5                           | -0.5%             | 0.1%                         |
| IPP des produits de boulangerie et des pâtes alimentaires, E.-U. (1982 = 100) <sup>4</sup> | 173.9 | 175.8 | 178.0 | 182.4 | 187.0 | 190.2 | 193.2 | 197.1 | 201.6 | 206.4 | 211.3 | 177.5                           | 19.1%             | 2.1%                         |
| <b>Principaux exportateurs nets (Mt)-</b>  |       |       |       |       |       |       |       |       |       |       |       |                                 |                   |                              |
| Argentine  | 10.2  | 6.9   | 10.6  | 11.0  | 11.9  | 12.4  | 12.1  | 12.1  | 12.2  | 12.6  | 13.7  | 9.7                             | 41.6%             | 2.2%                         |
| Australie  | 15.7  | 16.4  | 17.5  | 18.9  | 20.0  | 19.6  | 19.9  | 19.7  | 19.1  | 19.0  | 18.5  | 17.1                            | 8.1%              | -1.3%                        |
| Canada   | 19.9  | 14.6  | 18.3  | 17.2  | 15.5  | 17.3  | 18.2  | 17.7  | 17.4  | 17.4  | 18.0  | 17.5                            | 2.9%              | 2.8%                         |
| UE-15  | 11.1  | 12.0  | 13.6  | 12.0  | 15.0  | 20.5  | 19.7  | 22.7  | 21.1  | 19.4  | 18.0  | 12.2                            | 47.4%             | 3.1%                         |
| États-Unis   | 25.7  | 25.6  | 27.1  | 28.2  | 24.7  | 25.1  | 28.2  | 28.1  | 30.9  | 32.7  | 34.4  | 26.7                            | 28.9%             | 5.6%                         |
| Part canadienne (%)  | 24.1  | 19.4  | 21.0  | 19.7  | 17.8  | 18.3  | 18.5  | 17.6  | 17.5  | 17.2  | 17.6  | 21.1                            | -16.5%            | -0.2%                        |
| <b>Principaux importateurs nets (Mt)-</b>  |       |       |       |       |       |       |       |       |       |       |       |                                 |                   |                              |
| Chine  | 0.8   | 0.3   | 0.5   | 1.3   | 1.2   | 2.4   | 3.4   | 3.0   | 2.3   | 2.1   | 2.0   | 0.7                             | 186.1%            | 9.0%                         |
| Japon  | 6.0   | 5.7   | 5.6   | 5.6   | 5.5   | 5.6   | 5.6   | 5.6   | 5.6   | 5.7   | 5.7   | 5.7                             | -1.3%             | 0.2%                         |
| Corée du Sud   | 4.2   | 4.3   | 3.3   | 4.8   | 3.4   | 4.3   | 4.1   | 4.4   | 4.4   | 4.3   | 3.8   | 4.1                             | -9.5%             | 1.9%                         |
| Reste du monde <sup>5</sup>  | 69.5  | 68.4  | 76.1  | 71.9  | 77.7  | 86.2  | 88.2  | 90.8  | 91.7  | 92.5  | 94.4  | 71.4                            | 32.1%             | 3.3%                         |

Sources des données historiques : Statistique Canada - La revue des céréales et des graines oléagineuses; Perspectives agricoles de l'OCDE.  
 Notes : 1. Les données ont été établies selon les campagnes agricoles des pays.  
 2. << Exportations nettes >> correspond aux exportations moins les importations.  
 3. << Importations nettes >> correspond aux importations moins les exportations.  
 4. Tous les pays sauf ceux de l'OCDE, l'Argentine, la Chine et les républiques de l'ex-URSS.  
 5. Exclut les inventaires révisés de la Chine.  
 6. Selon une année civile.



Tableau B.3 : Hypothèses concernant les marchés du bétail et des produits laitiers (suite)

| PRODUITS LAITIERS   | 1997   | 1998   | 1999   | 2000   | 2001   | 2002   | 2003   | 2004   | 2005   | 2006   | 2007   | Moyenne % var. 2007 :<br>Moyenne 1997-2000 | Taux de<br>croissance<br>2001-2007 |
|---|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--|------------------------------------|
| UE-156  |        |        |        |        |        |        |        |        |        |        |        |  |                                    |
| Contingent laitier <sup>10</sup> (mt pp)  | 117    | 117    | 117    | 118    | 119    | 119    | 119    | 119    | 119    | 120    | 120    | 117.0                                      | 0.3%                               |
| Prix indicatif, lait (Euro/litre)   | 0.32   | 0.32   | 0.32   | 0.32   | 0.32   | 0.32   | 0.32   | 0.32   | 0.31   | 0.29   | 0.27   | -1.3%                                      | -2.4%                              |
| Prix d'intervention, beurre (Euro/l)  | 3282.0 | 3282.0 | 3282.0 | 3282.0 | 3282.0 | 3282.0 | 3282.0 | 3282.0 | 3200.0 | 3036.0 | 2800.0 | 3282.0                                     | -14.8%                             |
| Prix d'intervention, lait écr. en poudre (Euro/l)   | 2055.2 | 2055.2 | 2055.2 | 2055.2 | 2055.2 | 2055.2 | 2055.2 | 2055.2 | 2003.8 | 1901.2 | 1750.0 | 2055.2                                     | -14.9%                             |
| Limites aux subventions à l'exportation <sup>11</sup> (kt pp)   |        |        |        |        |        |        |        |        |        |        |        |  |                                    |
| beurre  | 452.3  | 434.8  | 417.0  | 403.5  | 399.0  | 399.0  | 399.0  | 399.0  | 399.0  | 399.0  | 399.0  | 426.9                                      | -6.5%                              |
| fromage   | 384.0  | 363.0  | 342.0  | 326.3  | 321.0  | 321.0  | 321.0  | 321.0  | 321.0  | 321.0  | 353.8  | 292.3                                      | -9.3%                              |
| lait écrémé en poudre   | 310.3  | 297.8  | 285.3  | 276.0  | 273.0  | 273.0  | 273.0  | 273.0  | 273.0  | 273.0  | 273.0  | 282.3                                      | -6.6%                              |
| autres produits laitiers  | 1094.5 | 1049.0 | 1003.6 | 969.5  | 958.1  | 958.1  | 958.1  | 958.1  | 958.1  | 958.1  | 958.0  | 1029.1                                     | -5.9%                              |
| JAPON   |        |        |        |        |        |        |        |        |        |        |        |  |                                    |
| Prix garanti, lait <sup>12</sup> (€/litre)  | 76.5   | 76.1   | 75.6   | 74.3   | ...    | ...    | ...    | ...    | ...    | ...    | ...    | 75.6                                       | ...                                |
| Prix standard de transaction <sup>13</sup> (€/litre)  | 65.3   | 64.9   | 64.4   | 63.1   | ...    | ...    | ...    | ...    | ...    | ...    | ...    | 64.4                                       | ...                                |
| compensation <sup>14</sup> (€/litre)  | 11.2   | 11.2   | 11.1   | 10.6   | 10.6   | 10.6   | 10.6   | 10.6   | 10.6   | 10.6   | 10.6   | 11.0                                       | -3.8%                              |
| Droits de douane, fromage <sup>15</sup> (%)   | 32.4   | 31.5   | 30.7   | 29.8   | 29.8   | 29.8   | 29.8   | 29.8   | 29.8   | 29.8   | 29.8   | 31.1                                       | -4.2%                              |
| Contingent tarifaire (kt pp)  |        |        |        |        |        |        |        |        |        |        |        |  |                                    |
| lait écrémé en poudre   | 93     | 93     | 93     | 93     | 93     | 93     | 93     | 93     | 93     | 93     | 93     | 93.0                                       | 0.0%                               |
| produits désignés <sup>16</sup>   | 137    | 137    | 137    | 137    | 137    | 137    | 137    | 137    | 137    | 137    | 137    | 137.0                                      | 0.0%                               |
| autres produits <sup>17</sup>   | 128    | 130    | 132    | 134    | 134    | 134    | 134    | 134    | 134    | 134    | 134    | 130.0                                      | 0.0%                               |
| MEXIQUE   |        |        |        |        |        |        |        |        |        |        |        |  |                                    |
| Contingent tarifaire (kt pp)  |        |        |        |        |        |        |        |        |        |        |        |  |                                    |
| laits en poudre   | 124    | 125    | 126    | 128    | 129    | 131    | 132    | 134    | 134    | 134    | 134    | 125.0                                      | 7.2%                               |
| dont : ALENA  | 43.7   | 45.0   | 46.4   | 47.8   | 49.2   | 50.7   | 52.2   | 52.2   | 52.2   | 52.2   | 52.2   | 45.0                                       | 15.9%                              |
| ETATS-UNIS <sup>18</sup>  |        |        |        |        |        |        |        |        |        |        |        |  |                                    |
| Prix de soutien, lait <sup>12</sup> (c\$/US/litre)  | 23.2   | 22.8   | 22.5   | 22.5   | 22.5   | 0      | 0      | 0      | 0      | 0      | 0      | 22.8                                       | -100.0%                            |
| Prix de soutien, beurre (c\$/US/l)  | 1411   | 1391   | 1433   | 1433   | 1433   | 0      | 0      | 0      | 0      | 0      | 0      | 1411.7                                     | -100.0%                            |
| Prix de soutien, lait écr. en poudre (c\$/US/l)   | 2297   | 2264   | 2229   | 2227   | 2227   | 0      | 0      | 0      | 0      | 0      | 0      | 2263.3                                     | -100.0%                            |
| Contingent tarifaire, fromage (kt pp)   | 124    | 128    | 132    | 136    | 136    | 136    | 136    | 136    | 136    | 136    | 136    | 128.0                                      | 6.3%                               |
| Limites aux subventions à l'exportation <sup>11</sup>   |        |        |        |        |        |        |        |        |        |        |        |  |                                    |
| beurre (kt pp)  | 34     | 30     | 25     | 21     | 21     | 21     | 21     | 21     | 21     | 21     | 21     | 29.7                                       | -29.2%                             |
| lait écrémé en poudre (kt pp)   | 92     | 84     | 76     | 68     | 68     | 68     | 68     | 68     | 68     | 68     | 68     | 84.0                                       | -19.0%                             |
| Sources des données historiques : Perspectives agricoles de l'OCDE  |        |        |        |        |        |        |        |        |        |        |        |  |                                    |
| Notes : 1. Prix pour les bovins mâles de classe R3.   |        |        |        |        |        |        |        |        |        |        |        |  |                                    |
| 2. Année débutant le 1 <sup>er</sup> juillet.   |        |        |        |        |        |        |        |        |        |        |        |  |                                    |
| 3. Moyenne pondérée des paiements pour taureaux et bouvillons.  |        |        |        |        |        |        |        |        |        |        |        |  |                                    |
| 4. Comprend l'enveloppe nationale pour viande bovine.   |        |        |        |        |        |        |        |        |        |        |        |  |                                    |
| 5. Comprend le commerce d'aliments vivants.   |        |        |        |        |        |        |        |        |        |        |        |  |                                    |
| 6. Année débutant le 1 <sup>er</sup> avril.   |        |        |        |        |        |        |        |        |        |        |        |  |                                    |
| 7. Poulet déossé, taux effectif.  |        |        |        |        |        |        |        |        |        |        |        |  |                                    |
| 8. Contingents tarifaires de l'ALENA pour la viande porcine du Canada et des E.-U. et pour viande de volaille des E.-U. |        |        |        |        |        |        |        |        |        |        |        |  |                                    |
| 9. Fournisseurs hors ALENA.   |        |        |        |        |        |        |        |        |        |        |        |  |                                    |
| 10. Contingent total.   |        |        |        |        |        |        |        |        |        |        |        |  |                                    |
| 11. Année se terminant le 30 juin.  |        |        |        |        |        |        |        |        |        |        |        |  |                                    |
| 12. Pour le lait destiné à la transformation.   |        |        |        |        |        |        |        |        |        |        |        |  |                                    |
| 13. Prix payé aux producteurs.  |        |        |        |        |        |        |        |        |        |        |        |  |                                    |
| 14. Différence entre prix de transaction et prix garanti jusqu'en 2000, nouveaux paiements directs à compter de 2001.   |        |        |        |        |        |        |        |        |        |        |        |  |                                    |
| 15. Exclut le fromage transformé.   |        |        |        |        |        |        |        |        |        |        |        |  |                                    |
| 16. Année débutant le 1 <sup>er</sup> janvier.  |        |        |        |        |        |        |        |        |        |        |        |  |                                    |
| 17. En équivalent lait entier.  |        |        |        |        |        |        |        |        |        |        |        |  |                                    |
| 18. Déclassement en août 1995 et août 1996 de procédures d'importation d'urgence pour le boeuf congelé.                 |        |        |        |        |        |        |        |        |        |        |        |  |                                    |
| 19. Importation de carcasses de porc.   |        |        |        |        |        |        |        |        |        |        |        |  |                                    |
| Déclassement des procédures d'importation d'urgence de novembre 1995 à mars 1996 et de juillet 1996 à juin 1997.        |        |        |        |        |        |        |        |        |        |        |        |  |                                    |

Tableau B.3 : Hypothèses concernant les marchés du bétail et des produits laitiers

|   | 1997   | 1998  | 1999  | 2000  | 2001  | 2002  | 2003  | 2004  | 2005  | 2006  | 2007  | Moyenne % var. 2007 :<br>1997-2000 | Taux de<br>croissance<br>1997-2000<br>2001-2007 |
|---|--------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|------------------------------------|---|
| <b>BÉTAIL</b>   |        |       |       |       |       |       |       |       |       |       |       |                                    |   |
| <b>UE-15</b>  |        |       |       |       |       |       |       |       |       |       |       |                                    |   |
| Prix de soutien, bœuf <sup>1, 2</sup> (Euro/kg pop)   | 2,8    | 2,8   | 2,8   | 2,6   | 2,4   | 2,2   | 2,2   | 2,2   | 2,2   | 2,2   | 2,2   | 2,7                                | -13%  |
| Prime spéciale, bœuf (Euro/tête)                      | 152,1  | 152,1 | 152,1 | 176,0 | 203,0 | 229,0 | 229,0 | 229,0 | 229,0 | 229,0 | 229,0 | 158,6                              | -1,3%   |
| Prime à l'abattage, bovin adulte (Euro/tête)          | 0,0    | 0,0   | 0,0   | 48,5  | 74,5  | 101,5 | 101,5 | 101,5 | 101,5 | 101,5 | 101,5 | 12,1                               | 2,0%  |
| Prime à l'abattage, veau (Euro/tête)                  | 0,0    | 0,0   | 0,0   | 17,0  | 33,0  | 50,0  | 50,0  | 50,0  | 50,0  | 50,0  | 50,0  | 4,3                                | 5,3%  |
| Prime, vache allaitante (Euro/tête)                   | 145,0  | 145,0 | 145,0 | 163,0 | 182,0 | 200,0 | 200,0 | 200,0 | 200,0 | 200,0 | 200,0 | 149,5                              | 7,2%  |
| Limites aux subventions à l'exportation (kt epc)      |        |       |       |       |       |       |       |       |       |       |       |                                    | 1,6%  |
| viande porcine  | 503,0  | 493,0 | 493,0 | 444,0 | 444,0 | 444,0 | 444,0 | 444,0 | 444,0 | 444,0 | 444,0 | 483,0                              | 0,0%  |
| bœuf  | 1011,0 | 948,0 | 884,9 | 837,5 | 821,7 | 821,7 | 821,7 | 821,7 | 821,7 | 821,7 | 821,7 | 920,4                              | 0,0%  |
| viande de volaille                                    | 375,0  | 345,0 | 316,0 | 286,0 | 286,0 | 286,0 | 286,0 | 286,0 | 286,0 | 286,0 | 286,0 | 345,3                              | 0,0%  |
| <b>JAPON-</b>   |        |       |       |       |       |       |       |       |       |       |       |                                    |   |
| Droits de douane, bœuf <sup>3</sup> (%)               | 44,3   | 42,3  | 40,4  | 38,5  | 38,5  | 38,5  | 38,5  | 38,5  | 38,5  | 38,5  | 38,5  | 41,4                               | -6,9%   |
| Système d'imposition, viande porcine                  |        |       |       |       |       |       |       |       |       |       |       |                                    | 0,0%  |
| droits de douane (%)                                  | 4,8    | 4,5   | 4,4   | 4,3   | 4,3   | 4,3   | 4,3   | 4,3   | 4,3   | 4,3   | 4,3   | 4,5                                | -4,4%   |
| prix à l'importation, entrée <sup>3a</sup> (¥/kg pop) | 466,0  | 442,5 | 432,5 | 426,0 | 426,0 | 426,0 | 426,0 | 426,0 | 426,0 | 426,0 | 426,0 | 441,5                              | 0,0%  |
| Droits de douane, volaille (%)                        | 12,0   | 12,0  | 12,0  | 12,0  | 12,0  | 12,0  | 12,0  | 12,0  | 12,0  | 12,0  | 12,0  | 12,0                               | 0,0%  |
| <b>CORÉE DU SUD</b>                                   |        |       |       |       |       |       |       |       |       |       |       |                                    |   |
| Droits de douane, bœuf (%)                            | 42,8   | 42,4  | 42,0  | 41,6  | 41,2  | 40,8  | 40,4  | 40,0  | 40,0  | 40,0  | 40,0  | 42,2                               | -5,2%   |
| Marge, bœuf (%)                                       | 40,0   | 20,0  | 10,0  | 0,0   | 0,0   | 0,0   | 0,0   | 0,0   | 0,0   | 0,0   | 0,0   | 17,5                               | -100,0%   |
| Droits de douane, porc (%)                            | 33,4   | 32,2  | 31,0  | 29,8  | 27,9  | 26,1  | 25,2  | 25,0  | 25,0  | 25,0  | 25,0  | 31,6                               | -20,9%  |
| <b>MEXIQUE-</b>                                       |        |       |       |       |       |       |       |       |       |       |       |                                    |   |
| Contingent tarifaire, porc (kt pp)                    | 76,0   | 79,0  | 81,0  | 84    | 87,0  | 90,0  | 94,0  | 94,0  | 94,0  | 94,0  | 94,0  | 78,7                               | 1,9%  |
| droits de douane intracontingent (%)                  | 12,0   | 10,0  | 8,0   | 6,0   | 4,0   | 2,0   | 0,0   | 0,0   | 0,0   | 0,0   | 0,0   | 9,0                                | -100,0%   |
| Contingent tarifaire, volaille (kt pp)                | 104,0  | 107,0 | 110,0 | 113   | 116,0 | 120,0 | 123,0 | 123,0 | 123,0 | 123,0 | 123,0 | 107,0                              | 1,4%  |
| <b>ÉTATS-UNIS</b>                                     |        |       |       |       |       |       |       |       |       |       |       |                                    |   |
| Contingent tarifaire, bœuf (kt pp)                    | 696,6  | 696,6 | 696,6 | 696,6 | 696,6 | 696,6 | 696,6 | 696,6 | 696,6 | 696,6 | 696,6 | 696,6                              | 0,0%  |
| droits de douane, hors-contingent (%)                 | 28,8   | 28,0  | 27,2  | 26,4  | 26,4  | 26,4  | 26,4  | 26,4  | 26,4  | 26,4  | 26,4  | 28,0                               | -5,7%   |
| <b>CHINE</b>  |        |       |       |       |       |       |       |       |       |       |       |                                    |   |
| Droits de douane, porc (%)                            | 64,0   | 20,0  | 20,0  | 20,0  | 20,0  | 20,0  | 20,0  | 20,0  | 20,0  | 20,0  | 20,0  | 31,0                               | -35,5%  |

Source des données historiques : Perspectives agricoles de l'OCDE

Notes : 1. Prix pour les bovins mâles de classe R3.

2. Année débutant le 1<sup>er</sup> juillet.

3. Moyenne pondérée des paiements pour teneurs et bouvillons.

4. Comprend l'enveloppe nationale pour viande bovine.

5. Comprend le commerce d'animaux vivants.

6. Année débutant le 1<sup>er</sup> avril.

7. Poulet désossé, taux effectif.

8. Contingents tarifaires de l'ALENA pour la viande porcine du

Canada et des E.-U. et pour la viande de volaille des E.-U.

9. Fournisseurs hors ALENA.

10. Contingent total.

11. Année se terminant le 30 juin.

12. Pour le lait destiné à la transformation.

13. Prix payé aux producteurs.

14. Différence entre prix de transaction et prix garanti jusqu'en 2000, nouveaux paiements

directs à compter de 2001.

15. Exclut le fromage transformé.

16. Année débutant le 1<sup>er</sup> janvier.

17. En équivalent lait entier.

18. Déclenchement en août 1995 et août 1996

de procédures d'importation d'urgence

pour le bœuf congelé.

19. Importation de carcasses de porc.

Déclenchement des procédures d'importation

d'urgence de novembre 1995 à mars 1996

et de juillet 1996 à juin 1997.

Tableau B.2 : Hypothèses concernant les marchés des céréales et des oléagineux

|   | 1997   | 1998   | 1999   | 2000   | 2001   | 2002   | 2003   | 2004   | 2005   | 2006   | 2007   | Moyenne 1997-2000 | % var. 2007 : 1997-2000 | Taux de croissance 2001-2007 |
|---|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|-------------------|-------------------------|------------------------------|
| <b>UE-15</b>  |        |        |        |        |        |        |        |        |        |        |        |                   |                         |                              |
| Céréales, prix de soutien (Euro/t)  | 119,2  | 119,2  | 119,2  | 110,3  | 101,3  | 101,3  | 101,3  | 101,3  | 101,3  | 101,3  | 101,3  | 117,0             | -13,4%                  | 0,0%                         |
| Céréales compensatoires <sup>1, 3</sup> (Euro/t)  | 54,3   | 54,3   | 54,3   | 58,7   | 63,0   | 63,0   | 63,0   | 63,0   | 63,0   | 63,0   | 63,0   | 55,4              | 13,7%                   | 0,0%                         |
| Taux de gel des terres <sup>2</sup> (%)   | 8,7    | 9,1    | 13,1   | 13,4   | 13,9   | 14,0   | 14,1   | 14,1   | 14,1   | 14,2   | 14,3   | 11,1              | 29,0%                   | 0,5%                         |
| Paiement pour le gel des terres <sup>2</sup> (Euro/t)   | 68,8   | 68,8   | 68,8   | 58,7   | 63,0   | 63,0   | 63,0   | 63,0   | 63,0   | 63,0   | 63,0   | 68,8              | -8,4%                   | 0,0%                         |
| Limites aux subventions à l'exportation (mt)  |        |        |        |        |        |        |        |        |        |        |        |                   |                         |                              |
| blé   | 18,0   | 16,8   | 15,6   | 14,4   | 14,4   | 14,4   | 14,4   | 14,4   | 14,4   | 14,4   | 14,4   | 16,2              | -11,1%                  | 0,0%                         |
| céréales secondaires  | 12,6   | 12,0   | 11,0   | 10,4   | 10,4   | 10,4   | 10,4   | 10,4   | 10,4   | 10,4   | 10,4   | 11,5              | -9,2%                   | 0,0%                         |
| Compensation d'oléagineux <sup>2, 6</sup> (Euro/t)  | 94     | 94     | 94     | 82     | 72     | 63     | 63     | 63     | 63     | 63     | 63     | 94,0              | -33,0%                  | -2,2%                        |
| <b>ÉTATS-UNIS</b>   |        |        |        |        |        |        |        |        |        |        |        |                   |                         |                              |
| Taux de prêt du blé (\$US/t)  | 94,8   | 94,8   | 94,8   | 94,8   | 94,8   | 94,8   | 94,8   | 94,8   | 94,8   | 94,8   | 94,8   | 94,8              | 0,0%                    | 0,0%                         |
| Taux de prêt du maïs (\$US/t)   | 74,4   | 74,4   | 74,4   | 74,4   | 74,4   | 74,4   | 74,4   | 74,4   | 74,4   | 74,4   | 74,4   | 74,4              | 0,0%                    | 0,0%                         |
| Taux de prêt du soja <sup>7</sup> (\$US/t)  | 193,3  | 193,3  | 193,3  | 193,3  | 193,3  | 193,3  | 193,3  | 193,3  | 193,3  | 193,3  | 193,3  | 193,3             | 0,0%                    | 0,0%                         |
| CRP, superficies (Mha)  |        |        |        |        |        |        |        |        |        |        |        |                   |                         |                              |
| blé   | 3,7    | 3,8    | 4,0    | 4,4    | 4,5    | 4,6    | 4,7    | 4,7    | 4,7    | 4,7    | 4,7    | 3,8               | 22,6%                   | 2,7%                         |
| céréales secondaires-   | 2,7    | 2,6    | 2,7    | 3      | 3,1    | 3,1    | 3,1    | 3,1    | 3,1    | 3,1    | 3,1    | 2,7               | 16,3%                   | 2,3%                         |
| graines de soja   | 1,5    | 1,3    | 1,3    | 1,4    | 1,4    | 1,3    | 1,3    | 1,3    | 1,3    | 1,3    | 1,3    | 1,4               | -4,9%                   | 0,0%                         |
| <b>CHINE</b>  |        |        |        |        |        |        |        |        |        |        |        |                   |                         |                              |
| Blé, prix d'achat gouv. (Yuan/t)  | 1217,0 | 1216,8 | 1259,7 | 1310,4 | 1376,5 | 1447,3 | 1531,2 | 1620,0 | 1700,8 | 1786,3 | 1834,3 | 1251,0            | 46,6%                   | 4,9%                         |
| Céréales secondaires, prix d'achat gouv. (Yuan/t)   | 995,4  | 1035,3 | 1076,8 | 1125,9 | 1188,2 | 1260,4 | 1340,1 | 1425,0 | 1500,2 | 1558,1 | 1618,2 | 1058,3            | 62,9%                   | 5,3%                         |
| <b>JAPON</b>  |        |        |        |        |        |        |        |        |        |        |        |                   |                         |                              |
| Droits de douane  |        |        |        |        |        |        |        |        |        |        |        |                   |                         |                              |
| huile de colza ("000¥/t)  | 14,0   | 12,9   | 11,9   | 10,9   | 10,9   | 10,9   | 10,9   | 10,9   | 10,9   | 10,9   | 10,9   | 12,4              | -12,3%                  | 0,0%                         |
| huile de soja ("000¥/t)   | 14,0   | 12,9   | 11,9   | 10,9   | 10,9   | 10,9   | 10,9   | 10,9   | 10,9   | 10,9   | 10,9   | 12,4              | -12,3%                  | 0,0%                         |
| Source des données historiques : Perspectives agricoles de l'OCDE                               |        |        |        |        |        |        |        |        |        |        |        |                   |                         |                              |
| Notes : 1. Prix d'intervention commun au blé tendre, à l'orge, au maïs, au seigle et au sorgho. |        |        |        |        |        |        |        |        |        |        |        |                   |                         |                              |
| 2. Paiements compensatoires de surface.   |        |        |        |        |        |        |        |        |        |        |        |                   |                         |                              |
| 3. Paiements réels faits par hectare, selon les rendements de référence.                        |        |        |        |        |        |        |        |        |        |        |        |                   |                         |                              |
| 4. Année débutant le 1 <sup>er</sup> avril.   |        |        |        |        |        |        |        |        |        |        |        |                   |                         |                              |
| 5. Comprend l'orge, le maïs, l'avoine et le sorgho.   |        |        |        |        |        |        |        |        |        |        |        |                   |                         |                              |
| 6. Paiements réels faits par hectare, selon les rendements de référence régionaux.              |        |        |        |        |        |        |        |        |        |        |        |                   |                         |                              |
| 7. Pour avance sur récolte.   |        |        |        |        |        |        |        |        |        |        |        |                   |                         |                              |
| 8. Obligatoire et volontaire.   |        |        |        |        |        |        |        |        |        |        |        |                   |                         |                              |



Tableau B.1 : Hypothèses économiques

|   | 1997   | 1998    | 1999    | 2000    | 2001    | 2002    | 2003    | 2004    | 2005    | 2006    | 2007    | Moyenne<br>1997-2000 | Taux de<br>croissance<br>2001-2007 |
|---|--------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|----------------------|------------------------------------|
| <b>PIB réel (variation en %)</b>  |        |         |         |         |         |         |         |         |         |         |         |                      |                                    |
| Australie   | 3.87   | 5.22    | 4.40    | 4.20    | 3.70    | 3.50    | 3.00    | 3.10    | 3.10    | 3.00    | 3.00    | 4.4                  |                                    |
| UE-15   | 2.52   | 2.75    | 2.45    | 3.37    | 3.13    | 3.02    | 3.04    | 3.00    | 3.00    | 3.00    | 3.00    | 2.8                  |                                    |
| Japon   | 1.59   | -2.51   | 0.20    | 1.91    | 2.33    | 2.01    | 1.89    | 1.86    | 1.82    | 1.84    | 1.84    | 0.3                  |                                    |
| Corée du Sud  | 5.01   | -6.69   | 10.66   | 8.94    | 5.84    | 5.64    | 6.07    | 5.63    | 5.61    | 5.56    | 5.56    | 4.5                  |                                    |
| Mexique   | 6.78   | 4.82    | 3.65    | 7.00    | 5.02    | 4.82    | 4.55    | 4.69    | 4.82    | 4.95    | 3.95    | 5.6                  |                                    |
| Pologne   | 6.84   | 4.87    | 4.04    | 9.59    | 5.70    | 5.50    | 5.30    | 5.40    | 5.40    | 5.40    | 5.40    | 6.3                  |                                    |
| Etats-Unis  | 4.50   | 4.30    | 4.20    | 5.17    | 2.30    | 3.40    | 3.20    | 3.00    | 3.00    | 3.00    | 3.00    | 4.5                  |                                    |
| Argentine   | 8.59   | 3.90    | -3.08   | 2.67    | 3.10    | 4.38    | 4.08    | 4.12    | 4.12    | 4.08    | 4.08    | 3.0                  |                                    |
| Chine   | 8.84   | 7.77    | 7.10    | 8.00    | 8.25    | 8.50    | 8.30    | 8.20    | 8.10    | 8.00    | 8.00    | 7.9                  |                                    |
| Reste du monde  | 3.96   | 1.26    | 2.83    | 5.18    | 4.82    | 4.70    | 4.63    | 4.66    | 4.69    | 4.69    | 4.69    | 3.3                  |                                    |
| <b>IPC (variation en %)</b>   |        |         |         |         |         |         |         |         |         |         |         |                      |                                    |
| Australie   | 0.25   | 0.85    | 1.47    | 2.90    | 2.70    | 2.50    | 2.50    | 2.50    | 2.50    | 2.50    | 2.50    | 1.4                  |                                    |
| UE-15   | 2.05   | 1.73    | 1.20    | 2.10    | 2.04    | 1.74    | 1.90    | 1.90    | 1.90    | 1.90    | 1.90    | 1.8                  |                                    |
| Japon   | 1.71   | 0.65    | -0.33   | -0.50   | 0.00    | -0.10   | 0.20    | 0.20    | 0.20    | 0.20    | 0.20    | 0.4                  |                                    |
| Corée du Sud  | 4.44   | 7.51    | 0.81    | 2.50    | 3.50    | 2.80    | 2.89    | 3.00    | 3.00    | 3.00    | 3.00    | 3.8                  |                                    |
| Mexique   | 15.93  | 16.59   | 9.49    | 9.30    | 7.20    | 5.50    | 4.50    | 4.00    | 3.80    | 3.50    | 3.50    | 12.8                 |                                    |
| Pologne   | 14.88  | 11.58   | 7.30    | 9.10    | 6.10    | 4.80    | 3.90    | 3.50    | 3.50    | 3.50    | 3.50    | 10.7                 |                                    |
| Etats-Unis  | 2.34   | 1.55    | 2.18    | 3.36    | 2.80    | 2.40    | 2.40    | 2.30    | 2.30    | 2.30    | 2.30    | 2.4                  |                                    |
| Argentine   | 0.79   | -1.44   | -1.50   | 0.88    | 1.97    | 2.46    | 2.47    | 2.48    | 2.49    | 2.50    | 2.50    | -0.4                 |                                    |
| Chine   | 0.78   | -1.06   | -1.00   | 2.50    | 3.00    | 4.00    | 4.50    | 4.75    | 4.75    | 4.90    | 4.90    | 0.3                  |                                    |
| <b>POPULATION (million)</b>   |        |         |         |         |         |         |         |         |         |         |         |                      |                                    |
| Monde   | 5908.7 | 5890.9  | 5927.6  | 6054.2  | 6136.3  | 6218.3  | 6299.8  | 6381.5  | 6462.5  | 6543.6  | 6626.0  | 5931.6               | 1.3%                               |
| CODE  | 1098.4 | 1105.8  | 1113.6  | 1119.4  | 1126.4  | 1133.3  | 1140.2  | 1147.1  | 1153.5  | 1160.2  | 1166.8  | 1109.3               | 0.6%                               |
| Non CODE  | 4710.2 | 4785.1  | 4859.0  | 4934.8  | 5009.9  | 5085.0  | 5159.7  | 5234.4  | 5308.9  | 5383.4  | 5459.2  | 4822.3               | 1.4%                               |
| <b>Taux DE CHANGE</b>   |        |         |         |         |         |         |         |         |         |         |         |                      |                                    |
| Australie - \$A/\$US  | 1.35   | 1.59    | 1.55    | 1.72    | 1.74    | 1.62    | 1.54    | 1.50    | 1.46    | 1.40    | 1.36    | 1.6                  | -4.0%                              |
| UE-15 - Euro/\$US   | 0.86   | 0.88    | 0.94    | 1.08    | 1.05    | 1.02    | 1.02    | 1.01    | 1.01    | 1.00    | 1.00    | 0.9                  | -0.8%                              |
| Japon - ¥/\$US  | 121.00 | 130.89  | 113.89  | 107.55  | 108.80  | 108.80  | 106.34  | 103.82  | 101.38  | 99.02   | 100.00  | 118.3                | -1.4%                              |
| Corée du Sud - Won/\$US   | 950.51 | 1400.48 | 1186.71 | 1122.65 | 1137.40 | 1137.40 | 1135.45 | 1133.89 | 1132.59 | 1131.41 | 1130.23 | 1165.1               | -0.1%                              |
| Mexique - \$MX/\$US   | 7.92   | 9.15    | 9.55    | 9.47    | 9.57    | 9.57    | 9.60    | 9.99    | 10.17   | 10.33   | 10.48   | 9.0                  | 1.5%                               |
| Nouvelle-Zélande - \$NZ/\$US  | 1.51   | 1.87    | 1.88    | 2.20    | 2.27    | 1.94    | 1.86    | 1.90    | 1.90    | 1.90    | 1.90    | 1.9                  | -3.0%                              |
| Pologne - Zl/\$US   | 3.28   | 3.49    | 3.96    | 4.32    | 4.42    | 4.46    | 4.49    | 4.50    | 4.53    | 4.55    | 4.57    | 3.8                  | 0.6%                               |
| Chine - Yuan/\$US   | 8.29   | 8.28    | 8.29    | 8.29    | 8.64    | 8.90    | 9.22    | 9.56    | 9.92    | 10.30   | 10.69   | 8.3                  | 3.6%                               |
| Source des données : Perspectives agricoles de l'OCDE (sauf 2007).      |        |         |         |         |         |         |         |         |         |         |         |                      |                                    |
| Note : 1. Exclut la Chine, l'Argentine et les républiques de l'ex-URSS. |        |         |         |         |         |         |         |         |         |         |         |                      |                                    |



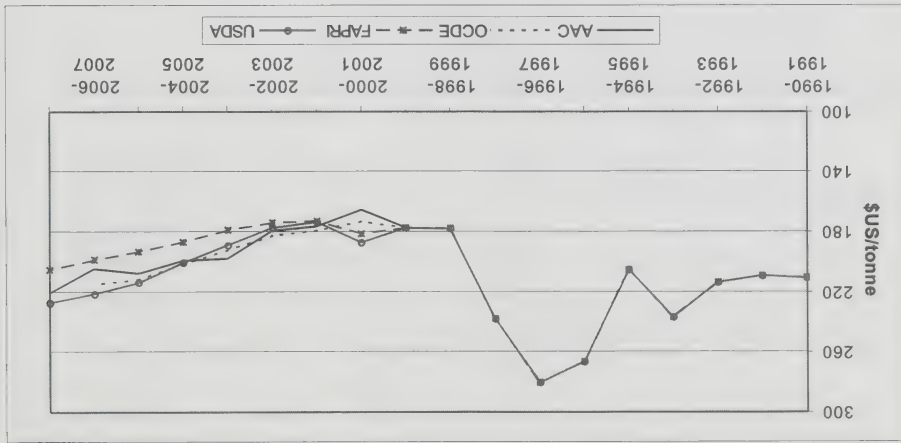


## **Annexe B**

### **Tableaux**

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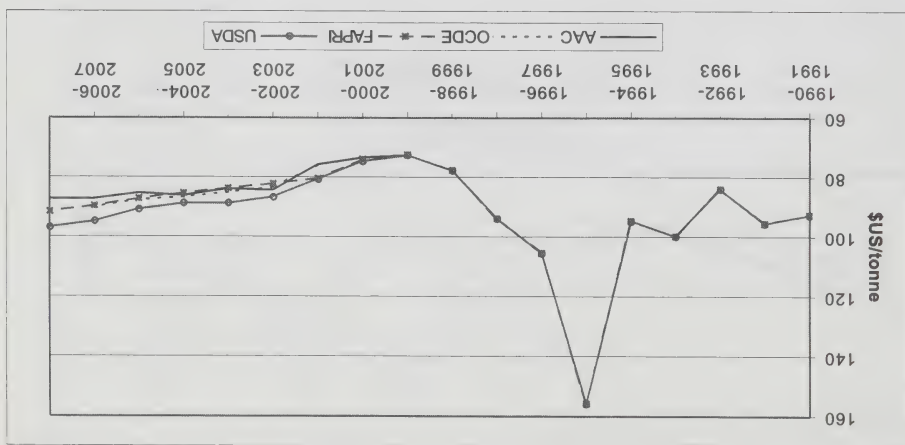
## Comparaison des prix mondiaux du soja



Graphique A.3 : Prix du soja, États-Unis/Centre de l'Illinois

Le prix indicateur utilisé pour les comparaisons est le prix du soja du centre de l'Illinois (\$US/t). Les autres organismes utilisent le prix du golfe et à la ferme plutôt que le prix du soja du centre de l'Illinois. Les prévisions de ces organismes ont été établies en appliquant aux prix du soja de 2000 du centre de l'Illinois les variations annuelles des prix précédents exprimées en pourcentage.

Graphique A.2 : Prix du maïs, États-Unis/Centre de l'Illinois

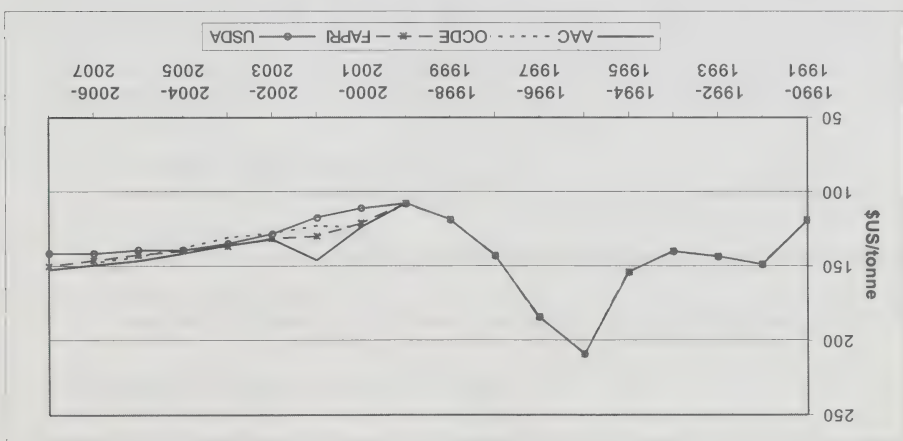


## Comparaison des prix mondiaux du maïs

Le prix indicateur utilisé pour les comparaisons est le prix du maïs du centre de l'Illinois (\$US/t). Tous les organismes sauf AAC utilisent le prix du golfe plutôt que le prix du maïs du centre de l'Illinois. Les prévisions de ces organismes ont été établies en appliquant aux prix du maïs de 2000 du centre de l'Illinois les variations annuelles du prix du golfe exprimées en pourcentage.



Graphique A.1 : Prix du blé, États-Unis/Golfe



Le prix indicateur utilisé pour les comparaisons est le prix du blé roux vitreux, du golfe du Mexique (\$US/t). Ce prix est utilisé par tous les organismes sauf l'USDA. Pour les perspectives de l'USDA, on a calculé un prix du golfe en appliquant à la valeur du prix de 2000 du golfe du Mexique les variations annuelles du prix à la ferme aux États-Unis.

## Comparaison des prix mondiaux du blé

Les graphiques suivants donnent l'aperçu des perspectives des prix mondiaux du blé, du maïs et du soja prévus par quatre organismes (AAC, OCDE, USDA et FAPRI).

Ces projections sont tirées des publications suivantes:

- *Food and Agricultural Policy Research Institute. « U.S. World Agricultural Outlook », Ames (Iowa) : FAPRI, janvier 2001.*
- Organisation de coopération et de développement économique. « Perspectives agricoles de l'OCDE », OCDE, mai 2001.
- Ministère de l'agriculture des États-Unis. « *USDA Agricultural baseline projections to 2010* », Washington : USDA, février 2001.

Pour de multiples raisons, il n'est pas facile de comparer les prix internationaux prévus par différents organismes. En effet, ces quatre organismes ont établi leurs prévisions à différentes périodes de l'année et, par conséquent, à partir de données différentes. De plus, les différents organismes font état de prix différents. Ainsi, les prix de la plupart des denrées ne concordent pas. Pour régler ce problème, un prix indicateur a été établi pour chaque denrée. Les comparaisons ont par la suite été faites en appliquant les variations annuelles exprimées en pourcentage des prévisions de prix à la valeur de 2000 du prix indicateur.

L'augmentation des prix (en termes nominaux) constitue un élément commun des prévisions des différents organismes. Le niveau des prix varie entre les divers organismes. Les prévisions de l'OCDE se fondent sur les données fournies par les pays membres. Par conséquent, les prévisions de l'OCDE représentent davantage une moyenne pondérée des perspectives de ses membres.

Les points suivants se dégagent des prévisions à long terme:

- les écarts des prévisions de prix reflètent essentiellement un équilibre différent entre les hypothèses utilisées pour prévoir l'offre et la demande mondiales (p. ex. taux de croissance du PIB, gel des terres dans l'UE, demande de produits importés en Chine);
- l'augmentation des prix des céréales et oléagineux entraîne une augmentation des prix du bétail;
- les politiques spécifiques à certains produits qui causent une baisse de la production font augmenter les prix mondiaux.



# **Annexe A**

## **Comparaison des prévisions des prix mondiaux**

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# Bibliographie

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- Ministère de l'agriculture des États-Unis. « USDA Agricultural baseline projections to 2010 ». Washington : USDA, février 2001.

Pour le secteur des viandes, la croissance devrait être très faible sur l'horizon de la période à l'étude étant donné que le cycle de l'industrie des viandes sera dans sa période d'expansion au cours de la première partie de cet horizon et qu'il commencera à régresser en 2006 et 2007. L'inflation dans ce secteur ne sera donc en moyenne que de 0,2 p. cent par an entre 2001 et 2007. De plus, l'IPC des oeufs progresse à un rythme plus rapide que celui des viandes avec un taux annuel moyen de 1,9 p. cent entre 2001 et 2007.

Les prix pour le secteur des produits laitiers devraient être sujet à une croissance plus marquée que l'IPC général des viandes. Pendant la période à l'étude, la croissance annuelle moyenne prévue pour l'IPC général de ce groupe de produits est de 3,1 p. cent.

L'IPC général des produits céréaliers est en croissance en moyenne de 0,9 p. cent par an entre 2001 et 2007. La croissance de l'indice a surtout lieu sur la première année de la période à l'étude, soit entre 2000 et 2001, où l'indice progresse de 4,4 p. cent.

En ce qui concerne les fruits, l'IPC devrait grimper en moyenne de 2,5 p. cent par an grâce à une prévision favorable du prix américain. Pour les légumes, la croissance se fait sentir au cours de la première année de la période à l'étude (5,0 p. cent entre 2000 et 2001) mais elle stagne par la suite (moyenne de 0,2 p. cent entre 2002 et 2007). Ce ralentissement est causé, d'une part par une faible croissance du prix des légumes aux États-Unis et, d'autre part, par la diminution du prix des pommes de terre sur la période à l'étude.

L'IPC des autres produits alimentaires croît en moyenne de 1,6 p. cent par an pendant la période à l'étude (2001-2007). Pour le sucre, les perspectives annoncent que l'IPC restera relativement stable pendant la période à l'étude. En effet, ce dernier subira une baisse de l'ordre de 0,7 p. cent entre 2000 et 2004 et une hausse de 0,4 p. cent de 2004 à 2007. Finalement, l'IPC des graisses et huiles progressera en moyenne de 1,7 p. cent par an entre 2001 et 2007. Le présent scénario de référence prévoit tout de même une baisse de 3,4 p. cent de ce même indice de prix entre 2000 et 2001 résultant de la chute des prix mondiaux des huiles végétales durant cette période.

accord conclu, en avril 2000, entre le Canada et la Chine fait du Canada le seul pays au monde autorisé à exporter des pommes de terre de semence vers la Chine.

## Intrants de l'industrie agricole et prix à la consommation des produits alimentaires

### Intrants de l'industrie agricole

Étant donné le contexte macroéconomique général et l'évolution prévue de la production du secteur agricole, les changements dans les prix des matières et services (intrants) utilisés par le secteur agricole au Canada devraient être modérés. En effet, les prix des intrants agricoles n'augmenteront que d'environ 0,5 p. cent en moyenne par an sur la période à l'étude. Toutefois, ce résultat n'est pas représentatif de la situation en l'an 2001, où l'inflation dans les prix des intrants est de 3,1 p. cent, en raison surtout de l'augmentation des prix des bovins d'engraissement, des aliments pour animaux, des engrais et des semences. Pendant la période à l'étude, on prévoit une tendance à la baisse des taux annuels d'inflation des intrants de 3,1 p. cent en 2001 à 0,1 p. cent en 2007. Cette chute est principalement causée la baisse des prix des porcelets et des bovins d'engraissement à compter de 2002.

Pendant la période de perspectives, les prix des produits pétroliers demeureront à des niveaux élevés comparable au sommet de l'an 2000. Cependant, les des indices des produits industriels pétroliers observés au cours des premiers mois de cette année permettent d'envisager un léger recul des prix pour 2001, conséquence d'une augmentation des niveaux de stocks.

Les catégories reliées à la main-d'oeuvre afficheront des hausses moyennes modérées: les soins vétérinaires (2,8 p. cent); la réparation de la machinerie (2,3 p. cent); la main-d'oeuvre salariée (2,1 p. cent) et les travaux à forfait (1,5 p. cent). Ces hausses sont associées au coût croissant de la main-d'oeuvre dans l'économie en général.

Ainsi, les coûts de production dans le secteur agricole au Canada pourraient augmenter pendant la période à l'étude. Toutefois, même si les prix peuvent augmenter quelque peu, les gains de productivité devraient compenser en partie la croissance des coûts de production. Si la hausse de tel gains de productivité reflète une nouvelle technologie, mais aussi la reconstruction et la rationalisation de l'industrie, qui sont des caractéristiques du secteur depuis un certain temps.

### Prix à la consommation des produits alimentaires

Les projections du scénario de référence font état d'un indice agrégatif des prix à la consommation en croissance à un rythme annuel moyen de 2 p. cent sur la période 2001-2007. On peut également noter une croissance plus élevée pour les produits autres qu'alimentaires que pour les aliments, (respectivement de 2,3 p. cent et de 1,5 p. cent par an en moyenne) au cours de la période. Même si la consommation alimentaire continue d'augmenter sur la période à l'étude, la hausse du rapport des prix des produits non alimentaires par rapport aux produits alimentaires signale que ces derniers constitueront une part plus petite du budget total des ménages d'ici la fin de la période. Le même phénomène se produit en ce qui concerne les aliments consommés à l'extérieur du foyer, dont l'indice progresse plus rapidement que celui des repas pris à la maison (2,1 p. cent et 1,2 p. cent respectivement).



## Oléagineux et produits oléagineux

Les prévisions sur la valeur des exportations des oléagineux tablent sur une progression 6,8 p. cent, ce qui est au-dessus de la moyenne de l'ensemble des produits agroalimentaires. Par contre, les produits oléagineux enregistreront une croissance de 2,8 p. cent. Les prix des oléagineux connaîtront une progression de 2,5 p. cent. On s'attend à ce que la production augmente de 2,2 p. cent en raison, d'une part, de la croissance des superficies ensencées, et d'autre part, de l'augmentation probable des rendements. Les exportations sont donc appelées à augmenter par suite de disponibilités plus grandes et de prix plus élevés à la fin de la période à l'étude.

## Animaux vivants et viandes

La valeur des expéditions vers l'étranger des animaux vivants augmentera d'environ 6,3 p. cent par an comparativement à 2,7 p. cent pour la viande rouge, deuxième produit d'exportation du secteur agroalimentaire.

On s'attend à ce que les ventes de porc et bœuf au Canada augmentent au rythme de 1,5 p. cent et 4,8 p. cent, respectivement, par an de 2001 à 2007 en raison, entre autres, de la baisse des prix des aliments de bétail et de l'augmentation de la production de bétail suite à l'abolition du LTGO et de la position du cycle des bovins en 2001 et 2007. En effet, on constate un creux en 2001 et un sommet en 2007 dans la vente des bovins.

Au chapitre des viandes, les prévisions de croissance de 2,7 p. cent sont plutôt faibles. Cette faible croissance est essentiellement due à l'influence de facteurs cycliques propres à ce secteur. En effet, l'année 2001 correspond à la période de reconstitution du cheptel. La forte demande entraîne des prix élevés pour les bovins d'engraissement en début de période et incite les producteurs à retarder le moment d'abatage des femelles nécessaires à la reproduction. De par cette dynamique, la faiblesse de la croissance de la valeur des exportations s'explique par le mouvement des prix de la viande qui sont à leur sommet en 2001 et à leur plus bas niveau en 2007, tant pour les bovins que pour les porcs.

Un tournant historique est prévu en 2002. En effet, à partir de cette date, la valeur des exportations d'animaux (vivants et viandes) dépassera celle des céréales (incluant les produits céréaliers). La valeur des exportations des animaux et viandes rouges sera de 6,59 milliards de dollars comparativement à 6,22 milliards de dollars pour les céréales et produits céréaliers.

## Légumes et produits dérivés

La valeur des expéditions vers l'étranger de légumes augmentera d'environ 7,1 p. cent sur la période à l'étude.

La valeur des exportations canadiennes de pommes de terre et de produits dérivés s'élevaient à 852 millions de \$ en l'an 2000. Elle comptait pour environ 53 p. cent de la valeur des exportations de légumes frais et transformés. La valeur des exportations a grimpé de 10 p. cent en l'an 2000 à cause de l'augmentation de la production et d'une légère amélioration des prix. La moitié de la quantité exportée de pommes de terre et produits dérivés est sous forme transformée, principalement en frites, ce qui correspond à 77 p. cent sur le plan de la valeur. La consommation de frites est en progression dans le monde. En avril 2001, le Canada et les États-Unis se sont entendus sur une série de conditions pour autoriser l'expédition des pommes de terre de l'Île-du-Prince-Édouard aux États-Unis. Un nouvel

balance commerciale. En effet, les exportations nettes afficheront une amélioration moyenne de 6 p. cent par année. En 2007, il est prévu que l'excédent commercial atteindra un sommet de 8,9 milliards \$, en hausse de 56 p. cent par rapport aux données observées de 2000.

L'augmentation des exportations durant la période sera principalement le fait de la vigueur des exportations des produits tels que : produits oléagineux (6,8 p. cent); animaux vivants sauf volaille (6,3 p. cent); produits céréaliers (5 p. cent); pomme de terre et produits de pomme de terre (6,6 p. cent); légumes sauf pommes de terre (7,1 p. cent); etc.

On notera au passage que la performance des céréales (premier produit d'exportation avec 20 p. cent en année. En raison d'une baisse importante de prix à la fin de la période à l'étude, la viande rouge ne fera pas beaucoup mieux avec un maigre 2,7 p. cent.

L'évolution générale décrite ci-dessus dépend des facteurs liés, entre autres, à la conjoncture internationale, à l'environnement macroéconomique au Canada et aux conditions microéconomiques propres à chaque secteur agroalimentaire. Il est évident que chaque facteur ou groupe de facteurs agira avec divers degrés d'importance selon le type de produit concerné. C'est ce dernier aspect que tente de cerner l'analyse suivante des tendances de certains produits.

### Céréales et produits céréaliers

Les prévisions sur la valeur des exportations des céréales tablent sur une faible progression de 1,9 p. cent par an. Ceci, en raison notamment des facteurs relatifs à l'offre et à la demande. En effet, d'une part, les surfaces ensencées augmenteront très modérément pour le blé (0,9 p. cent), pour le maïs (0,9 p. cent) et pour l'orge (0,7 p. cent). Ceci se traduit par une croissance globale plutôt moyenne de la production. On note également une réallocation de la demande des céréales au profit du marché intérieur. L'abrogation de la LTGO a eu pour effet de réduire le prix des aliments du bétail. Par, conséquent, la consommation intérieure des céréales par le bétail, par exemple, est appelée à croître à un rythme de 2,5 p. cent.

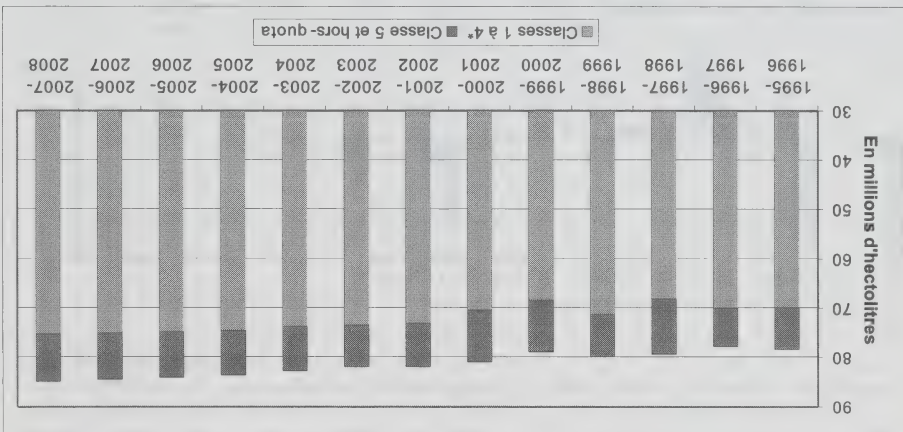
La combinaison des facteurs précédents mène aux prévisions suivantes à moyen terme pour les exportations des principales céréales : maïs (-4,7 p. cent); orge (demeure stable), avoine (7,6 p. cent) et blé (2,6 p. cent). Malgré des meilleures perspectives de croissance de la demande de l'orge de brasserie, les exportations d'orge dans leur ensemble seront stationnaires, en raison, en effet, du repli des exportations d'orge fourragère. En ce qui a trait aux produits céréaliers, ces derniers vont connaître une augmentation de la valeur de leurs exportations au-dessus de la moyenne, soit de 5 p. cent par an en raison de l'accroissement des quantités exportées de l'ordre de 4,5 p. cent. Les prix augmenteront que de 0,5 p. cent sur la période à l'étude. L'accroissement des produits céréaliers se traduira par une utilisation accrue des céréales et, par le fait même, à une disponibilité réduite de céréales pour l'exportation.

2001. Pendant la période de projection, le Canada devrait exporter en moyenne 0,4 kt de beurre comparé à 4,4 kt sur la période 1997-2000.

Cette situation se traduira par une demande soutenue pour le lait de transformation et une hausse du contingent de mise en marché à près de 46,6 millions d'hectolitres pour l'année laitière 2001-2002, soit une augmentation de 2,4 p. cent. Cette croissance se maintiendra à moyen terme si la production sous contrats privés destinée aux marchés d'exportation est maintenue, puisqu'un raffermissement des prix mondiaux des produits laitiers est attendu. En effet, certains producteurs et transformateurs ont signé des contrats qui leur permettent d'exporter des produits laitiers sans subvention ni intervention gouvernementale. Il est à noter que ce mécanisme d'exportation privé a été contesté devant l'OMC par les États-Unis et la Nouvelle-Zélande, qui ont gagné leur cause. Le Canada a décidé d'appeler de cette décision. Nous avons donc fait l'hypothèse que la décision de l'OMC sera en faveur du Canada, ce qui implique que le lait d'exportation commerciale (principalement du fromage) se poursuivra tout au long de la période à l'étude.

Quant au lait de consommation, la production totale ne devrait croître que très légèrement pendant la période de prévisions puisque la diminution anticipée de la demande de lait entier atténuera en partie la croissance prévue de la crème et du lait faible en gras. La production totale de lait (industriel et de consommation) devrait augmenter légèrement pour atteindre environ 85 millions d'hectolitres en 2007-2008.

**Graphique 26 : Production du lait au Canada**



## Valeur du commerce international des produits agroalimentaires

### Évolution générale

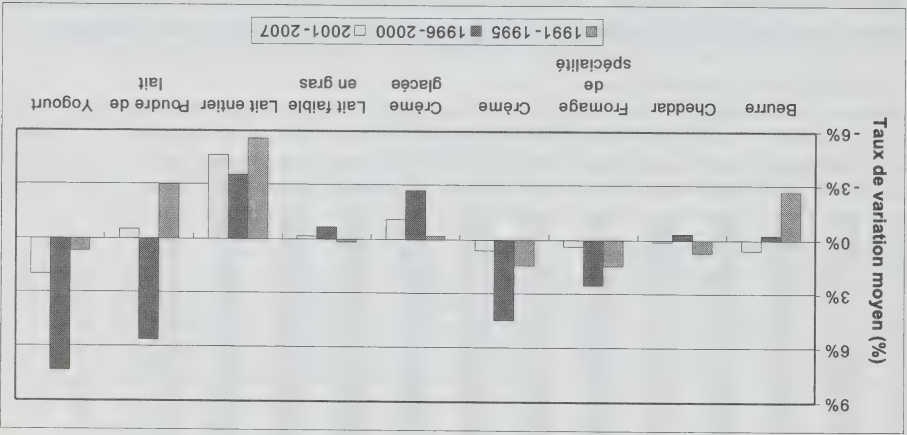
L'analyse des perspectives d'évolution du commerce international des produits agroalimentaires pour la période 2001-2007 indique qu'en général (1) les exportations connaîtront une croissance annuelle moyenne d'environ 4,3 p. cent, une progression égale à celle anticipée pour le PIB canadien en dollars courants et (2) les importations croîtront à un rythme inférieur aux exportations, soit une progression moyenne par année de 3,6 p. cent. Le niveau élevé et la croissance plus forte des exportations par rapport aux importations permettront au secteur agroalimentaire d'accroître davantage l'excédent de la



pourquoi les autorités ont maintenu le prix de soutien du beurre à un niveau stable entre 1993 et 1996 pour stimuler la demande de matière grasse. Autrement, cet effet de croisement aurait créé un surplus structurel de matière grasse, dont seulement une faible partie aurait pu être exportée. Par contre, suite à ce changement des prix relatifs, les producteurs ont réduit la teneur en gras de leur lait, produisant ainsi davantage de lait pour la même quantité de matière grasse allouée par leur contingent. Les prix relatifs ont donc un impact direct sur la composition du lait et, par conséquent, sur la production résiduelle de matière solide non grasse, cette dernière n'étant soumise à aucun contingent de production.

Étant donné l'augmentation anticipée des prix de l'alimentation animale à moyen terme, le coût de production du lait devrait également augmenter. Donc, cette augmentation du coût de production devrait faire passer le prix cible du lait industriel de 57,84 \$ l'hectolitre en 2000-2001 à 61,53 \$ l'hectolitre en 2007-2008. De plus, la subvention directe accordée aux producteurs est réduite graduellement et sera complètement éliminée à partir de l'année laitière 2002-2003. La hausse du prix de soutien au Canada fera augmenter les prix du fromage sur la période à l'étude. Toutefois, la forte demande devrait maintenir la consommation de fromage de spécialité et de à des niveaux élevés tout au long de la période à l'étude. De tous les produits laitiers, le yogourt est celui qui a connu la plus forte croissance de la consommation par habitant au cours des dernières années [Graphique 25]. Entre 1997 et 2000, la consommation par habitant de yogourt devrait se situer en moyenne autour de 5,3 kg comparativement à 4,2 kg pendant la période 1997-2000, c'est-à-dire une augmentation de 13 p. cent.

**Graphique 25 : Variation en pourcentage de la consommation de produits laitiers par habitant**



En ce qui concerne le beurre, l'augmentation de la consommation devrait se poursuivre à moyen terme en raison d'une demande accrue, provenant à la fois du secteur du détail et celui de la transformation, causée, entre autre, par la hausse prévue du prix des huiles végétales. Toutefois, la PLB, qui est un sous-produit de la production de beurre, est sujette à des quantités limites pouvant être exportées avec subvention. Donc pour éviter un trop grande production de PLB, les exportations de beurre devraient se maintenir bien en deçà de la limite permise par l'OMC qui s'établit à 3 500 tonnes à partir de 2000-

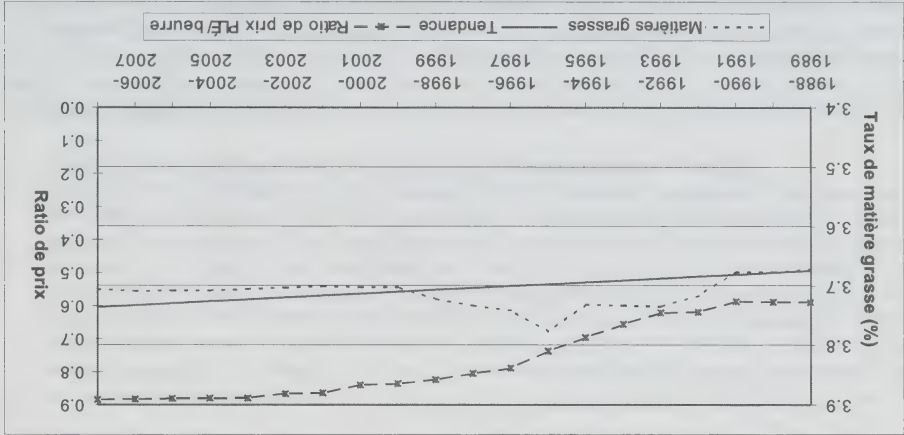


surtout pour la vente de produits laitiers pour l'alimentation animale à un prix concurrentiel avec le tourteau de soja. Selon notre scénario de référence, la quantité de PLB vendue dans cette classe sera en moyenne de 2 kt pour la période 2001-2007.

Suite à la décision de l'OMC, les gouvernements fédéral et provinciaux ont aussi déréglé pour permettre aux producteurs et aux transformateurs de développer un marché de lait d'exportation commercial (LBC). Cette production se fait sur une base volontaire à l'extérieur du contrôle gouvernemental et les transactions se font par contrats privés entre le producteur et le transformateur. Tous les produits résultant de ces contrats doivent être exportés. Cependant, les États-Unis et la Nouvelle-Zélande ont contesté cette pratique devant l'OMC qui a statué que le LBC constitue une subvention à l'exportation et devrait donc être inclus dans les limites canadiennes de subvention à l'exportation. Ces limites ont été établies lors des négociations de l'Uruguay Round et sont sujettes à des réductions respectives de 21 et 36 p. cent de la quantité exportée et de la valeur agréée de la subvention pour la période 1995/96 à 2000/01 en comparaison aux niveaux historiques. Puisque les contingents de production sont émis sur une base de matière grasse, la production de matière solide non grasse a toujours été au-delà des besoins domestiques, créant ainsi un surplus structurel. Par conséquent, les exportations antérieures de PLB ont été beaucoup plus élevées que les exportations de beurre. Donc, les limites à l'exportation de la PLB ont été fixées à des niveaux beaucoup plus élevés que celles du beurre.

Dans le présent scénario de référence, nous avons fait l'hypothèse que le Canada allait remporter l'appel lancé suivant la décision de l'OMC de juillet 2001 et par conséquent les exportations de fromages sous contrats d'exportation (LBC) se poursuivront tout au long de la période à l'étude. Cependant, dans l'éventualité que le Canada perde l'appel, les exportations canadiennes de produits laitiers devront vraisemblablement être réduites de façon importante à partir de 2002, particulièrement

Graphique 24 : Matière grasse du lait au Canada



Pendant les années 1990, suite à l'évolution des habitudes alimentaires des canadiens vers un régime plus faible en gras, il est devenu évident, qu'en l'absence d'un réalignement du ratio des prix de soutien du beurre et de la PLB, l'effet de croisement, qui aurait fait basculer le système de contingentements vers une base de matières solides non grasses, était devenu inévitable. C'est

ces facteurs devraient maintenir le prix mondial de la PLÉ au-dessus de la moyenne 1997-2000 durant toute la période à l'étude.

Un certain nombre de pays ont récemment décidé d'apporter des modifications à leur politique laitière. Il s'agissait de faire en sorte que leur secteur laitier réponde mieux aux signaux des marchés et soit ainsi plus efficace. C'est le cas en particulier de l'Australie, de l'Union européenne et du Japon. Ce dernier a décidé de remplacer son système de soutien des prix par des paiements directs, ce qui devrait augmenter l'efficacité tout au long de la filière laitière. Cependant, bien que le Japon soit un importateur net de produits laitiers, les effets de cette réforme sur les marchés internationaux devraient être très faibles en raison du maintien de niveaux élevés de protection aux frontières qui empêche la transmission des prix mondiaux.

Dans l'Union européenne, à partir de 2005, la baisse des prix de soutien du beurre, de la PLÉ et du lait (15 p. cent en 3 ans) prévue dans l'Accord de Berlin devrait entraîner à long terme une diminution de l'intervention sur les marchés des produits laitiers sous forme d'une baisse des subventions aux exportations et des stocks publics. Par contre, cette réduction ne sera toutefois pas suffisante pour permettre à l'Union européenne d'exporter des quantités importantes de produits laitiers sans subvention. Selon le scénario de référence, cela se produirait que pour la PLÉ en 2007. Pour la période de prévision, les limites aux exportations subventionnées de produits laitiers vont enregistrer leur dernière diminution en 2000-2001, tel que prévue dans l'Accord de l'Uruguay. À partir de 2002, et jusqu'en 2007, les limites affectant les exportations subventionnées devraient rester au niveau de 2001.

Àux États-Unis, le prolongement du programme de prix de soutien ne devrait guère modifier la compétitivité des États-Unis sur les marchés à l'exportation à moyen terme. En effet, les prix d'équilibre devraient, comme par le passé, se maintenir au-dessus des prix de soutien tout au long du scénario de référence.

En Australie, la réforme du secteur laitier du 1<sup>er</sup> juillet 2000 devrait avoir des impacts limités. En effet, la déréglementation a supprimé toutes les mesures qui permettaient au secteur d'obtenir des revenus plus élevés des ventes de produits laitiers sur le marché intérieur. La suppression des réglementations relatives au lait de consommation dans tous les États a réduit de manière significative les prix du lait frais tandis que l'arrêt du programme *Domestic Market Support (DMS)* a réduit les profits provenant des ventes de produits laitiers transformés sur le marché intérieur. L'impact le plus important de cette réforme s'est produit sur le prix perçu sur les ventes de lait de consommation puisqu'il était majoré à un niveau bien au-dessus du prix du lait destiné à la transformation. Par conséquent, les impacts des changements de la politique laitière australienne sur les marchés internationaux des produits laitiers dépendront fortement du niveau de la subvention croisée qui existait auparavant.

## Au Canada

L'industrie laitière canadienne a été marquée par plusieurs changements importants apportés à ses politiques domestiques et commerciale aux cours des deux dernières années. Suite à la décision de l'OMC selon laquelle le Canada exportait des produits laitiers subventionnés au-delà de ses limites permises, des modifications aux classes spéciales 5(d) et 5(e) ont été apportées. À partir d'août 2000, la classe 5(e), qui comprenait le lait hors-contingent destiné à l'exportation, a été éliminée. Désormais le lait hors-contingent devra être soit exporté en classe 5(d) à l'intérieur des limites de l'OMC, soit être écoulées sur le marché canadien dans la classe 4(m) à un prix beaucoup plus faible que le prix de la classe 5(e) que les producteurs obtenaient auparavant. Les permis de la classe 4(m) sont utilisés

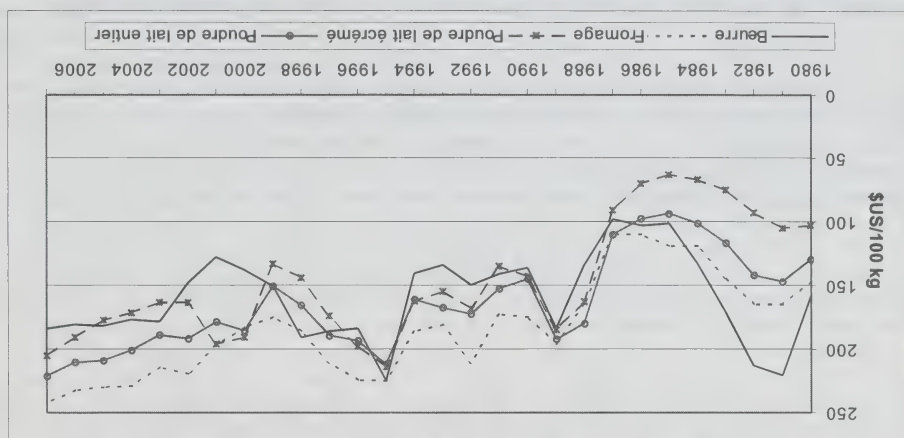
oeufs de transformation, ce qui explique la croissance modérée de la consommation de ce type d'oeufs sur la période couverte par le scénario de référence.

## Produits laitiers

### Scène internationale

Les perspectives internationales du secteur laitier sont caractérisées par le raffermissement des prix de consommation. La croissance économique devenant plus largement fondée dans les pays de l'OCDE et continuant à rebondir en Asie, en Russie et en Amérique latine aura pour conséquence de stimuler la demande de la plupart des produits laitiers et, en 2007, les prix devraient par conséquent être au-dessus de leur niveau moyen de 1997-2000 [Graphique 23]. Cependant, la demande irrégulière anticipée provenant de la Russie, qui était le plus grand importateur de beurre de la zone non OCDE avant la dévaluation du rouble en 1998, devrait avoir un impact important sur le prix mondial de ce produit à court terme. Un autre facteur important est la hausse attendue du prix des huiles végétales qui devrait contribuer à la croissance de la demande d'importation de beurre à moyen terme. Quant au fromage, la demande mondiale devrait rester forte. Dans la zone OCDE, qui consomme 80 p. cent de la production mondiale de fromage, la consommation augmente dans tous les secteurs, que se soit les ménages, la restauration hors foyer ou les produits transformés.

**Graphique 23 : Prix mondiaux des produits laitiers**

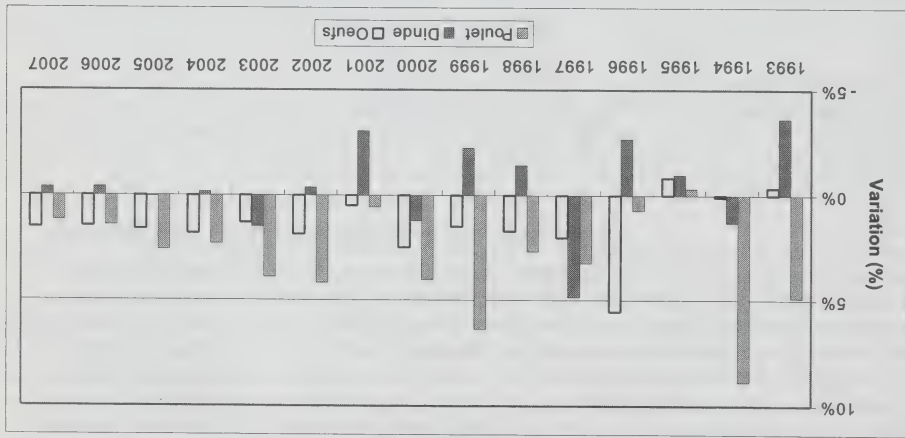


La production de poudre de lactosérum devrait augmenter en parallèle avec la production de fromage et de caséine puisque le lactosérum en est un sous-produit. En raison des pressions d'ordre environnementales qui limitent les déversements dans la nature, l'offre de lactosérum devrait augmenter et, par conséquent, garder les prix à des niveaux relativement bas, ce qui entraînera une hausse de la consommation de poudre de lactosérum. La poudre de lait écrémé (PLÉ) quant à elle devrait subir la concurrence de la poudre de lactosérum, mais l'interdiction de l'utilisation de farines animales dans l'alimentation pour bétail et la crainte qu'a suscitée la maladie de la vache folle pourraient stimuler la demande mondiale de tous les types de poudre. De plus, la demande mondiale de PLÉ devrait augmenter dans la zone non OCDE en raison d'une hausse anticipée des revenus. Tous



Au Canada, la demande de viande de volaille devrait augmenter fortement tout au long de la période à l'étude [Graphique 22]. La consommation de poulet par habitant devrait s'accroître de 5 kg en 2007 par rapport au niveau actuel. La production, quant à elle, devrait s'accroître également en raison du faible coût de l'alimentation animale et des gains de productivité. Cette production accrue devrait stimuler les exportations de poulet qui passeront de 68 kt en 2000 à plus de 92 kt en 2007. Tout au long de la période à l'étude, la consommation par habitant et les exportations de dinde devraient demeurer stable autour de 4,2 kg et 19 kt respectivement. En raison de la forte demande stimulée entre autre par le prix élevé du boeuf, les prix de la volaille devraient augmenter à court terme. À moyen terme, les prix devraient se maintenir légèrement au-dessus de la moyenne 1997-2000, suite à la hausse anticipée des coûts de l'alimentation animale.

### Graphique 22 : Croissance de la consommation de volaille



En ce qui concerne les oeufs, la production totale annuelle devrait s'accroître de 11 p. cent d'ici la fin de la période à l'étude par rapport à la moyenne de la période 1997-2000. Cette croissance est le résultat d'une forte demande anticipée provenant de l'industrie de la transformation agroalimentaire. En 1990, les oeufs de transformation représentaient environ 17 p. cent de tous les oeufs produits au Canada. En 2000, ce pourcentage a augmenté à plus de 23 p. cent et devrait s'accroître à près du tiers à la fin du scénario de référence.

Cette forte demande pour les oeufs de transformation s'explique en partie du fait que le prix des oeufs des oeufs de transformation est fortement lié au prix américain qui est sensiblement inférieur au prix canadien des oeufs de consommation. Suite à la signature de l'ALÉNA qui ne prévoit aucun tarif prohibitif sur les produits importés qui contiennent moins de 50 p. cent de produits à base d'oeufs, cette mesure a été instaurée pour permettre aux transformateurs canadiens qui utilisent des oeufs dans la fabrication de leurs produits de demeurer compétitifs avec les transformateurs américains. Les pertes encourues par les producteurs lors de la vente d'oeufs de transformation sont compensées par un prélèvement qui est compris dans le coût de production et, conséquemment, dans le prix des oeufs de consommation. Ce prélèvement sur les oeufs de transformation devrait s'accroître de façon marquée au cours de la période à l'étude en raison du fait que la part des oeufs de transformation dans la consommation totale augmente. Donc, le prix des oeufs de consommation devrait être sensiblement supérieur à celui des



Schneider a annoncé son intention de tripler la capacité de son abattoir de Winnipeg âgé de deux ans seulement, la faisant passer de 30 000 à 90 000 têtes par semaine d'ici 2003. Par conséquent, les exportations de porcs d'abattage devaient chuter de 25 p. cent en 2003, comparativement au niveau record atteint en 1998. À moyen terme, les exportations de porcs d'abattage atteindront en moyenne 2,3 million de têtes et celles de porcelets sevrés seront en moyenne près de 2,2 millions de têtes.

Par suite de l'augmentation de la capacité d'abattage, et donc, de la production porcine, les exportations canadiennes de porc augmenteront pendant la période à l'étude, passant de 655 000 tonnes en 2000 à 895 000 tonnes en 2007. Plus de 70 p. cent de la production porcine supplémentaire entre 2000 et 2007 sera exportée.

Dans l'ensemble, la production canadienne de porc à la ferme à la fin de la période à l'étude devrait être de 57 p. cent supérieure au niveau observé en 1995, avant l'élimination de la subvention au transport du grain de l'Ouest [Encadré 2, Graphique 20]. Les exportations canadiennes pour ce groupe de produits, quant à elles, devraient être d'environ 141 p. cent supérieures au niveau relevé en 1995 lors de l'abolition de la subvention au transport du grain de l'Ouest [Graphique 21].

## Volaille et oeufs

### Scène internationale

Aux États-Unis, la forte demande intérieure de viande de volaille, stimulée entre autre par les prix élevés du bœuf à court terme, pousse les producteurs à augmenter leur production, ce qui fait également augmenter les disponibilités à l'exportation des morceaux qui sont moins demandés sur le marché intérieur comme la viande brune. Les exportations américaines de volaille devraient donc s'accroître au rythme de 2 p. cent par an en moyenne sur la période de projection. Selon le USDA, les États-Unis se classaient au premier rang des exportateurs mondiaux de volaille en 1999 avec près du tiers des volumes exportés, soit 2,6 million de tonnes. Cependant, les exportations américaines sont très dépendantes de marchés volatiles tel que la Russie et la République de Lettonie. Les perspectives à moyen terme sont très incertaines comme en témoigne la décision du gouvernement russe de modifier les droits de douane à l'importation de viande de volaille et d'ajouter des contraintes supplémentaires en termes de procédures d'importation.

Dans l'EU, qui se classait au deuxième rang des exportateurs mondiaux en 1999 (excluant le commerce intracommunautaire) juste devant le Brésil, les perspectives de croissance des exportations de viande de volaille restent modérées. En effet, des pays ayant des coûts de production plus faibles, à savoir les États-Unis, la Thaïlande, la Chine et surtout le Brésil dont les exportations sont passées de 300 à 800 kt entre 1990 et 1999, offrent une forte concurrence. De plus, le renforcement probable des réglementations en matière de bien-être des poulets de chair dans certains pays membre de l'UE pourrait faire augmenter davantage les coûts de production. Par ailleurs, la crise financière russe a apporté des facteurs d'incertitudes considérables quant au potentiel d'importations de ce pays. Étant donné tous ces facteurs, il est probable qu'à l'avenir la croissance des exportations de volaille dans l'Union européenne s'effectue davantage par l'augmentation de la valeur ajoutée des produits transformés que par l'augmentation des volumes transformés.

## Encadré 2 : Expansion de l'élevage au Canada

Il existe plusieurs facteurs ayant contribué à l'expansion de l'industrie de l'élevage au Canada. Parmi ceux-ci, on compte :

- Dans l'Ouest canadien, l'abolition de la Loi sur le transport du grain de l'Ouest (LTGO) qui subventionnait les exportations de grains des Prairies, a eu un effet positif sur l'industrie canadienne de l'élevage. L'abolition de la LTGO en 1995 a provoqué une hausse significative des taux maximaux de transport pour le grain, qui, pour un point de départ au milieu des Prairies (976-1000 milles de Vancouver), ont plus que doublé de 14,72\$/tonne à 30,63\$/tonne.
- La dévaluation du dollar canadien par rapport au dollar américain de 0,73\$/US en 1995 à 0,67\$/US en 2000 a amélioré la compétitivité des exportations canadiennes de viandes sur les marchés internationaux.
- Dans le but d'améliorer l'efficacité de la production et tirer profit de la conjoncture sur les marchés de nouvelles et plus grandes fermes ainsi que d'usines à la fine pointe de la technologie bénéficiant d'une capacité de production accrue.
- Des ententes internationales, régionales et bilatérales sur les échanges ont libéralisé les marchés de la viande au Mexique, au Japon et en Corée du Sud au cours des douze dernières années. Elles ont contribué à la forte hausse des importations de viandes de ces trois pays.
- Plusieurs pays qui concurrençaient le Canada sur les marchés internationaux ont subi des revers importants suite à des épidémies de fièvre aphteuse [voir page 30-32].

En 2000, la production domestique de porc et de bovins en équivalent viande était d'environ 26 p. cent supérieure au niveau observé en 1995, au moment où la LTGO fut abolie. Selon le scénario de référence, cette tendance se poursuivra et la production en 2007 sera 63 p. cent supérieure au niveau observé en 1995.

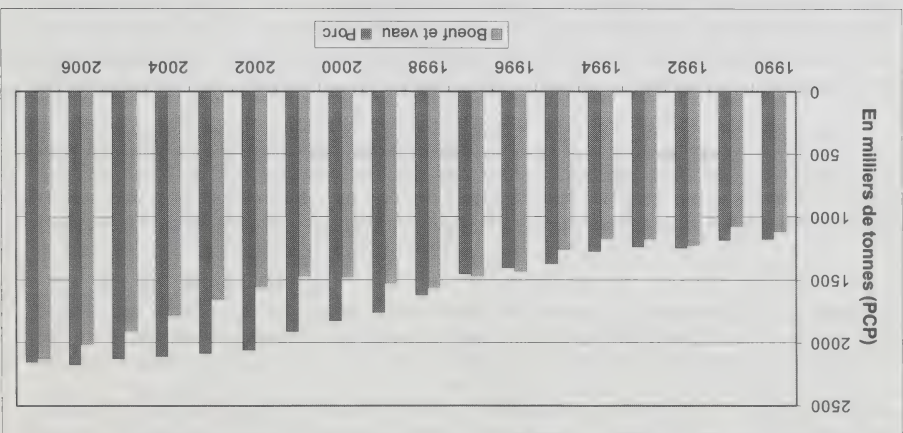
## Porc

Selon le cycle nord-américain des prix des porcs, des prix élevés au Canada devraient survenir en 2000-2001 et en 2004 et des prix faibles, en 2003, 2006 et 2007. Les années 2000 et 2001 sont les années les plus profitables depuis 1993, conséquemment aux prix élevés du porc et aux prix faibles des céréales fourragères (particulièrement dans la première moitié de 2001), et ce, après les conditions très difficiles des deux années précédentes. De plus, la diminution des prix du porc entre 2001 et 2003 devrait être relativement modeste comparativement à celle vécue en 1998, puisque la reconstruction du cheptel porcin aux États-Unis s'effectue à un rythme modeste. Par conséquent, on ne s'attend pas à un effondrement des prix du porc en 2002.

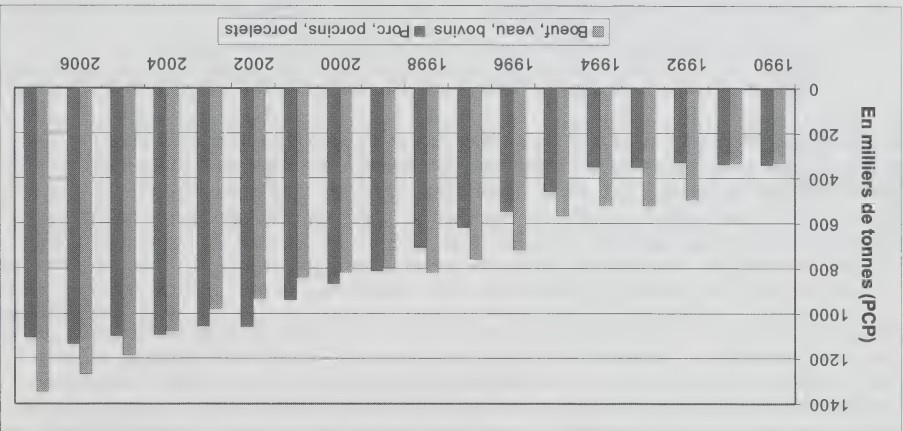
Les préoccupations croissantes pour l'environnement et un marché serré pour l'orge fourragère devraient ralentir l'expansion de la production porcine dans l'Ouest du Canada à la fin de la période du scénario de référence. Les ventes de porcs dans l'Ouest du pays continueront à augmenter jusqu'à atteindre 11,3 millions de têtes en 2004, pour ensuite décroître de façon modérée. En 2004, les ventes seront de 65 p. cent supérieures à celles de 1995 lorsque la subvention au transport du grain a été abolie. Comme c'est le cas normalement, les ventes de porcs dans l'Est du Canada devraient demeurer plus stables que celles de l'Ouest du pays pendant la période du scénario de référence, et elles oscilleront entre 13 et 13,9 millions de têtes.

En l'absence de toute grève ou lock-out dans ce secteur de l'industrie canadienne, les abattements de porcs devraient augmenter sur la période à l'étude. Par exemple, l'abattoir Brandon de *Maple Leaf Food* approche de sa capacité annuelle d'abattement de 2,3 millions de têtes. De plus, à la fin de 1999,

Graphique 20 : Production à la ferme de bovins et de porcs au Canada



Graphique 21 : Exportations de viande rouge au Canada





Après avoir atteint un sommet en 1996, le cheptel bovin canadien a régressé de façon soutenue au cours des dernières années, à l'exception d'une légère hausse en 2000. Il devrait toutefois augmenter dès le début de la période à l'étude et maintenir cette augmentation jusqu'en 2006, date à laquelle on prévoit le prochain sommet du cycle. À la suite du mouvement dans le cheptel bovin, les ventes de bovins ont reculées de 8,5 p. cent entre 1998 et 2000. De plus, elles continueront à diminuer en 2001, car les producteurs conservent les femelles pour la reproduction plutôt que l'abattage. Pendant la période des perspectives, les ventes augmenteront rapidement à compter de 2003 pour atteindre près de 5,5 millions de têtes d'ici 2007.

La plus forte augmentation des ventes de bovins comparativement à celle des abattages contribue à la hausse des exportations nettes de bovins d'abattage tout au long de la période à l'étude. Les exportations nettes devraient augmenter de 118,1 p. cent entre 2000 et 2007, passant de 0,8 millions de têtes à 1,65 millions de têtes durant cette période.

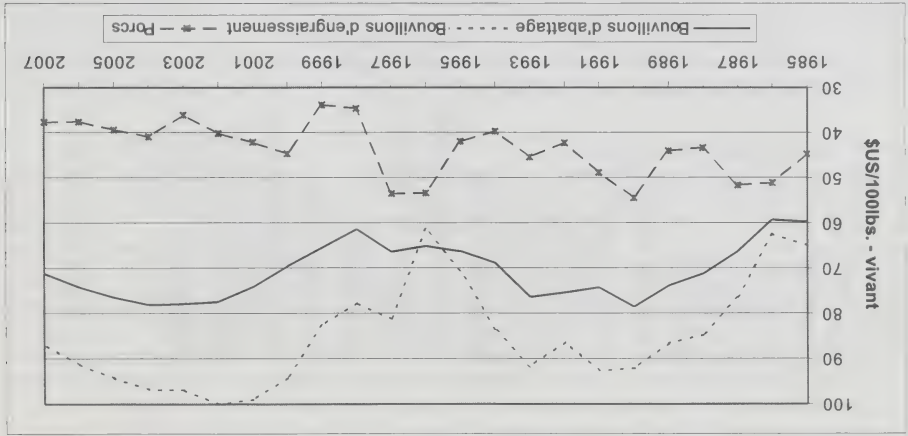
La reconstitution du cheptel bovin national fait en sorte que le Canada sera un importateur net de bovins d'engraissement jusqu'en 2005. Cette situation est rendue possible grâce au Projet des bovins du Nord-Ouest qui facilite les importations de bovins d'engraissement des États-Unis. Alors que le Canada se rapprochera du sommet du cycle des bovins, les exportations nettes canadiennes de bovins d'engraissement redeviendront positives au cours des deux dernières années de la période à l'étude.

En réponse au cycle des prix des bovins, les abattages de bovins diminueront de 6,7 p. cent entre 2000 et 2003 pour ensuite s'accroître jusqu'à la fin de la période à l'étude. Les abattoirs canadiens atteindront un débit de 3,8 millions de têtes par an en 2007. Plus de 70 p. cent de la production supplémentaire de boeuf (258 000 tonnes) entre 2000 et 2007 devraient être exportée. Les exportations de boeuf devraient faire un bond de 36 p. cent, passant de 513 000 tonnes en 2000 à 701 000 tonnes en 2007.

Dans l'ensemble, les perspectives indiquent que d'ici 2007, la production de bovins et de veau dans les fermes canadiennes (en équivalent viande) sera de 70 p. cent supérieure au niveau observé en 1995, avant l'élimination de la subvention au transport du grain de l'Ouest [Encadré 2; Graphique 20]. Les exportations canadiennes de l'industrie bovine, quant à elles, seront de 64 p. cent supérieures au niveau élevé observé en 2000 et de 137 p. cent supérieures au niveau constaté en 1995 [Graphique 21].



Graphique 19 : Prix du bétail aux États-Unis



Les prix des bovins d'engraissement atteindront des niveaux inégaux en 2001 en raison de la forte demande causée par les prix élevés des bovins d'abattage et les prix faibles de l'alimentation du bétail. Les producteurs de bovins d'engraissement devraient profiter de prix très avantageux au cours des quatre prochaines années. Ils connaîtront par après une baisse importante de prix suite à la baisse attendue du prix des bovins d'abattage et à la hausse prévue des prix de l'alimentation du bétail.

Les creux du cycle nord-américain des prix des porcs surviendront en 1999, 2003 et 2006 et les sommets, en 2000-2001 et 2004. À moyen terme, des changements structurels dans la production en Amérique du Nord vont maintenir les prix à des niveaux relativement faibles par rapport aux prix des aliments du bétail.

## Au Canada

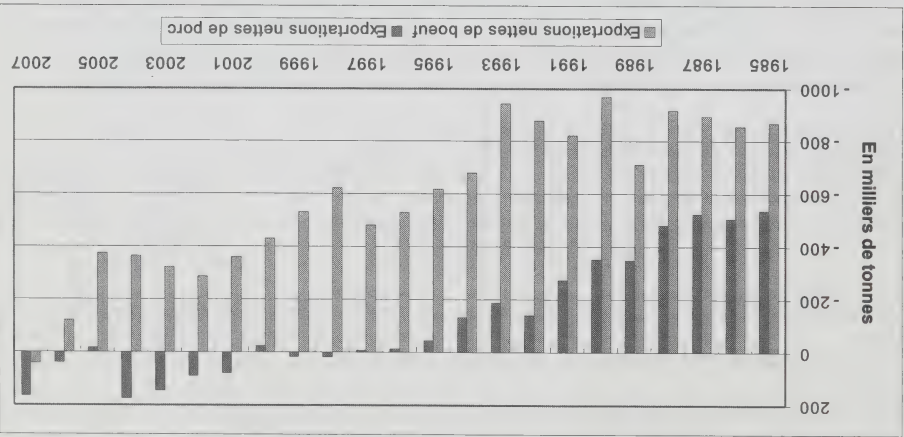
### Principales hypothèses

- On prévoit qu'il n'y aura pas de droit compensateur ou "antidumping" sur les exportations canadiennes de bovins et de porc pendant la période du scénario de référence.
- La formule des prix de soutien prévue par le programme de stabilisation des prix des porcs du Québec ne sera pas modifiée, et le programme demeurera sain sur le plan actuariel.
- Dans l'industrie de l'abattage du Canada et des États-Unis, les salaires seront stables en termes réels.

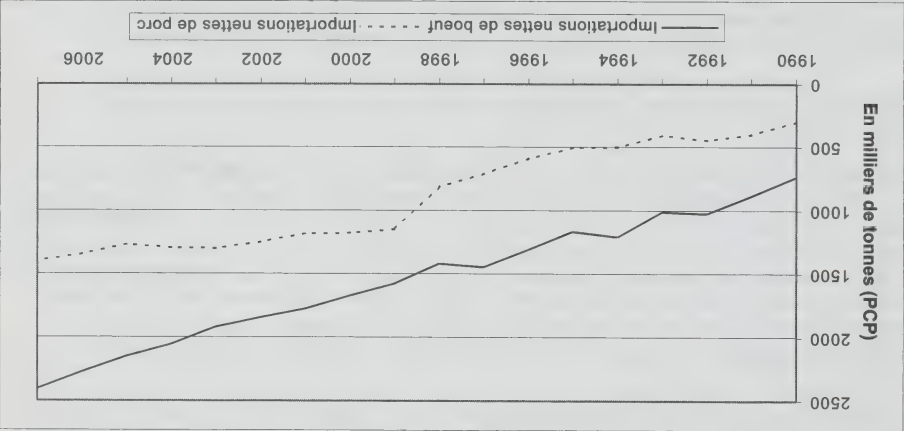
### Boeuf

Selon le cycle nord-américain des prix des bovins, les prix canadiens des bovins d'engraissement demeureront élevés entre 2000 et 2005, mais diminueront par la suite en raison de la hausse du prix des aliments du bétail et de la réduction du prix des bovins d'abattage. Les prix des bovins d'abattage demeureront également élevés entre 2000 et 2005 pour diminuer après cette période, et ce, jusqu'en 2007.

Graphique 17 : L'industrie américaine des viandes rouges



Graphique 18 : Expansion des marchés d'importation des viandes (y compris les animaux vivants)



Malgré ces développements, les cycles nord-américains des prix du boeuf et du porc se poursuivront au cours de la période à l'étude. Les prix de bovins d'abattage aux États-Unis seront relativement élevés en 2001 et continueront à grimper jusqu'en 2004, année du sommet du présent cycle. Ils seront à ce moment 27 p. cent supérieur au faible niveau observé en 1998. Ils redescendront pour atteindre 71,2 dollars américains le 100 livres poids vif en 2007, soit environ 10 p. cent moins que le sommet de 2004 [Graphique 19].

de marchés, les prix du boeuf dans le pays du Mercosur ont rapidement baissé, particulièrement au Brésil réduisant ainsi l'allocation des sols en faveur de l'élevage au profit des grandes cultures.

L'UE est au prise avec une crise double. La deuxième crise de la vache folle a énormément perturbé la demande de viande et conduit à une perte de plusieurs marchés à l'exportation. Mais cela ne devrait pas sensiblement favoriser les producteurs bovins du Canada puisque l'UE ne pouvait déjà pas exporter de la viande bovine avec subvention sur les marchés du Pacifique en raison de l'entente d'Andrèessen. Le Canada sera par contre favorisé de façon indirecte. Premièrement, par la hausse de la demande de viande alternative, comme le porc dans l'UE, qui provoquera une hausse de prix, ce qui incitera le Danemark à exporter une plus grande part de sa production vers ses voisins plutôt que vers le Japon. Le Canada sera également favorisé du fait que la concurrence sera plus faible sur les marchés asiatiques de la viande bovine puisque l'Australie a redirigé une partie de ses exportations de viande bovine vers des anciens clients de l'UE.

Ayant déjà perdu des marchés à l'exportation de viande bovine en raison de l'ESB, l'UE s'exposait à perdre ses marchés d'exportation de viande porcine avec la fièvre aphteuse. Le Japon a suspendu les importations de viande porcine en provenance du Danemark pendant environ un mois en 2001. Le Canada et les États-Unis ont imposé un embargo contre tous les pays de l'UE au début de l'épidémie de fièvre aphteuse. Depuis, des pays exportateurs importants comme le Danemark ont eu de nouveau accès aux marchés nord-américains. Toutes ces mesures ont eu des effets bénéfiques à court terme sur la rentabilité des producteurs de bovins et de porcs au Canada. À plus long terme, toutes ces crises ont contribué à préserver ou même à augmenter la segmentation des marchés mondiaux de la viande. Ceci est favorable au Canada puisqu'il exporte sur les marchés les plus lucratifs.

Ces marchés lucratifs se retrouvent en Asie et dans une moindre mesure au Mexique. Le Japon, la Corée du Sud, le Taïpeh chinois et le Mexique ont connu une croissance phénoménale de leurs importations nettes (importations moins exportations) de viandes rouges au cours des douze dernières années. En ce qui a trait à la viande bovine, elles sont passées d'environ 650 000 tonnes<sup>3</sup> en 1990 à 1,6 million de tonnes en 2000 et devraient atteindre 2,3 million de tonnes d'ici 2007 [Graphique 18]. Les importations nettes de viande porcine de ces mêmes pays sont passées de 300 000 tonnes à 1,2 million de tonnes en 2000 et devraient atteindre 1,4 million de tonnes d'ici 2007 [Graphique 18]. Selon le scénario de référence, le Canada et les États-Unis seront les deux pays qui profiteront le plus de l'ouverture de ces marchés. La balance commerciale des États-Unis en viande rouge (incluant les animaux en équivalent poids carcasse parée) deviendrait positive en 2007 pour la première fois depuis très longtemps, atteignant 200 000 tonnes contre un déficit de 1,3 million de tonnes en 1990. Quant au Canada, la balance commerciale passerait de 465 000 tonnes en 1990 à 2,1 million de tonnes en 2007.

<sup>3</sup> Toutes les quantités mentionnées dans le texte sont en poids carcasse parée et comprennent les animaux en équivalent poids carcasse parée.

Trois options s'offrent aux pays de la première zone quand des cas de fièvre aphteuse sont déclarés. La première option consiste à ne rien faire. Cette option est rarement retenue puisque même pour un pays qui n'exporte pas de viande fraîche, réfrigérée ou congelée, les pertes économiques dues à la diminution de la production de viande peuvent devenir importantes si l'épidémie se répand sur une grande partie du territoire. Pour un pays qui n'exporte pas (ou exporte peu) de viande fraîche, réfrigérée ou congelée, la vaccination peut constituer un choix plus économique que l'abattage sanitaire systématique des animaux infectés et ayant été en contact avec des animaux infectés. Selon les règles de l'O.I.E., un pays qui décide de vacciner pour arrêter la propagation de la maladie devra attendre 12 mois après la dernière vaccination avant d'être classé à nouveau dans la première zone si aucun cas n'a été déclaré pendant cette période. Donc, pour un pays qui n'exporte pas, il est plus économique de minimiser les pertes de production. Les pays qui exportent une forte proportion de leur production de viande préféreront habituellement la troisième option qui consiste en une forte proportion de leur système des animaux infectés et ayant été en contact avec des animaux infectés puisque dans ce cas le délai avant d'être reclassifié dans la première zone n'est que de trois mois après le dernier cas.

### Scène internationale : Perspectives à moyen terme

Pour combattre l'épidémie de fièvre aphteuse, le gouvernement coréen a entrepris l'abattage sanitaire des bêtes infectées et a fait procéder à une campagne de vaccination qui a pris fin en juillet 2000. Puisqu'à ce jour la Corée n'a pas eu de nouveaux cas, ce pays devrait avoir réintégré la première zone telle que définie par l'O.I.E à l'été 2001. Une fois cette étape franchie, le gouvernement coréen devra renégocier un accès aux marchés japonais. Une fois cette autre étape franchie, les exportateurs coréens devront récupérer les clients perdus au profit des autres pays exportateurs sur le marché japonais soit le Canada, les États-Unis et le Danemark. C'est pourquoi nous avons émis l'hypothèse que les exportations coréennes de viande porcine n'atteindront pas des niveaux significatifs avant 2003. Puisque la Corée est à la fois importateur et exportateur de viande porcine, l'impact sur les marchés intérieurs et internationaux n'a pas été aussi important que lors de l'épidémie au Taïpeh chinois. Selon 15 p. cent du prix intérieur coréen, ce qui aurait entraîné une diminution des importations d'environ 5 000 tonnes. L'effet net pour les autres exportateurs sur ces marchés ne sera donc pas exactement égal au montant des exportations coréennes vers le Japon.

Historiquement, on n'a signalé aucune pénétration importante de l'Uruguay et de l'Argentine sur le marché du bœuf du Pacifique exempt de la fièvre aphteuse mais cela était en train de changer avant les épidémies signalées en 2001. Ces deux pays, qui avaient le statut de pays exempts de la fièvre aphteuse, sont maintenant aux prises avec une épidémie importante. C'est pourquoi il est encore réaliste d'émettre l'hypothèse qu'ils ne réussiront pas à percer les marchés lucratifs de l'Asie, en particulier à court terme. En plus de ne pas avoir accès à ces nouveaux marchés, l'Argentine et l'Uruguay ont perdu les marchés lucratifs (obtenus par l'entremise de contingents tarifaires) du Canada, des États-Unis et de l'UE. Compte tenu qu'ils ont décidé de vacciner, le retour à la situation d'avant la crise pourrait être relativement long. C'est pourquoi nous avons émis l'hypothèse que leurs exportations de viande fraîche, réfrigérée ou congelée vers le Canada, les États-Unis et l'UE ne reprendront pas avant 2003.

Le marché de la viande bovine du Mercosur a également été perturbé par la perte du marché de l'UE par les États du sud du Brésil. Grâce au principe de régionalisation de l'Uruguay Round Agreement on Agriculture (URAA), ces États du sud du Brésil avaient réussi à percer le marché communautaire. Mais l'épidémie de fièvre aphteuse dans les pays voisins s'est répandue au Rio Grande Do Sul. L'UE a rapidement suspendu les importations en provenance du Brésil. En raison de ces nombreuses pertes



confiance des consommateurs. Tout ce qui concerne l'innocuité des aliments affectent la demande des consommateurs du pays concerné (et parfois d'autres) puisque ce genre d'information fait rapidement le tour de la planète) et peut également entraîner la perte des marchés d'exportation. Les conséquences économiques dépendront de la structure de marché, de la gravité de la crise et de la réaction des partenaires commerciaux du pays touché.

La fièvre aphteuse est différente : en principe, elle ne devrait pas avoir d'effet sur la demande des consommateurs puisqu'elle ne présente pas de risques pour les humains. Mais elle présente beaucoup de risques pour les animaux à sabots fendus (bovins, ovins, caprins et porcs) puisque cette maladie est extrêmement contagieuse. Elle se caractérise par la formation d'aphes sur la bouche (réduisant l'appétit des animaux) et les pieds. Elle est causée par un virus qui peut se retrouver dans le sang, la salive et le lait des animaux. Ce virus se propage de différentes façons, à savoir les hommes, les insectes, la plupart des produits à base de viande, les déjections, les aliments, l'eau ou le sol. Compte tenu de la forte contagiosité de cette maladie, les animaux infectés dans un pays sont généralement détruits et les autres pays mettent un embargo aux importations d'animaux vivants, de viande fraîche, réfrigérée ou congelée en provenance des pays infectés. Seules les viandes cuites en conserve, fumées, salées ou séchées sont susceptibles d'être importées puisque ces méthodes de transformation tuent le virus. De plus, en raison de la contagion possible entre les différents types d'animaux à sabots fendus, quand la fièvre aphteuse apparaît dans un pays chez un de ces types d'animaux, ce sont les exportations de viande des quatre types d'animaux qui sont affectées.

La segmentation des marchés mondiaux des viandes est le résultat direct des barrières commerciales utilisées par les pays pour empêcher l'infection de leurs troupeaux par la fièvre aphteuse. L'O.I.E. définit trois types de zones<sup>4</sup> vis-à-vis de la fièvre aphteuse :

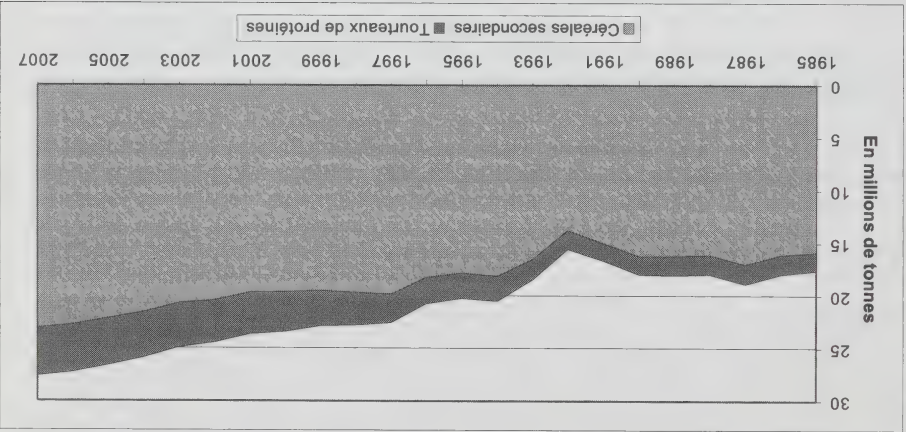
- Les zones indemnes de fièvre aphteuse où n'est pas pratiquée la vaccination. Ces zones doivent pouvoir attester de l'absence de foyer de fièvre aphteuse et de toute vaccination contre cette maladie depuis 12 mois au moins.
- Les zones indemnes de fièvre aphteuse où est pratiquée la vaccination. Ces zones doivent attester de l'absence de foyer de fièvre aphteuse au cours des deux dernières années après le début de la vaccination.
- Les zones infectées par la maladie.

La segmentation des marchés s'est créée parce que les pays de la première zone refusent d'importer des animaux et de la viande fraîche, réfrigérée ou congelée en provenance des pays appartenant aux deux autres zones. Puisque la majorité des pays de l'OCDE (les pays les plus riches) font habituellement parties de cette première zone, les prix des viandes bovines et porcines sont plus élevés dans ces marchés que dans ceux des deux autres zones. C'est pourquoi une épidémie de fièvre aphteuse peut avoir des conséquences économiques désastreuses lorsqu'un pays exporte une forte proportion de sa production de viande vers les pays de la première zone comme c'était le cas du Taïpeh chinois. Ce pays qui exportait plus de viande porcine que le Canada (si on exclue les animaux vivants) avant la crise affiche maintenant une balance commerciale déficitaire en viande porcine, et cela devrait se poursuivre au cours des prochaines années.

<sup>4</sup> Ces zones peuvent correspondre à des pays entiers ou à des régions seulement de ces pays. Dans ce dernier cas, des zones de surveillance, des zones tampons ou des barrières physiques ou géographiques doivent séparer les différents types de zones.

du volume de tourteau qui entrera dans les rations des aliments du bétail. La forte croissance de la production de pois secs favorisera son utilisation dans les rations des aliments du bétail dans l'Ouest du Canada. L'augmentation de l'élevage de bétail se traduira par une utilisation accrue de l'orge fourragère d'environ 2,25 millions de tonnes pour atteindre 12,34 millions de tonnes en 2007-2008 [Graphique 16]. La consommation de maïs par les animaux, qui a dépassé 7 millions de tonnes, connaîtra également une croissance rapide de l'ordre de 1,7 p. cent par année en moyenne sur la période à l'étude.

Graphique 16 : Consommation d'aliments pour animaux au Canada



## Viandes rouges

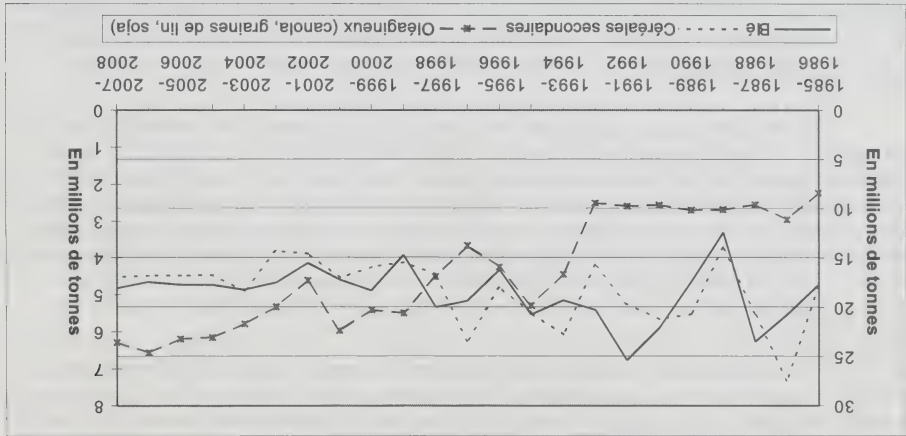
### Scène internationale : D'une crise à l'autre

Les marchés internationaux de la viande ont été perturbés par une succession de crises d'ordre sanitaire ou d'innocuité des aliments et de l'eau au cours des cinq dernières années. Il y a tout d'abord eu la première crise de la vache folle (ou encéphalite spongiforme bovine (ESB)) dans l'UE en 1996. La fièvre aphteuse a ensuite atteint le Taïpeh chinois l'année suivante et a réduit à néant les exportations de porc de ce pays. L'UE a eu droit à une autre crise en 1999 avec de la dioxine dans le poulet. En 2000, la fièvre aphteuse est apparue en Corée et au Japon. À l'automne 2000, l'UE a été confrontée à une deuxième crise de la vache folle, plus sérieuse cette fois puisqu'elle ne se limitait plus qu'au Royaume-Uni. Les crises se sont poursuivies en 2001 avec une épidémie de fièvre aphteuse à grande échelle au Royaume-Uni accompagnée de quelques foyers chez certains autres pays membres de l'UE. L'Uruguay, qui avait obtenu récemment le statut de pays exempt de fièvre aphteuse de l'Office international des épizooties (OIE), est actuellement confronté à une épidémie importante qui mettra probablement temporairement un terme aux négociations en vue d'un accès aux marchés japonais et coréens. L'Argentine, qui venait tout juste d'obtenir le même statut, s'est retrouvée avec une épidémie importante de fièvre aphteuse. À tout cela s'est ajouté des crises graves reliées à la bactérie E.coli dont la tragédie de Walkerton au Canada.

À fin de bien comprendre les conséquences économiques de ces crises il est préférable de distinguer celles qui, en plus de perturber les relations commerciales entre les pays, affectent la demande et la

volume) du Canada en produits de boulangerie et de pâtisserie, qui était devenue positive pour la première fois en 1999, devrait continuer de s'accroître à moyen terme. Les exportations de blé ne dépasseront pas 18,25 millions de tonnes au cours des prochaines années, soit environ 7 millions de tonnes de moins que le sommet historique atteint il y a une décennie [Graphique 15].

Graphique 15 : Principales récoltes exportées au Canada



La superficie affectée à la culture des céréales secondaires n'atteindra pas les hauts niveaux enregistrés au cours des années 1980. Les prix relatifs favoriseront la culture des oléagineux à moyen terme. Une faible croissance des superficies est tout de même attendue et, associée à une hausse des rendements, elle permettra une augmentation de la production à 29,5 million de tonnes en 2007-2008. La consommation accrue de céréales secondaires pour l'alimentation du bétail et les usages industriels limitera le volume de céréales secondaires disponible pour l'exportation [Graphique 15]. Cette situation est principalement conséquence d'une baisse récurrente des exportations d'orge fourragère. La forte croissance de la production de bétail et de la demande d'orge fourragère dans les prairies canadiennes, associée à des prix internationaux relativement faibles en raison des surplus américains de maïs, poussera inévitablement cette région du Canada vers un déficit commercial des deux principales céréales fourragères (maïs et orge) à la fin de la période à l'étude.

La superficie affectée à la culture de canola, qui est très faible en 2001/2002, connaîtra la plus forte croissance mais ne retournera pas au niveau record enregistré en 1999-2000. La production d'oléagineux atteindra un creux de 8,12 millions de tonnes en 2001-2002. En raison de la forte diminution du prix de l'huile, les marges de trituration du canola ont fortement diminué en 2000-2001 et devaient baisser à nouveau en 2001-2002 en raison de la forte hausse du prix du canola. Par conséquent, on s'attend à une réduction relativement importante des triturations en 2001-2002. La hausse attendue du prix des huiles à moyen terme permettra un retour des quantités trituées à des niveaux similaires à ceux des années 1990. Ce niveau de trituration permettra de maintenir les exportations à des niveaux relativement élevés à l'exception de 2001-2002 [Graphique 15].

Pour ce qui est de toutes les principales céréales, l'augmentation du cheptel se traduit par une augmentation des besoins intérieurs d'aliments du bétail qui aboutit en définitive à une stagnation des exportations de céréales en vrac. Sur le plan de la composition des aliments du bétail, on s'attend à ce que le niveau relativement faible des prix du tourteau de protéines aboutisse à une hausse significative



superficielles cultivées sont fort différents de ceux des superficies ensemencées, comme en font foi les récents chiffres publiés par Statistique Canada (0,1, 0,3 et –14 p. cent respectivement pour le blé, les céréales secondaires et les oléagineux). Au cours de la période à l'étude, les plus fortes hausses des prix toucheront le canola ce qui provoquera une augmentation des superficies affectées à cette culture particulièrement à la fin de la période analysée. À court terme, en raison de la hausse de prix en 2001-2002 causée par la sécheresse au Canada, la superficie vouée à la culture du blé dur, du canola et de l'orge devrait augmenter par rapport aux plantations en 2000-2001 et celle du blé tendre devrait diminuer. Ce phénomène est contraire à ce qui se passe sur la scène mondiale et s'explique par l'évolution différente des prix relatifs pour les raisons mentionnées auparavant.

La superficie vouée aux cultures spéciales ne devrait pas poursuivre sa forte tendance à la hausse à court terme en raison de la forte hausse du prix du canola, du blé dur et de l'orge. La superficie affectée à la culture de cinq des principales cultures spéciales dans l'Ouest du Canada, soit les pois, les lentilles, les graines de moutarde, les graines d'apiste des Canaries et les graines de tournesol, devrait demeurer inférieure au niveau record atteint cette année et ce, au cours des trois prochaines années. À moyen terme, on s'attend à ce que la hausse des prix des céréales et des oléagineux ait un effet limité sur la croissance de la production des cultures spéciales. La superficie vouée aux cultures spéciales devrait augmenter pour atteindre 3,24 millions d'hectares en 2007-2008 [Graphique 15].

À moyen terme, la superficie totale ensemencée de fourrage devrait retrouver un niveau légèrement supérieur à la moyenne enregistrée entre les campagnes 1996-1997 à 1999-2000 (6,52 millions d'hectares). Dans l'Ouest du Canada, le recul de la superficie ensemencée de fourrage observé en 1996-1997 et en 1997-1998 a cessé et cette superficie a augmenté en parallèle avec le prix des bovins d'engraissement pour atteindre 4,83 million d'hectares en 2000-2001. Compte tenu de la croissance attendue des inventaires de bovins dans l'Ouest canadien, cette superficie devrait se maintenir autour de 5 million d'hectares à compter de 2003-2004. Dans l'Est du Canada, la superficie ensemencée de fourrage a poursuivi sa tendance à la baisse. Au cours de la campagne 2001-2002, les données préliminaires d'ensemencement de maïs et de soja permettent d'entrevoir un autre recul de la superficie ensemencée de fourrage. Elle devrait cependant se stabiliser au cours des années subséquentes en raison de la croissance du cheptel bovin.

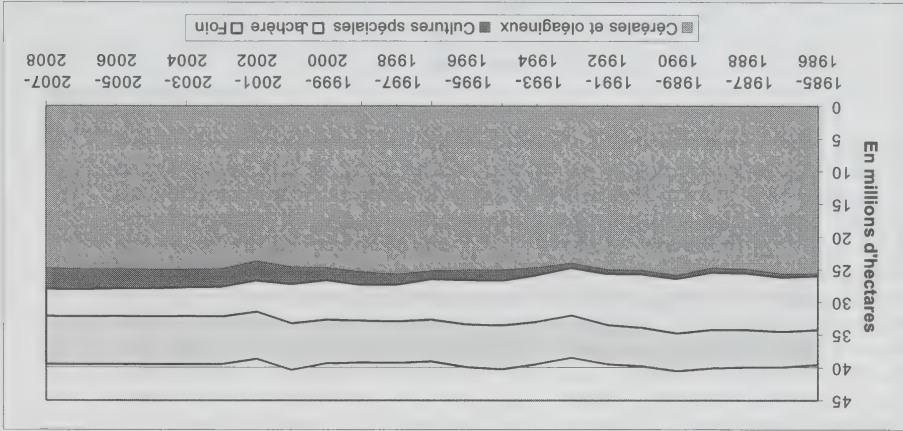
La diminution presque ininterrompue de la superficie laissée en jachère dans l'Ouest du Canada a permis l'agrandissement de la superficie que l'on peut affecter aux cultures. Depuis 1980, la superficie en jachère est passée de 10,5 millions d'hectares à un plancher de 5,4 millions d'hectares en 1998-1999. La campagne 1999-2000 a été compromise par des conditions météorologiques très humides qui ont entraîné une hausse de la superficie en jachère, qui a atteint 6,1 millions d'hectares. À moyen terme, la superficie en jachère devrait poursuivre sa tendance à la baisse. En 2001-2002, la superficie en jachère devrait être de l'ordre de 4,7 millions d'hectares et, si l'on se base sur une diminution moyenne de 1,6 p. cent par an, la superficie en jachère devrait diminuer à 4,2 millions d'hectares d'ici 2007-2008. La baisse du taux de diminution de jachère à moins de 2 p. cent par an dépend de la relative stabilité des prix réels des céréales et de l'adaptabilité plus limitée du reste de la superficie en jachère à d'autres cultures.

### *Production, exportations et utilisation*

Compte tenu de l'évolution attendue des prix relatifs, la production de blé au Canada ne retournera pas aux sommets historiques enregistrés au début des années 1990. Elle se maintiendra entre 26 et 27 millions de tonnes. La hausse de la consommation du blé destinée à l'alimentation humaine et animale entraînera une baisse du volume de blé susceptible d'être exporté. Cette hausse de la consommation du blé destinée à l'alimentation humaine s'explique en partie par le fait que la balance commerciale (en



Pour ce qui est des principaux oléagineux et céréales, la superficie cultivée demeurera pratiquement inchangée. Les superficiesensemencées pour la campagne agricole 2001-2002 présentent une hausse importante baissede la superficie affectée à la culture des oléagineux (-13 p. cent). En raison de la sécheresse qui sévit dans certaines parties du Canada, il est à noter que les taux de croissance des



Graphique 14 : Superficie des cultures au Canada

Les prix des cultures, qui affichent généralement une hausse très légère ne devraient pas entraîner d'augmentation de la superficie totale affectée aux cultures pendant la période à l'étude. La superficie totale (superficie affectée à la culture des céréales, des oléagineux et des cultures spéciales, superficieensemencée de fourrages et terres en jachère), demeurera pratiquement inchangée sur l'ensemble de la période analysée (augmentation de 0,3 p. cent par an).

#### Répartition de la superficie

Avec le retour des rendements pour l'orge à la tendance dans l'Ouest du Canada, les stocks remontent graduellement et le rapport entre le prix de l'orge et du maïs revient à des niveaux normaux vers la fin de la période de référence. Par contre, en raison de la croissance attendue de l'élevage de bétail et de la consommation d'orge dans l'Ouest, les exportations canadiennes d'orge sont limitées à l'orge de brasserie.

Par conséquent une baisse importante de la production canadienne de ces produits provoque habituellement une augmentation significative des prix mondiaux. Dans le cas des céréales secondaires, la sécheresse de 2001-2002 provoquera un revirement de la balance commerciale, en particulier pour l'orge fourrager et le maïs. Les prix canadiens de ces produits ne seront donc pas déterminés par le prix plancher à l'exportation mais par le prix plafond à l'importation. C'est pourquoi nous nous attendons à ce que les prix canadiens de ces produits augmentent beaucoup plus que les prix mondiaux en 2001-2002. Ce n'est pas le cas du blé tendre, mais les producteurs profiteront de l'augmentation importante des prix mondiaux. À partir de 2002-2003, en général, les prix canadiens à l'exportation augmenteront à un rythme inférieur à celui des prix indicateurs pratiqués sur le marché mondial, essentiellement en raison de l'appréciation attendue de la devise canadienne par rapport à la devise américaine.

demeureront en deçà de 200 \$/US/tonne (marché de l'Illinois) jusqu'en 2004-2005. Les distorsions attribuables aux taux de prêt américains seront appréciables jusqu'en 2004-2005, et il faudra attendre 2007-2008 pour que les prix intérieurs américains aux producteurs atteignent un niveau supérieur au taux de prêt, éliminant du même coup l'incitatif à produire plus de soja que ce que justifie la conjoncture mondiale. Une hausse des prix mondiaux du tourteau et de l'huile de soja est anticipée au cours de la période de perspectives en raison d'une augmentation généralisée de la demande pour ces produits, dont le tourteau en Amérique du Nord, en Chine et dans l'UE et les huiles en Chine et dans les autres pays en développement.

Alors que les facteurs agissant sur la demande devraient commencer à améliorer la situation des oléagineux, l'expansion soutenue de la production d'oléagineux et de leurs dérivés en Argentine, au Brésil et aux États-Unis, ainsi que l'augmentation des disponibilités d'huile de palme en provenance d'Indonésie et de Malaisie à la fin de la période à l'étude, auront pour effet de limiter la hausse des prix du soja entre 2003 et 2006. Les prix seront tout de même largement supérieurs au niveau actuel.

## Au Canada

### Principales hypothèses

- Des conditions météorologiques normales et une amélioration des rendements tendanciels sont prévues pendant la période de perspectives, sauf en 2001-2002. Au moment d'écrire ces lignes, l'ampleur de la baisse des rendements causée par la sécheresse dans l'Ouest canadien n'était pas connue avec certitude. Un rapport publié par Statistique Canada suggère une diminution de rendement de 10, 20, 16, 18 et 10 p. cent par rapport à la tendance pour le canola, le soja et le maïs respectivement.

- Le Canada n'imposera pas de droits compensateurs contre les importations de maïs américain.
- La réforme du système de transport du grain annoncée le 10 mai 2000 et le projet de loi déposé devant le Parlement le 29 mai 2000 a entraîné une baisse des coûts de transport ferroviaire dans les prairies canadiennes. Alors que les répercussions à plus long terme de cette réforme se traduiront sans doute par une modification en profondeur du barème des tarifs, il a fallu adopter une approche relativement simplifiée pour ce scénario de référence. Si l'on se fie à l'annonce qui fixe le plafond des recettes à 27 \$/tonne au cours de la campagne 2000-2001, la baisse se chiffre à 5,92 \$ par rapport au taux en vigueur de 32,92 \$. Puisque le scénario de référence à moyen terme utilise le groupe de distances de 976 à 1000 km comme taux représentatif, il a fallu procéder à un calcul légèrement différent pour obtenir la déduction appropriée à appliquer au maximum réglementaire légitime de 34,65 \$ en 2000-2001, qui se traduit par un taux de 27,53 \$/tonne. Nous avons ensuite émis l'hypothèse que ce taux augmentera de 3,5 p. cent en 2001-2002 et d'un taux égal au taux d'inflation de 2002 à 2007.

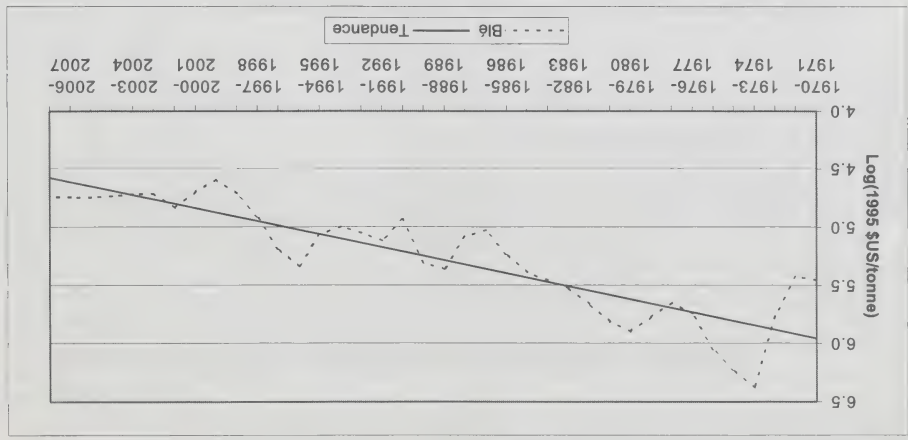
### Situation canadienne

#### Prix

L'impact de la sécheresse sur les prix domestiques dépend principalement de l'importance du Canada sur le marché mondial des produits concernés et si la baisse de production qui en découle provoque un revirement dans la balance commerciale. Le Canada est un joueur important sur le marché mondial de plusieurs cultures spéciales dont l'apiste des Canaries et les graines de moutarde. Une réduction importante de la production canadienne se traduit automatiquement par une hausse importante du prix de ces produits. Le Canada est également un joueur non négligeable sur le marché du canola et du blé

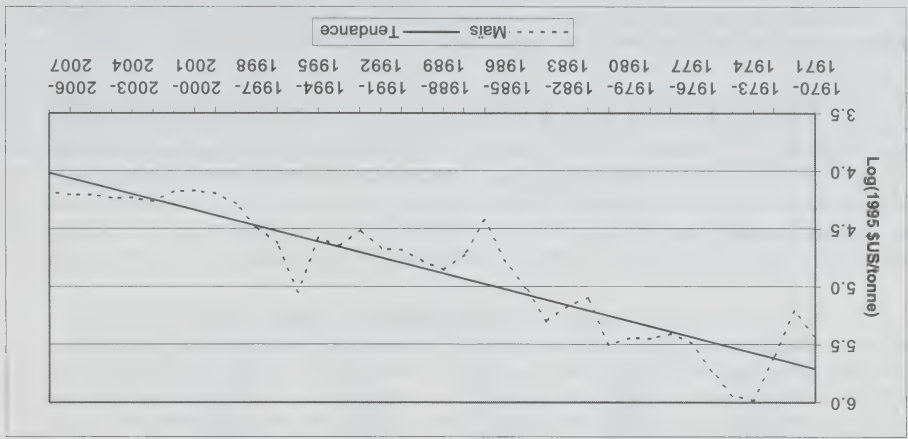
mondiaux du blé progressent modérément par rapport aux bas niveaux observés de la fin des années 1990 et demeurent ensuite relativement stables à la fin de la période étudiée [Graphique 12].

Graphique 12 : Prix réel du blé à long terme



La production et la consommation de céréales secondaires devrait croître en parallèle à compter de 2004-2005 laissant les stocks pratiquement inchangés. Cependant, le rapport stock/utilisation diminuera, ce qui devrait permettre une légère hausse du prix à moyen terme. Malgré tout en 2007-2008 le prix du maïs demeurera encore 44 p. cent plus faible que le niveau record établi en 1995-1996 [Tableau B.5].

Graphique 13 : Prix réel du maïs à long terme

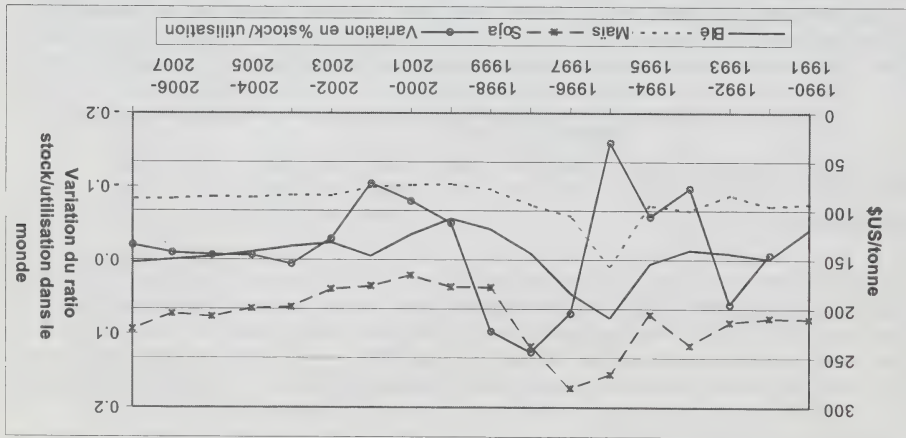


La situation à moyen terme des oléagineux, de l'huile végétale et du tourteau de protéines devient plus complexe en raison de l'effet soutenu que les taux de prêt sur le soja américain devraient exercer sur les marchés mondiaux. Puisque les producteurs américains prennent leurs décisions de plantation en fonction de prix planchers plus élevés que les prix mondiaux, le soja restera surabondant, et les prix



Le rapport stock-utilisation des réserves de blé mondiales est voisin au niveau observé au milieu des années 1990 lorsque les prix ont connu une véritable flambée. Cela ne devrait pas se reproduire cette fois en raison de la composition des pays qui détiennent les stocks et des stocks encore relativement élevés de céréales secondaires. En particulier, l'accumulation des stocks disponibles des principaux pays exportateurs de blé (principalement les États-Unis) a eu un effet néfaste sur les prix du blé depuis quelques années.

Graphique 11 : Prix mondiaux des céréales et des oléagineux



En ce qui concerne les prix mondiaux des céréales secondaires, la situation à court terme (2001-2002) permet d'anticiper des prix analogues à ceux des dernières années. Le rapport stock-utilisation des céréales secondaires continuera de baisser mais demeurera tout de même à des niveaux suffisamment élevés pour empêcher une forte hausse des prix. La réduction anticipée des superficies à l'échelle mondiale en 2002-2003 provoquera une nouvelle réduction importante des stocks et conduira cette fois à une hausse de prix appréciable. Cependant tant et aussi longtemps que les États-Unis continueront de soutenir leur agriculture et d'avoir de bonnes conditions climatiques on ne peut pas s'attendre à une flambée des prix mondiaux à moyen terme [Tableau B.5 à la page B-8].

On s'attend à ce que le prix du soja se redresse légèrement en 2001-2002 puisque, contrairement aux dernières années où la production d'oléagineux avait largement dépassé la consommation et conduit à une accumulation des stocks, ceux-ci ne devraient pas augmenter cette année. Cette tendance des dernières années se renversera véritablement qu'en 2003-2004 puisque nous anticipons une réduction des superficies cultivées d'oléagineux. On prévoit que les sous-produits des oléagineux, notamment l'huile végétale et les tourteaux, afficheront des prix plus élevés en 2001-2002 et conduiront à une amélioration de la marge des triturateurs, particulièrement celle des triturateurs de soja.

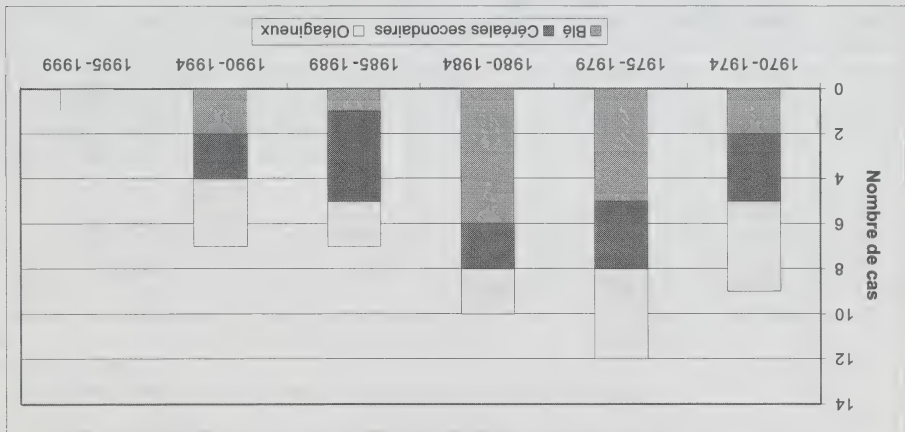
Une augmentation des prix mondiaux du blé est anticipée à moyen terme puisque l'offre n'augmentera jamais suffisamment pour modifier significativement l'état anticipé du marché en 2002-2003. Selon le scénario de référence, le taux de croissance annuel du prix mondial passera de 3,2 p. cent en 2003-2004 à seulement 1,9 p. cent en 2007-2008 [Graphique 11]. Les risques d'une nette hausse des prix du blé sont atténués par l'augmentation des exportations de l'UE. En effet, un euro relativement faible, un prix de soutien céréalier en déclin, et l'amélioration des prix mondiaux du blé permettent à l'UE d'exporter sans subvention sur l'ensemble de la période à l'étude. En termes réels, les prix



Conditions climatiques : risques de sécheresses?

Comme dans la plupart des scénarios de référence, on prévoit des conditions météorologiques normales et, par conséquent, des rendements à tendance linéaire. Il faut mentionner qu'une seule sécheresse a été enregistrée entre 1995 et 1999 dans un important pays producteur de céréales et d'oléagineux [Graphique 10]. Si on examine les chiffres relatifs au blé, aux céréales secondaires et aux oléagineux et qu'on compare le rendement de la période courante à la tendance historique (en prenant pour acquis qu'un rendement de 15 p. cent inférieur à la tendance est indicateur d'une sécheresse), on remarque que le nombre de sécheresses enregistrées durant la période 1995-1999 a été nettement inférieur à la moyenne du nombre de sécheresses enregistrées au cours de chacune des périodes quinquennales précédentes, (minimum de 7 et maximum de 12). L'avenir nous dira combien il y aura de sécheresses au cours de l'actuelle période quinquennale. Nous savons déjà que le Canada en connaîtra une en 2001-2002 qui affectera la production de blé, de céréales secondaires et d'oléagineux. Selon une simulation effectuée avec le modèle AGLINK de l'OCDE, les prix mondiaux des céréales secondaires, du blé et des oléagineux auraient été respectivement 3,2, 4,1 et 5,2 p. cent inférieurs en 2001-2002 si le Canada n'avait pas connu cette sécheresse.

Graphique 10 : Cas de sécheresse dans le monde par intervalle de cinq ans



Prix internationaux

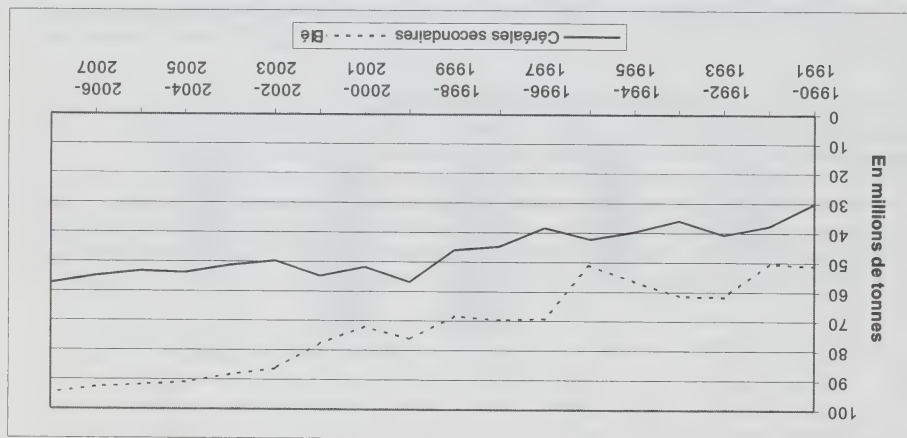
Pour la campagne agricole courante (2001-2002), une nouvelle augmentation significative du prix du blé est attendue. Ce n'est pas le cas des céréales secondaires. On s'attend à ce que les prix mondiaux du blé augmentent par rapport au faible niveau observé en 1999-2000 puisque la consommation mondiale de blé dépassera la production pour la quatrième année d'affilée. La réduction des disponibilités entraîne une baisse des réserves mondiales, qui régressent sous les 100 millions de tonnes (rapport stock-utilisation de 17 p. cent). Cette augmentation du prix relatif du blé par rapport aux autres cultures devraient provoquer, dans une majorité de pays, une substitution des terres en culture en faveur du blé lors de la prochaine campagne agricole. Associé au retour à des rendements selon la tendance historique aux États-Unis et au Canada, ceci permettra à la production mondiale de dépasser la consommation pour la première fois depuis 1997-1998. C'est pourquoi le prix du blé devrait afficher un repli en 2002-2003.

## Reste du monde : l'offre et la demande

Le reste du monde, qui est défini dans notre système d'analyse comme le monde moins les pays de l'OCDE, l'ex-URSS, la Chine et l'Argentine, constitue la principale source de croissance de la demande de produits agroalimentaires dans notre scénario à moyen terme. On s'attend à ce que la population de ces pays augmente de 445 millions d'habitants entre 2000 et 2007. Selon l'OCDE, le taux de croissance du produit intérieur brut de ces pays retrouve rapidement ses niveaux d'avant la crise et devrait se situer en moyenne à 4,7 p. cent entre 2001 et 2007. Il n'est pas rare en effet d'observer une longue période de croissance économique dans ces pays.

À court terme, le pouvoir d'achat des pays qui ont été le plus durement touchés par la crise continuera de s'affaiblir, mais, dans l'ensemble, on s'attend à une augmentation de la demande de céréales et d'oléagineux. L'augmentation de la population et du revenu, la poursuite des migrations des régions rurales vers les grands centres urbains et la modification des régimes alimentaires nationaux, qui se traduira par une désaffection à l'égard des denrées de consommation courantes au profit des céréales et des produits d'origine animale, auront pour effet de stimuler la demande. On prévoit que la consommation globale de céréales secondaires, de blé et d'oléagineux dans ces pays augmentera respectivement de 53,4, 44,7 et 7,5 millions de tonnes entre 2000 et 2007.

## Graphique 9 : Importations nettes du reste du monde



Cette hausse de la consommation ne se traduira pas automatiquement par une augmentation des importations, vu que la production devrait progresser respectivement de 52,8, 17,5 et 6,4 millions de tonnes en ce qui concerne les céréales secondaires, le blé et les oléagineux. La superficie totale affectée à ces trois cultures dans ces pays devrait augmenter de près de 19 millions d'hectares durant la même période. C'est le blé qui devrait afficher la plus faible augmentation des rendements et de la superficie en culture à moyen terme, suivi des oléagineux et des céréales secondaires. Cela explique que les besoins nets de blé dans ces pays connaissent une forte hausse au cours de la période de perspectives [Graphique 9]. La hausse des besoins nets de céréales secondaires n'est pas très importante. En ce qui a trait aux oléagineux, le reste du monde est un exportateur net d'oléagineux et de leurs sous-produits et on s'attend à ce qu'il le demeure sur toute la période du scénario de référence. Cette situation est essentiellement attribuable à la situation de l'offre brésilienne analysée plus haut.

comparaison des oléagineux. Bien que la Chine continue d'être un très gros producteur d'oléagineux, l'augmentation de la population des villes et la hausse des revenus ont entraîné une hausse de la demande d'huile végétale et de viande (demande dérivée pour les tourteaux de protéines). Cette situation obligera de plus en plus la Chine à accroître ses importations d'oléagineux.

Jusqu'à récemment, les importations de soja étaient assujetties à une taxe à la valeur ajoutée (TVA), contrairement au tourteau de soja, ce qui explique la préférence accordée aux importations de tourteau. L'imposition récente de la même TVA de 13 p. cent sur le tourteau a neutralisé l'effet de distortion affectant l'industrie chinoise de la trituration, conduisant à une hausse des importations de soja brut et de la production de tourteaux. Cette hausse de production de tourteaux a permis à la Chine de redevenir exportatrice nette de tourteaux d'oléagineux (soja, canola et tourmesol) en 1999-2000 et 2000-2001. En raison de la forte croissance de la demande, la Chine devrait redevenir importatrice nette de tourteaux au cours de la période à l'étude, mais à des niveaux relativement faibles par rapport à ceux atteints en 1996-1997 et 1997-1998.

Les importations d'huile végétale font l'objet de contrôles beaucoup plus stricts en Chine. Étant donné que les six entreprises commerciales appartenant à l'État contrôlent les importations d'huiles végétales, sans oublier l'imposition d'une taxe d'importation de 20 p. cent et d'une TVA de 13 p. cent, on comprend qu'il soit tentant de se livrer à la contrebande de l'huile végétale. Grâce aux récentes mesures de répression, il y a aujourd'hui un écart plus important entre les prix de l'huile végétale chinoise et les prix mondiaux, ce qui incite à importer et à transformer sur place du soja brut et du canola. En vertu de cette politique et étant donné que les prix d'achat gouvernementaux n'agissent plus comme une taxe sur la production céréalière et que le tourteau de soja est maintenant assujéti aux mêmes taxes que le soja, on peut anticiper à moyen terme que les importations d'oléagineux (soja et canola) resteront à des niveaux élevés [Graphique 8]. Les importations d'huiles végétales quant à elles ne devraient pas dépasser quatre million de tonnes.

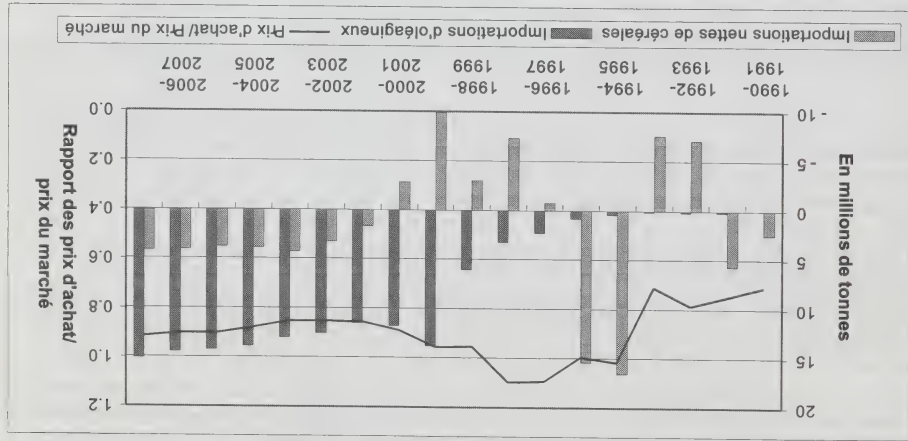
Nous avons incorporé les changements survenus dans la politique commerciale à l'égard des restrictions quantitatives et des niveaux tarifaires touchant les céréales et les oléagineux qui sont le fruit de la signature de l'accord bilatéral entre la Chine et les États-Unis, le 15 novembre 1999. Il faut signaler que, dans le scénario de référence, les contingents tarifaires ne sont pas contraignants en ce qui concerne le blé et les céréales secondaires vu que les importations n'atteignent jamais la limite fixe. Ce résultat repose essentiellement sur l'hypothèse selon laquelle la Chine continuera de poursuivre ses objectifs d'autosuffisance. Étant donné que les huiles végétales sont facilement substituables, on peut prévoir que, même si les importations d'huile de soja atteignent le maximum de leurs contingents, les importations d'autres huiles végétales, notamment d'huile de canola et d'huile de palme, vont augmenter afin de limiter l'impact du tarif douanier hors contingent.

L'hypothèse concernant le taux de change entre le yuan chinois et le dollar américain est un autre élément important du scénario de référence. Depuis 1995, le yuan a été très stable. Dans le scénario de référence nous émettons l'hypothèse que les autorités chinoises ont décidé de laisser le yuan se déprécier lentement à sa valeur de marché afin d'offrir une protection aux secteurs manufacturiers et à l'agriculture contre les importations peu coûteuses. Nous avons repris l'hypothèse émise par l'OCDE selon laquelle le yuan connaîtra une dévaluation en termes réels de 1,8 p. cent en moyenne à chaque année au cours de la période 2001 à 2006.

En tenant compte de tous ces facteurs, les importations nettes chinoises pour l'ensemble des céréales, oléagineux et tourteau (en équivalent soja) devraient atteindre 21 million de tonnes en 2007-2008, soit environ quatre million de tonnes de plus que le niveau atteint en 1995-1996.



Graphique 8 : Changement de la politique céréalière chinoise



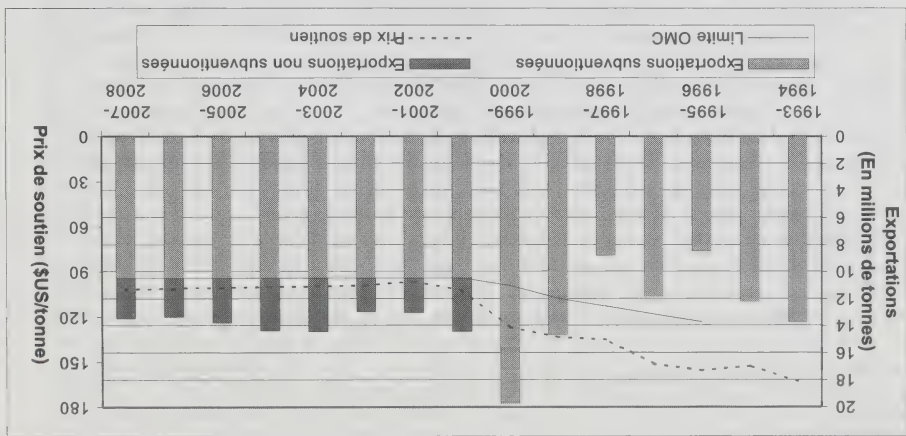
Le succès de la politique du sac à grains et les conditions météorologiques favorables se sont traduits par un accroissement spectaculaire des réserves de céréales chinoises, qui ont atteint des niveaux records (nous n'avons pas tenu compte des plus récentes révisions substantielles du niveau de stock). Les réserves chinoises sont devenues encombrantes, et ont obligé la Chine à engager de gros investissements dans de nouvelles installations de stockage afin de prévenir les pertes de qualité et d'atténuer les risques de gaspillage. Étant donné que les prix d'achat gouvernementaux des céréales ne faisaient état d'aucun critère de qualité, les agriculteurs ont décidé de se concentrer sur l'amélioration du rendement plutôt que sur l'amélioration de la qualité, ce qui a abouti à l'arrivée d'un volume élevé de céréales de basse qualité dans les stocks gouvernementaux. Pour remédier à ce problème, le gouvernement chinois a décidé d'acheter différentes qualités de céréales à différents prix, ce qui pourrait provoquer une réduction modeste de la production céréalière. En outre, on a supposé que les prix d'achat se maintiendront en moyenne à environ 88 p. cent des prix de marché au cours de la période à l'étude, ce qui réduira les incitatifs à la production céréalière. À moyen terme, on prévoit que le gouvernement continuera de maintenir un haut niveau d'autosuffisance et que les prix d'achat gouvernementaux des céréales se rapprocheront à nouveau des prix du marché [Graphique 8].

Si l'on se base sur la politique d'autosuffisance dans le secteur céréalière qui existe actuellement en Chine et du haut niveau des stocks de l'État, les perspectives d'une forte hausse des importations de céréales par la Chine sont limitées. Les importations de céréales devraient progresser de façon modérée à l'avenir, poussées à la hausse par l'augmentation de la population, la croissance soutenue du revenu et la spécialisation accrue dans la production de produits dotés d'un avantage comparatif. Par contre, en tenant compte de tous ces facteurs, il apparaît évident que le potentiel d'importation, à court et à moyen termes est nettement inférieur aux niveaux anticipés par plusieurs années. D'ici 2007-2008, on s'attend à ce que les importations nettes de céréales (incluant le riz) par la Chine atteignent environ quatre million de tonnes (soit seulement le quart des niveaux records enregistrés au milieu des années 1990) [Graphique 8].

La Chine est un gros producteur et importateur d'oléagineux et de leurs sous-produits (tourteau et huile). Depuis l'adoption de la politique du "sac à grains", une hausse des prix d'achat et gouvernementaux des céréales a créé une conjoncture moins défavorable à la culture des céréales en



Graphique 7 : Exportations de céréales secondaires de l'Union européenne



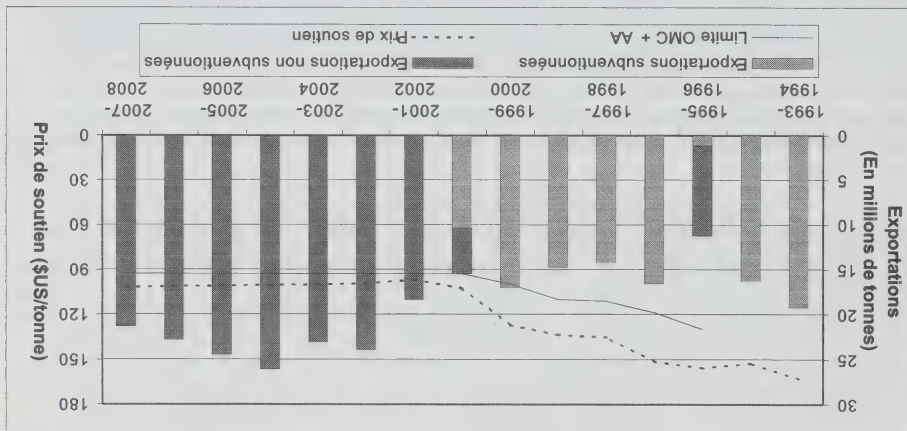
*Chine : autosuffisance et accord bilatéral avec les Etats-Unis*

La Chine est un important producteur et consommateur de céréales et d'oléagineux. Avant 1994, la réforme de la politique agricole nationale encourageait le secteur céréaliier à s'orienter vers un régime d'avantage axé sur le marché, ce qui aurait rendu la spécialisation dans les cultures de plus grande valeur, comme les fruits et légumes, plus attrayante aux yeux des producteurs que l'expansion continue de la production des cultures céréalières de plus faible valeur. Or, devant l'augmentation rapide des importations de céréales au milieu des années 1990, sans oublier l'escalade des prix des céréales et les préoccupations internationales (qui alimentera la Chine?), la politique du gouvernement chinois a amorcé un revirement grâce auquel la Chine a retrouvé son autosuffisance céréalière (blé, céréales secondaires et riz), ce qui a réduit de beaucoup le besoin d'importer des céréales.

La politique chinoise connue sous l'appellation de "système de responsabilité du sac à grains des gouvernements" est en place depuis la fin de 1994. Il semble que cette politique, associée à des conditions météorologiques favorables, ait permis à la Chine de parvenir à l'autosuffisance en 1997. Selon cette politique du "sac à grains", ce sont les gouvernements des différentes régions qui sont responsables de l'augmentation de la production céréalière. Les gouvernements se sont attelés à la tâche en stimulant la production de céréales; pour ce faire ils ont fixé des prix élevés pour les contingents de livraison obligatoires et facilité l'accès des agriculteurs à des intrants, comme les engrais, par le biais de subventions. Le graphique 8 démontre le changement survenu dans les prix d'achat des gouvernements en Chine, qui sont passés d'environ 80 p. cent en moyenne dans la première moitié des années 1990 (équivalent donc à une taxe prélevée sur les céréaliiculteurs) à 102 p. cent des prix du marché intérieur dans la seconde moitié.

Les prévisions du scénario de référence tiennent compte de l'Accord de Berlin signé par l'UE en mars 1999 et des trois principaux instruments stratégiques qui influent directement sur la production de céréales et d'oléagineux qui sont : le soutien des prix, les paiements directs et la gestion des céréales aux céréales, aux oléagineux et aux terres en culture mises de côté seront au même niveau d'ici 2002. L'Accord prévoit le retrait obligatoire de 10 p. cent des terres en culture. À ceci, il faut rajouter les retails facultatifs estimés à environ 4 p. cent des terres en culture. Un euro relativement faible, un prix de soutien plus faible et un raffermissement des prix mondiaux des céréales permettront à l'UE d'exporter du blé et de l'orge de brasserie sans subvention durant la période de référence. Selon le scénario de référence, les exportations de blé de l'UE ne devraient pas dépasser 26 million de tonnes ce qui constitue tout de même environ 10 million de tonnes de plus que les limites de l'OMC relativement aux exportations subventionnées et de l'aide alimentaire (AA). Cette situation se traduit par des prix intérieurs dans l'UE supérieurs au prix de soutien et à des liens plus étroits avec les prix mondiaux du blé et de l'orge de brasserie.

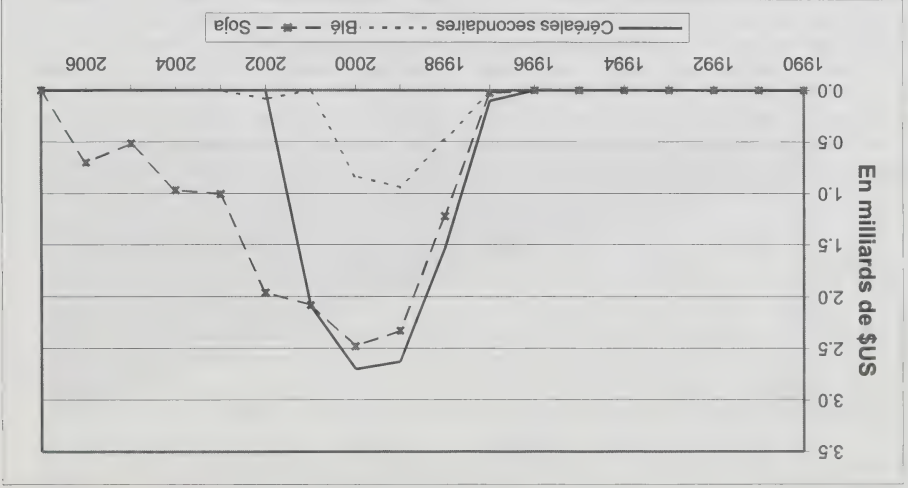
**Graphique 6 : Exportations de blé de l'Union européenne**



Ce développement jumelé à l'égalisation des paiements directs avec les oléagineux entraîneront une augmentation appréciable des terres affectées à la culture du blé dans l'UE aux dépens des superficies affectées à la culture des oléagineux.

Selon notre analyse, l'impact le plus important de la crise de la vache folle sur les marchés des cultures provient de l'interdiction d'utiliser les farines animales dans l'alimentation du bétail. Selon des experts de la commission européenne cette interdiction, si elle est maintenue, pourrait entraîner une hausse de la demande de tourteau d'oléagineux d'environ deux million de tonnes à chaque année. C'est l'hypothèse que nous avons émise. Cette quantité est suffisamment importante pour avoir un impact sur les prix mondiaux des tourteaux.

Graphique 5 : Gains provenant des programmes américains de prêts de mise en marché et PCP



En établissant cette prévision, on a supposé que les taux de prêt resteront aux mêmes niveaux qu'en 2000-2001 pendant la durée de la période de perspectives. Pour la campagne 2001-2002, le secrétaire américain à l'Agriculture a déjà annoncé que les taux resteraient aux mêmes niveaux qu'en 2000-2001. On s'attend à une élimination presque totale des paiements au titre du blé en 2001-2002 compte tenu du raffermissement des prix de cette céréale [Graphique 5]. À mesure que les prix des céréales secondaires se raffermiront pendant la période à l'étude, les paiements devraient accuser un net repli. Dans le cas du soja, la faiblesse du complexe des oléagineux attribuable à l'importance des approvisionnements sud-américains et à l'augmentation de la production d'huile de palme se traduira par des paiements jusqu'en 2006-2007.

Pour ce qui est des deux autres grandes hypothèses concernant les États-Unis, on a supposé que l'inscription au *Conservation Reserve Program* (CRP) jusqu'au maximum réglementaire de 14,7 millions d'hectares serait terminée d'ici la campagne agricole 2003-2004<sup>3</sup>. L'autre grande hypothèse a trait aux paiements du *Production Flexibility Contract* (PFC) et aux paiements supplémentaires versés de la même manière. On prévoit qu'ils influenceront les décisions des producteurs en raison d'un effet de richesse et de réduction des risques. Les paiements PFC sont connus jusqu'en 2002-2003 mais ce n'est pas le cas des paiements supplémentaires. Des hypothèses un peu simplistes ont donc dû être formulées en attendant de connaître les paramètres de la nouvelle loi agricole américaine. Dans le cas des paiements PFC, on a supposé qu'ils seront maintenus à leur niveau actuel jusqu'en 2007-2008. Quant aux versements supplémentaires, on a supposé que les derniers seront versés en 2001-2002.

<sup>3</sup> Le CRP est un programme facultatif de gel des terres à long terme en vertu duquel les producteurs s'engagent à inscrire des terres écologiquement fragiles pour 10 à 15 ans et touchent un loyer annuel plus la moitié du coût d'établissement d'une couverture terrestre permanente.



Même si la Federal Agriculture Improvement and Reform Act (FAIR) de 1996 a marqué un tournant décisif dans la politique agricole des États-Unis en supprimant le lien qui existait entre les paiements de soutien de mise en marche accompagnés des primes de complément de prêt (PCP), a de plus en plus contribué à dénaturer la production et les exportations des États-Unis. Grâce au programme de prêts de mise en marche, les producteurs des principaux produits admissibles peuvent réaliser des recettes minimales par unité fixées par le taux de prêt sur récolte. Étant donné que certain des principaux producteurs tiennent compte du taux de prêt dans leurs décisions de production. Bien que ces derniers aient la garantie d'un prix minimum, le programme ne fixe pas de plancher au prix du marché car le produit n'est pas retiré du marché pour être mis dans les réserves gouvernementales.

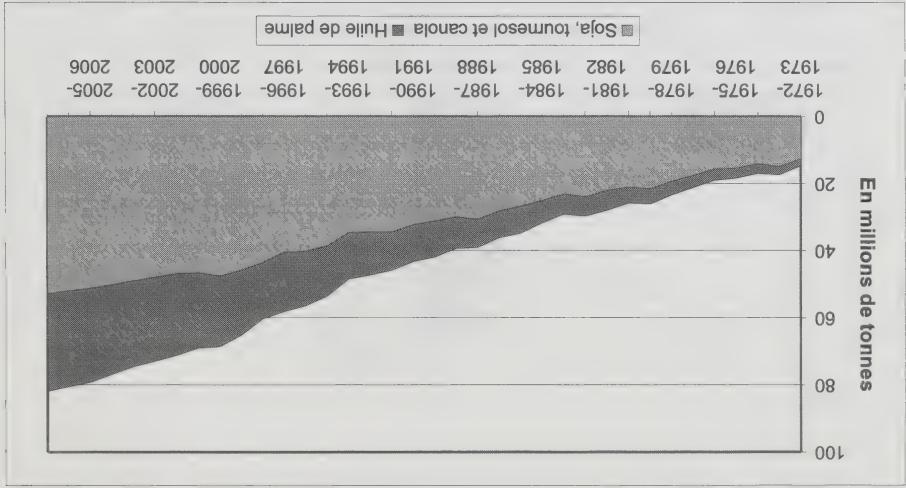
Un producteur peut tirer partie du programme de prêts de mise en marche de deux façons différentes. Dans le premier cas, il s'agit d'un prêt de mise en marche sans recours et, dans le deuxième, d'une PCP. En vertu de la première option, une fois le produit récolté, le producteur peut obtenir un taux de prêt par unité pour sa récolte et rembourser ce prêt majoré des intérêts à n'importe quel moment pendant la durée du prêt (généralement dans un délai de neuf mois). Advenant que les produits soient mis en marche à une date ultérieure et que les prix soient inférieurs au taux de prêt (majoré des intérêts), l'agriculteur n'a à rembourser qu'un taux inférieur basé sur les prix du marché local. Avant l'adoption des prêts de mise en marche, lorsque les prix étaient inférieurs au taux de prêt majoré des intérêts, le producteur renonçait aux produits, qui étaient alors mis dans les stocks gouvernementaux, ce qui avait pour effet de les retirer du marché et de faire du taux de prêt américain un prix plancher pour les marchés mondiaux, ce qui n'est plus le cas aujourd'hui.

La deuxième option, qui connaît une grande popularité ces dernières années où les prix des produits sont plutôt bas, réside dans les PCP. Les PCP permettent à un producteur d'obtenir les mêmes avantages que le prêt de mise en marche sans avoir à contracter un prêt sur récolte. Les PCP représentent essentiellement la différence entre le taux de prêt un jour donné et les prix du marché en vigueur à l'échelle locale. Le producteur peut décider de toucher une prime de complément qui équivaut à l'écart entre le taux de prêt et le prix local en vigueur et de renoncer au prêt de mise en marche. Depuis trois ans, la majorité des agriculteurs préfèrent l'option PCP à un prêt de mise en marche. Si l'on compare 2000-2001 à 1999-2000, il ressort clairement que cette tendance persiste vu que la proportion de PCP par rapport aux prêts de mise en marche pour le blé, le maïs et le soja est passée de 85/15 à 90/10.

Le graphique 5 illustre l'augmentation rapide des gains confondus des PCP et des prêts de mise en marche payés par le gouvernement américain aux agriculteurs de 1997 à 2000 pour le blé, les céréales secondaires (essentiellement le maïs) et les oléagineux (surtout le soja). Compte tenu du niveau relativement bas des prix internationaux des céréales secondaires, tout porte à croire que cette dynamique persistera pour la plupart des céréales secondaires américaines à court terme et pour le soja sur une plus longue période.



Graphique 4 : Production mondiale d'huile végétale

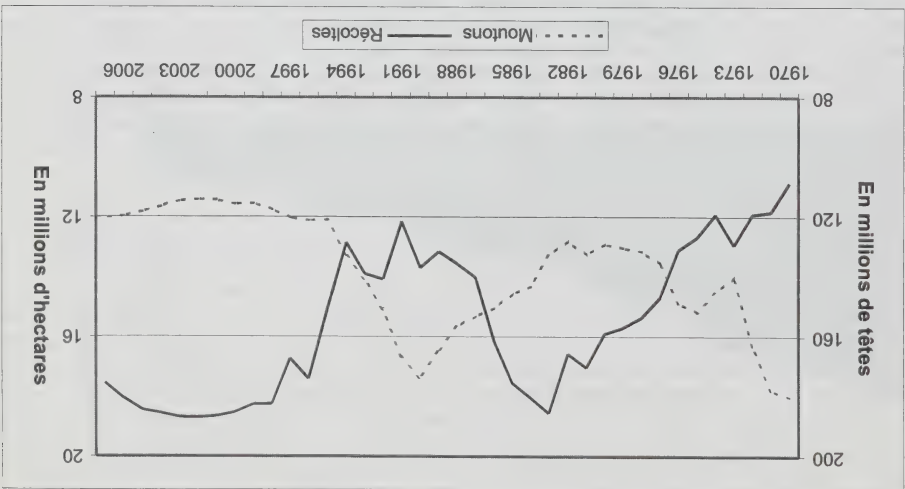


Au cours des quatre prochaines années, la croissance de la production d'huile végétale extraite des trois principaux oléagineux devrait suivre le même rythme que la production d'huile de palme en raison du rythme plus lent de plantation de jeunes palmiers à huile provoqué par les crises financières qui ont secoué l'Asie entre 1997 et 1999. Avec ce ralentissement de la croissance de la production d'huile de palme et une demande soutenue occasionnée par la hausse des revenus, les conditions seront favorables à un redressement des prix. La hausse des prix des huiles s'estompera à la fin de la période à l'étude quand la production d'huile de palme retrouvera des taux de croissance similaires à ceux enregistrés avant les crises financières.

L'augmentation de la production d'huile de palme continuera d'être alimentée par l'expansion indonésienne. La Malaisie, qui est le principal producteur d'huile de palme (environ 50 p. cent de la production mondiale), est en butte à un certain nombre de contraintes qui limitent l'expansion de la superficie plantée de palmiers. Étant donné qu'il s'agit d'un petit pays, il reste peu de terres cultivables et les pressions exercées par d'autres secteurs sur les coûts de main-d'œuvre auront pour effet de réduire la rentabilité des plantations de palmiers qui nécessitent beaucoup de main-d'œuvre. En revanche, l'Indonésie continue d'augmenter sa production d'huile de palme et assume aujourd'hui environ 30 p. cent de la production mondiale, contre 15 p. cent en 1980.

Même s'il reste encore une marge considérable pour accroître la production d'huile de palme en Indonésie vu qu'il subsiste une immense superficie se prêtant à l'établissement de plantations, en plus des coûts de main-d'œuvre relativement bas, il faudra beaucoup développer les infrastructures pour maintenir une forte expansion de la production. La principale menace qui plane sur l'augmentation de la production en Indonésie est un autre choc financier, comme la crise asiatique survenue en 1998 qui, à court terme, a entraîné dans son sillage l'interdiction d'exporter l'huile de palme vers le reste du monde, puis l'imposition d'une taxe à l'exportation qui a été abolie depuis. Même si la crise a manifestement eu des répercussions négatives sur l'industrie de l'huile de palme, la forte dépréciation du taux de change en termes réels de la roupie (Indonésie) et du ringgit (Malaisie) a amélioré la situation de l'industrie de l'huile de palme déjà concurrentielle.

Graphique 3 : Australie : Production ovine et agricole



L'Australie, le plus grand producteur de laine du monde, a vu rapidement baisser son cheptel d'ovins dans la première moitié des années 1990. Cette situation a été en grande partie précipitée par l'incapacité de préserver le système de prix planchers à l'intention des éleveurs australiens et a entraîné une chute rapide des prix de la laine. Entre le milieu des années 1980 et la fin de la décennie, les prix de la laine avaient doublé, ce qui a provoqué une hausse significative du cheptel de moutons et de la production lainière. Cependant, une baisse de la demande, associée à l'excédent des disponibilités, s'est soldée par un repli spectaculaire des prix qui ont fléchi de moitié au début des années 1990, ce qui a entraîné une réduction du cheptel.

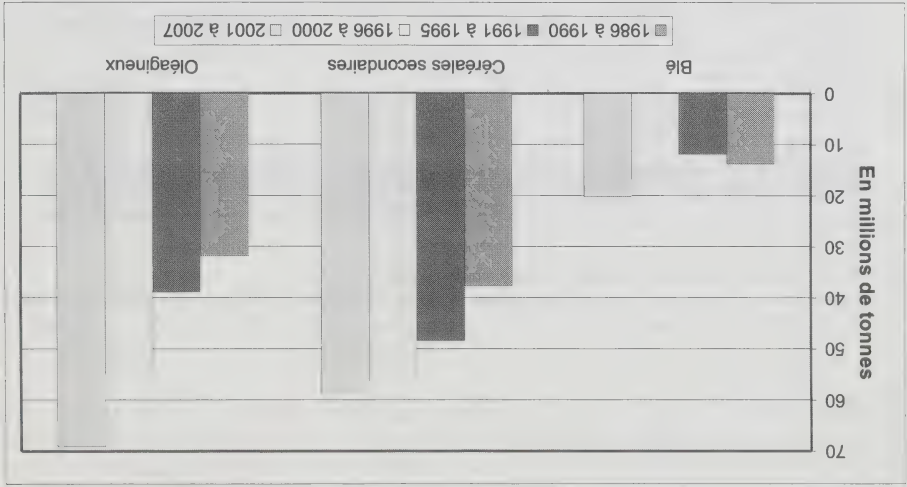
À moyen terme, la reprise de la croissance économique mondiale stimulera la demande de vêtements à prix élevé, y compris des vêtements en laine, mais la tendance à la demande de laine et la concurrence accrue d'autres sources de fibres meilleur marché limiteront les perspectives de la production lainière. Compte tenu de la stagnation des perspectives relatives à la demande de laine, on peut prévoir que l'affectation des terres en Australie continuera de privilégier les cultures aux dépens des pâturages, particulièrement dans la première partie de la période à l'étude.

#### *Indonésie et Malaisie : augmentation de l'offre d'huile de palme*

La hausse vertigineuse de la demande d'huile végétale a abouti à une forte hausse de la production. Lorsqu'on analyse la dynamique de croissance des quatre principales huiles végétales<sup>2</sup>, on constate clairement que la production a augmenté de façon spectaculaire, passant de 15 millions de tonnes au début des années 1970 à plus de 68 millions de tonnes en 1999-2000, soit une hausse de plus de 400 p. cent [Graphique 4]. On s'attend à ce que la production d'huile végétale continue d'augmenter rapidement à mesure que la demande mondiale des quatre principales huiles végétales continuera de croître (particulièrement dans les pays en développement); elle devrait atteindre 82 millions de tonnes d'ici 2007-2008.

<sup>2</sup> Les trois premières étant : l'huile de soja, l'huile de palme, extraite du fruit du palmier. oléagineux. La dernière est l'huile de colza/canola et l'huile de tournesol, extraits des

Graphique 2 : Production de l'Argentine et du Brésil



Si l'on prend maintenant les éléments qui différencient ces deux pays, l'Argentine continue d'imposer les agriculteurs en taxant les exportations de soja brut et en accordant des rabais sur les exportations de tourteau et d'huile, contrairement au Brésil qui a aboli toutes les taxes sur les exportations de soja en 1996. Au Brésil, l'abolition de la taxe à l'exportation sur le soja a stimulé la production et les exportations de ce produit aux dépens du secteur de la transformation et des exportations de tourteau de soja. De plus, la récente dévaluation de la devise brésilienne en janvier 1999 a eu pour effet, à court terme, d'accroître la compétitivité des producteurs et transformateurs brésiliens sur les marchés d'exportation (cependant le coût des intrants importés a augmenté). Du côté de la production, on note une amélioration constante du potentiel de rendement dans les deux pays, mais étant donné que la superficie en terres arables a faible coût de production en Argentine approche de son utilisation maximum, tout porte à croire que l'augmentation de la production de soja à l'avenir aura surtout lieu au Brésil, particulièrement dans la région des hauts plateaux si les coûts de transport sont réduits.

*Australie : spécialisation accrue des céréales et des oléagineux*

En plus d'être un important exportateur de blé sur l'échiquier international, l'Australie a vu ses exportations de canola et d'orge de brasserie augmenter au cours des années 1990. La faible rentabilité de la production laitière a accentué cette hausse de la production de céréales et d'oléagineux au cours des dix dernières années. La productivité accrue et les rendements plus élevés associés au plus vaste éventail d'options de plantation ont continué de privilégier les cultures agricoles aux dépens de la production laitière, d'où la conversion d'une importante superficie jusqu'à la voue aux pâturages à la culture céréalière.

# Hypothèses et analyses sectorielles

## Cultures

### Scène internationale

Facteurs importants agissant sur l'offre et sur la demande

*Brazil et Argentine : croissance de l'offre d'oléagineux*

Malgré un très net fléchissement des prix des céréales et des oléagineux jusqu'à la fin des années 1990, les économies agricoles de l'Argentine et du Brésil ont gagné en efficacité, leur permettant ainsi de devenir concurrentielles sur les marchés des exportations à faible prix. Les réformes qui ont eu pour effet de supprimer les taxes à l'exportation et de réduire les taxes à l'importation des facteurs de production agricole ont rehaussé l'efficacité de ces économies. Depuis la création d'un nouveau marché commun du cône sud (MERCOSUR) en 1995, beaucoup des tarifs douaniers intrarégionaux ont été abolis, ce qui a favorisé le libre-échange des produits entre les pays membres et attiré les investisseurs étrangers, profitant ainsi au secteur agricole. La tendance à la privatisation des installations d'exportation et des chemins de fer a provoqué une baisse des coûts de transport des exportations agricoles qui étaient élevés. Les réformes politiques et la plus forte intégration ont contribué à aligner les prix intérieurs sur les prix mondiaux, ce qui a entraîné une redistribution des ressources de certains secteurs agricoles moins efficaces à d'autres plus concurrentiels.

L'expansion rapide de la culture des céréales secondaires et des oléagineux s'est produite avant bon nombre des réformes intérieures survenues dans les années 1990. La production de blé, de maïs et de soja étant déjà concurrentielle, ces récoltes continueront de bénéficier de la conjoncture plus libérale. Comme en témoigne le graphique 2, la production moyenne de blé, de céréales secondaires et d'oléagineux au cours de la période historique la plus récente (1995 à 1999) a été supérieure respectivement de 11 p. cent, 44 p. cent et 67 p. cent à la production moyenne observée au cours de la période 1985 à 1989. Durant la période à l'étude (2000 à 2007), nous prévoyons la poursuite de l'expansion des cultures agricoles en Argentine et au Brésil. Grâce aux prix avantageux du blé, on s'attend à une hausse de 37 p. cent de la production de cette céréale par rapport à la période historique la plus récente et à une augmentation respective de 17 p. cent et de 51 p. cent de la production moyenne de céréales secondaires et d'oléagineux.



L'évolution des rapports de prix de certaines chaînes alimentaires est présentée au tableau précédent. À la lueur de ces chiffres, nous sommes obligés de conclure que la situation des années 1980, qui avait été très défavorable aux agriculteurs, ne s'est pas répétée au cours des années 1990. La moyenne simple de l'ensemble des chaînes démontre une croissance de 65,5 p. cent du rapport des prix au détail par rapport aux prix à la ferme au cours des années 1980 contre seulement 1,6 au cours des années 1990.

Dans le scénario de référence, on a tenu pour acquis que l'ensemble des facteurs qui influent sur l'évolution des rapports des prix au détail, de gros et à la ferme ne modifieront pas de façon significative celle qui a prévalu au cours des années 1990.

Évolution des rapports de prix (%)

|                 | Détail/Transformation |       | Transformation/Ferme |       | Détail/Ferme |       |
|-----------------|-----------------------|-------|----------------------|-------|--------------|-------|
|                 | 90/81                 | 00/90 | 07/00                | 00/90 | 90/81        | 00/90 |
| Chânes          | 0,7                   | 0,6   | 1,9                  | 110   | -20          | -7    |
| Boulangerie/Blé | 8,1                   | -5,5  | -4,0                 | 209   | 35,5         | 19,0  |
| Bière/Orge      | 14,8                  | 7,3   | 8,0                  | -0,7  | 2,8          | 14,1  |
| Boeuf/Bovin     | 20,7                  | 0,6   | 6,0                  | 22,8  | 8,5          | 3,2   |
| Porc            | 20,5                  | -9    | -6,0                 | 17    | -3,3         | 3,6   |
| Poulet          | 11,2                  | -3    | -6                   | 16    | 4,8          | -3,2  |
| Dinde           | 12,8                  | -6,8  | -4,8                 | 3     | -4           | 1,4   |
| Oufs            | 3,6                   | 8     | -4                   | ..    | ..           | ..    |
| Beurre          | 11,6                  | -1    | -0,4                 | 53,9  | 2,6          | 2,8   |
| Moyenne simple  | ..                    | ..    | ..                   | ..    | ..           | ..    |

Politiques agricoles à l'étranger

Pour toute la période couverte par le scénario de référence, il est tenu pour acquis que les politiques agricoles actuelles ou annoncées demeureront les mêmes. Il s'agit là d'une hypothèse très importante, si l'on tient compte du fait que les politiques agricoles des États-Unis et de l'Union européenne feront l'objet d'un examen en 2002 et 2003 respectivement, que la question de l'élargissement prend de plus en plus de place dans les débats politiques de l'autre côté de l'Atlantique et que le gouvernement américain a déjà accepté d'augmenter l'enveloppe budgétaire des programmes agricoles de 79 milliard de dollars américains au cours des 10 prochaines années.

Prochaine ronde de négociations multilatérales sur les échanges commerciaux

Dans ce scénario de référence, les engagements pris lors des négociations de l'Uruguay Round sur l'agriculture sont mis en oeuvre sur la période de 1995-2000 dans les pays industrialisés et jusqu'à 2004 dans les pays en développement. À leur étape finale de mise en oeuvre progressive (en 2000 ou 2004), on émet l'hypothèse ce que ces réformes (réduction des mesures de soutien internes, réduction des subventions à l'exportation et meilleur accès aux marchés) resteront inchangées jusqu'en 2007. Aucune tentative de spéculation n'a été effectuée sur les résultats de la prochaine ronde de négociations en raison de l'imprévisibilité de ces résultats en ce moment.

événements laissent croire que les aliments biologiques deviendront des produits courants au cours de la prochaine décennie, mais l'information nécessaire pour modifier la structure des modèles utilisés pour produire ce scénario de référence n'est généralement pas disponible. En ne tenant pas compte des aliments biologiques, nous supposons de manière implicite que ces aliments continueront de faire partie des marchés à créneaux. Compte tenu des événements qui ont bouleversé les marchés agroalimentaires au cours de la dernière année, cette hypothèse nécessitera un suivi rigoureux.

## Gaz à effet de serre

L'agriculture est aussi confrontée à la nouvelle question des conséquences éventuelles du Protocole de Kyoto de 1997. Cette entente exige que les pays signataires réduisent leurs émissions de gaz à effet de serre et qu'ils envisagent des options comme l'échange de droits d'émission d'ici 2008 à 2012. Bien que cette échéance dépasse la période couverte par le scénario de référence, il est possible que certains pays mettent en oeuvre des mesures graduelles pendant la période du scénario de référence.

L'activité agricole émet des gaz dans l'atmosphère et contribue ainsi au réchauffement de la planète. Il s'agit d'émissions de méthane et d'oxyde nitreux provenant du bétail, de l'utilisation énergétique de la biomasse ainsi que des rizières inondées. Tout dépendant des politiques nationales qui seront instituées pour faire respecter les engagements en ce sens, l'agriculture pourrait être directement touchée.

Elle pourrait aussi être touchée indirectement si le sol est perçu comme étant un capteur de carbone par la communauté internationale. L'entente de Bonn à l'été 2001 pourrait constituer le premier grand pas dans cette direction. En ce moment, les dernières questions juridiques sont en train d'être résolues. Si notre interprétation des résultats n'est pas erronée, l'agriculture canadienne pourrait être lourdement touchée puisque la caractéristique de capteur de carbone des sols deviendrait une caractéristique à commercialiser. Les propriétaires de terres arables auraient ainsi une option autre que la production alimentaire. Puisque le texte législatif n'existe pas encore, ces facteurs ont simplement été omis lors de l'établissement de ce scénario de référence.

## Concentration dans le secteur agroalimentaire

Pour plusieurs secteurs agroalimentaires, la concentration de l'industrie a lieu à un rythme accéléré. De plus, cette concentration se manifeste tout au long de la chaîne alimentaire. C'est un phénomène mondial qui suscite plusieurs inquiétudes quant à la concentration du pouvoir de certains pays que des intervenants se demandent si les pratiques commerciales injustes qui pourraient en découler ne seraient pas en partie responsable de la crise du revenu agricole.

Les rapports entre les prix au détail et entre les prix de gros et à la ferme sont influencés par plusieurs facteurs dont l'efficacité du système de distribution, de commercialisation et de transformation. La structure de marché joue également un rôle déterminant. L'ALENA par exemple a fortement contribué à créer un marché nord-américain des produits agroalimentaires. En raison de la réduction des tarifs qui en a découlé, certaines entreprises agroalimentaires canadiennes ont dû accepter des prix plus faibles (exprimés en dollars américains). Les secteurs des produits bruts comme les bovins et le bœuf, par exemple, évoluaient déjà dans un contexte de marchés internationaux fortement concurrentiels avant la signature de l'ALENA. L'ALENA a également contribué à la création d'un système de distribution et de transport nord-américain des produits hautement efficace permettant ainsi une réduction des coûts entre la ferme et la table.

La pénétration de ces nouvelles plantes sur le marché ne s'est pas fait sans difficulté. Le Canada par exemple a perdu le marché lucratif du canola dans l'Union européenne. La catastrophe récente du maïs Starlink aux États-Unis pourrait avoir un effet négatif sur le taux d'adoption l'an prochain. Ces difficultés pourraient également avoir des conséquences sur le taux d'adoption de nouvelles plantes transgéniques telles que le blé. Le blé, contrairement au maïs et aux tourteaux de soja et de canola, est en majeure partie destiné à la consommation humaine. C'est pourquoi on pourrait s'attendre à une plus grande réticence de la part des consommateurs. Une enquête effectuée par la Commission canadienne du blé confirme en effet que plusieurs clients ne veulent pas de blé transgénique.

Cette adoption rapide des plantes transgéniques a soulevé une multitude de nouvelles questions liées à la productivité, au rendement, au commerce international et à la demande des consommateurs. Puisque les renseignements sur toutes ces questions sont éparpillés et souvent contradictoires, il a fallu formuler quatre hypothèses simples pour produire un scénario de référence. Premièrement, les OGM ne modifieront pas la productivité et le rendement. Si cette hypothèse est fautive, par exemple si les OGM entraînent une hausse de la productivité, soit en réduisant les coûts de production ou en augmentant le rendement (ou les deux), alors les prix mondiaux seront inférieurs aux chiffres présentés dans le scénario de référence. Deuxième hypothèse : les consommateurs ne s'opposent pas aux OGM et il ne sera donc pas nécessaire de les séparer des non-OGM. Dans le cas contraire, il faudrait augmenter les coûts de manipulation des céréales et des oléagineux. L'augmentation des coûts sera significative si plus d'un type d'OGM est produit, comme c'est le cas pour le canola au Canada. Troisième hypothèse : les OGM ne seront pas l'objet de différencs commerciaux qui perturberont le cours normal des échanges et mèneront à une hausse du coût des opérations commerciales. Quatrième hypothèse : aucun pays n'adoptera le blé transgénique au cours de la période couverte par le scénario de référence.

## Aliments biologiques

Dans un grand nombre de pays, beaucoup de produits biologiques qui constituaient des marchés à créneaux ont maintenant joint les rangs des produits courants. Cette conversion a lieu lorsque les principaux magasins de vente au détail décident d'offrir des produits biologiques aux consommateurs. Ce phénomène a pris beaucoup d'ampleur au Canada en 2001 avec l'arrivée de la chaîne américaine *Whole Foods Markets* dans la région de Toronto. Loblaws a emboîté le pas en créant une nouvelle ligne de produits biologiques. Ailleurs dans le monde, les produits biologiques ont continué à gruger des parts de marché de plus en plus importantes. Aux États-Unis, les normes tant attendues de certification fédérale ont finalement vu le jour. Ceci favorisera une meilleure segmentation du marché entre les produits biologiques et les autres. Dans l'UE les 'crises alimentaires' ont à nouveau favorisé la croissance de la demande pour les aliments biologiques.

Si la méthode et le coût de production des aliments biologiques et des aliments conventionnels étaient les mêmes, il ne serait pas nécessaire de distinguer les uns des autres. L'aliment biologique ne diffère pas seulement par ses caractéristiques physiques. En effet, selon le produit dont il s'agit, la production de ce dernier peut comporter des éléments comme le bien-être des animaux, la protection de l'environnement, le commerce équitable avec les pays en développement, la protection des espèces et de la faune, etc. Dans la plupart des cas, ces pratiques engendrent des coûts de production (au sens comptable) plus élevés, la modification des pratiques de culture, un rendement supérieur (en jachère), un élevage chez le bétail, un rendement céréalier inférieur (ou une plus grande superficie en jachère), un mécanisme auto-stabilisant des prix, etc.

Aussi longtemps que les aliments biologiques constitueront un marché à créneaux, il ne sera pas nécessaire de tenir compte de ces nouveaux facteurs commerciaux dans l'analyse. Par contre, plusieurs



# Structure des marchés

## Hypothèses concernant la structure des marchés

Dans cette partie, on présente les facteurs qui affectent la structure de plusieurs marchés agricoles mais qui ne sont pas propres à un seul secteur. Cette section comprend les hypothèses portant sur les six volets suivants : les organismes génétiquement modifiés (OGM), les aliments biologiques, les gaz à effet de serre (GES), la concentration de l'industrie agroalimentaire, les politiques agricoles à l'étranger et la prochaine ronde de négociations multilatérales sur les échanges commerciaux.

En raison de la nouveauté de plusieurs de ces sujets, l'information n'était pas facilement disponible. On a donc formulé des hypothèses simples pour produire le scénario de référence.

### Organismes génétiquement modifiés

Le développement et la commercialisation de variétés de plantes contenant des organismes génétiquement modifiés se sont rapidement accru au cours des dernières années. À l'échelle planétaire les cultures transgéniques ont atteint 44,2 millions d'hectares en l'an 2000<sup>1</sup>, soit une hausse de 4,3 millions d'hectares (11 p. cent) par rapport au niveau atteint en 1999. Fait important à noter, la croissance en 2000 n'a atteint que le quart de celle enregistrée en 1999. En l'an 2000, 99 p. cent des superficiesensemencées de plantes transgéniques l'ont été aux États-Unis, au Canada, en Argentine et en Chine. Les Américains sont les leaders incontestés dans ce domaine avec 30,3 millions d'hectares suivis des Argentins à 10 millions d'hectares et des Canadiens avec 3 millions d'hectares. Le Canada est le seul pays à avoir enregistré une diminution en l'an 2000. Il ne faut pas nécessairement interpréter ce résultat comme un signe de rejet des plantes transgéniques mais plus comme un rejet du canola en faveur de cultures plus rentables comme le blé et l'orge. Le soja est la plante transgénique la plus populaire dans le monde avec 25,8 millions d'hectares suivi du maïs à 10,3 millions, du coton à 5,3 millions et du canola à 2,8 millions. Les superficiesensemencées de maïs transgénique ont connu une diminution d'environ 0,8 million d'hectares en l'an 2000 ce qui a eu pour effet de réduire le taux d'adoption à seulement 7 p. cent pour l'ensemble des pays. Le taux d'adoption du soja transgénique a quant à lui, atteint 36 p. cent ce qui le place bien en avant de toutes les autres cultures.

<sup>1</sup> Selon "Global status of commercialized transgenic crops: 2000", International service for the acquisition of agri-biotech applications.





crise économique variera d'un pays à l'autre. Le Mexique a déjà atteint, depuis 1999, un pouvoir d'achat comparable à celui de 1994 (avant la crise économique); à l'inverse, on s'attend à ce que le pouvoir d'achat de l'Indonésie, pays qui a connu une chute considérable de son activité économique en 1998, n'ait pas encore retrouvé son niveau d'antan en 2007.

## Scène domestique

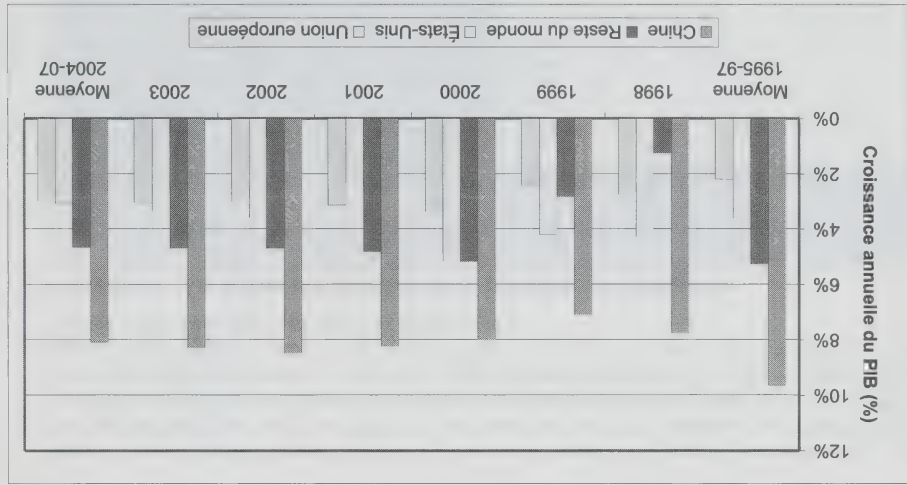
L'économie canadienne se porte bien. Le Canada a enregistré un taux de croissance de 4,5 p. cent et de 4,7 p. cent du PIB réel en 1999 et 2000 respectivement, principalement grâce à la forte expansion de l'activité économique aux États-Unis. Selon les prévisions du *Conference Board* du Canada, la décélération anticipée de l'activité économique aux États-Unis devrait entraîner un ralentissement de la croissance au Canada, particulièrement en 2001 [Tableau B.12 : Macroeconomie canadienne à la page B-15]. Le *Conference Board* a finalement abandonné l'hypothèse d'une appréciation importante du dollar canadien en 2001 devrait être inférieure à celle établie en 2000. On s'attend à ce que le dollar canadien et du rythme modéré de l'activité économique, on prévoit que le taux d'inflation au Canada, mesuré par l'indice des prix à la consommation (CPI), se maintienne aux environs de 2 p. cent.

Selon les prévisions du *Conférence Board* du Canada, la croissance de l'économie américaine sera plus modérée après avoir connu une expansion exceptionnelle durant les années précédentes. On s'attend à ce que le taux annuel de croissance du PIB réel aux États-Unis se situe entre 2,3 p. cent et 3,6 p. cent au cours de la période de 2001 à 2007, comparativement à 4,1 p. cent pour celle de 1996 à 1999.

En moyenne, le taux de croissance du PIB réel de l'UE a atteint un niveau relativement élevé de 3,37 p. cent en 2000. Selon « Perspectives agricoles de l'OCDE » le taux de croissance devrait se maintenir autour de 3 p. cent au cours des prochaines années. Les perspectives à moyen terme pour le Japon signalent un taux de croissance positif pour la période de 2001 à 2007. Toutefois, la performance économique du Japon sera inférieure à celle des autres principaux pays industrialisés, car on s'attend à ce que le PIB réel japonais n'augmente que d'environ 2 p. cent en moyenne par année à moyen terme [Graphique 1].

La reprise économique en Amérique latine, en Europe de l'Est et en Asie semble reposer sur de solides assises étant donné que les économies émergentes de ces régions retrouveront des taux de croissance annuels du PIB réel de l'ordre de 4,5 p. cent à 8 p. cent à moyen terme. Ainsi, la Chine devrait afficher un taux de croissance supérieur à 8 p. cent de son PIB réel durant la période 2001-2007. Le rythme d'expansion en Pologne devrait être de l'ordre de 5,4 p. cent par an en moyenne. Pour la Corée, le Mexique et les pays hors de la zone OCDE (excluant la Chine, l'Argentine et la Russie), la croissance annuelle moyenne du PIB réel sera respectivement de 5,7 p. cent, 4,7 p. cent et 4,7 p. cent [Tableau B.1 : Hypothèses économiques à la page B-3]. Ces taux prévus de croissance économique élevés pourraient favoriser une augmentation des importations de produits agricoles à moyen terme, étant donné la forte tendance à consacrer les revenus supplémentaires en produits alimentaires dans les marchés émergents.

**Graphique 1 : Croissance du PIB**



La capacité réelle d'accroissement des importations de produits alimentaires des économies émergentes est cependant liée aux variations de leur pouvoir d'achat exprimé en dollar américain. D'après nos calculs, le regain du pouvoir d'achat par rapport au niveau qui prévalait avant la dernière

# Hypothèses macro-économiques

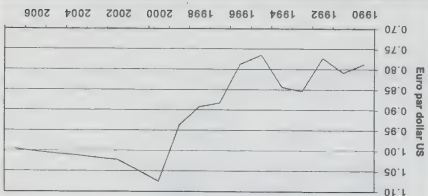
## Scène internationale

Selon le document « Perspectives agricoles de l'OCDE » produit par l'OCDE, on s'attend à ce que l'économie mondiale affiche un taux de croissance positif durant la période de 2001 à 2007. Le rythme de l'activité économique devrait cependant ralentir en Amérique du Nord. Dans le cas des économies émergentes d'Amérique latine, d'Europe de l'Est et d'Asie (Brésil, Mexique, Pologne, Chine, Corée ...), l'augmentation très forte du produit intérieur brut (PIB) réel devrait se poursuivre pendant la période à l'étude. De plus, bien que le prix du pétrole brut ait doublé, on s'attend à ce que les taux d'inflation demeurent faibles dans les économies développées, grâce à la hausse de la productivité du travail et au ralentissement prévu de l'activité économique.

L'euro, la nouvelle devise monétaire de l'Union européenne (UE) devrait graduellement s'apprécier pour se stabiliser à un euro par dollar US au cours des dernières années de la période de prévision (après avoir connu une dévaluation à un niveau historique de 1,08 euro par dollar US en 2000). Ainsi, la devise européenne restera en dessous de sa performance des années 1996 à 1999, période pendant laquelle l'euro oscillait entre 0,79 et 0,89 par dollar américain [Encadré 1, Tableau B.1]. Les produits de l'UE seront donc plus compétitifs à moyen terme.

### Encadré 1 : La faiblesse relative de la monnaie européenne

Au cours des dernières années, l'Union Européenne (UE) a été la source de plus de 80 p. cent des exportations subventionnées sur les marchés mondiaux. Des changements apportés à la Politique agricole commune en 1992-1993 ont réduits les prix d'intervention. L'Accord de Berlin a permis de poursuivre la réduction de ces prix et ainsi d'augmenter la probabilité que l'UE puisse exporter sans aucune subvention.



De plus, depuis le milieu des années 1990, l'euro s'est dévalué de 40 p. cent, la majeure partie de cette dévaluation s'est produite après l'union monétaire de janvier 1999. Cette situation pourrait avoir une forte influence sur la tendance des exportations non-subventionnées de l'Union européenne ainsi que sur sa participation aux marchés mondiaux des céréales, du porc et des produits laitiers.





# Introduction

Le présent document qui porte sur le scénario de référence des politiques à moyen terme comprend trois parties. Les hypothèses macro-économiques nationales et internationales ainsi que celles sur les structures de marché sont exposées dans les deux premières parties. Les hypothèses et analyses sectorielles propres à certains marchés figurent à la troisième partie dans l'ordre suivant : les cultures, les viandes rouges (le boeuf et le porc), la volaille, les produits laitiers, la valeur du commerce agroalimentaire, les prix des intrants agricoles et finalement les indices de prix à la consommation. Pour la plupart des secteurs, la description des marchés internationaux précède celle des marchés domestiques.

Ce document contient deux annexes. L'annexe A présente une comparaison des prévisions des prix internationaux tandis que l'annexe B présente les tableaux portant sur le scénario de référence des politiques à moyen terme.

Tout au long du document, on appellera « scénario de référence » le scénario de référence des politiques à moyen terme, et la période couverte s'étend de 2001 à 2007.

par le secteur agricole au Canada devraient être modérés. En effet, globalement, les prix des intrants agricoles n'augmenteront en moyenne que d'environ 0,5 p. cent par an sur la période à l'étude. Toutefois, ce résultat n'est pas représentatif de la situation en l'an 2001, où l'inflation dans les prix des intrants est de 3,2 p. cent, principalement à cause du niveau élevé des prix des bovins d'engraissement et des produits pétroliers.

- Les projections du scénario de référence font état d'un indice agrégatif des prix à la consommation en croissance à un rythme annuel moyen de 2,1 p. cent pendant la période 2001-2007 et de 1,5 p. cent pour l'indice des aliments. En d'autres mots, les prix des aliments devraient continuer à diminuer en termes réels. Au cours de la période qui coïncide avec l'entente de libre échange avec les États-Unis, l'écart entre la croissance des prix de plusieurs aliments au détail et à la ferme ne s'est pas beaucoup accentué contrairement à ce qui s'était produit lors des années 1980. Cette nouvelle tendance devrait se poursuivre à moyen terme.

région importatrice nette de viande il y a 15 ans, est aujourd'hui devenue une des plus grandes exportatrices de viande au monde. Au Canada, la production de bétail a augmenté de façon frappante depuis la suppression de la subvention au transport ferroviaire du grain. La production de bovins et de porcs dans les fermes canadiennes (en équivalent viande) en 2007 devrait être supérieure de 63 p. cent à son niveau de 1995. Cette augmentation de la production de bétail a limité la croissance des exportations de céréales en vrac et exercé des pressions accrues sur l'approvisionnement de céréales fourragères dans l'Ouest canadien.

- Les marchés canadiens soumis à la gestion de l'offre continuent d'être protégés par des tarifs élevés. Toutefois, l'interaction entre ces deux marchés augmente comme en fait preuve la décision de l'OMC du 5 juillet 2001, qui considère que les contrats de lait d'exportation commerciale "LFC" produisent des subventions à l'exportation de produits laitiers. La politique laitière canadienne pourrait être affectée de façon significative si la décision de l'OMC était maintenue. Cependant le Canada est allé en appel. Dans le scénario de référence nous avons émis l'hypothèse que le Canada gagnera l'appel. En ce qui concerne le poulet, la forte croissance de la consommation domestique enregistrée dans les dernières années devrait se poursuivre et faire croître la production et les exportations tout au long de la période à l'étude particulièrement à court terme quand le prix des viandes rouges sera élevé. Du côté des oeufs, l'augmentation de la part des oeufs de transformation dans la production totale devrait se poursuivre pour atteindre près du tiers de tous les oeufs produits au Canada en 2007. Cette tendance devrait faire croître le prix des oeufs de consommation à la hausse puisque le prélèvement pour financer la vente d'oeufs aux transformateurs à bas prix devrait augmenter tout au long de la période à l'étude.

- Au Canada, on devrait continuer de se tourner vers la production agricole à forte valeur ajoutée. Ces produits seront d'ailleurs en grande partie responsables de la forte croissance attendue de la valeur des exportations agroalimentaires. Selon le scénario de référence, la valeur des exportations devrait passer de 23,1 à 31,4 milliard de dollars entre 2000 et 2007. La balance commerciale devrait également s'améliorer, passant de 5,7 à 8,9 milliard de dollars au cours de la même période. Un tournant historique est prévu en 2002. En effet, à partir de cette date, la valeur des exportations de l'industrie des viandes rouges (animaux et viandes) dépassera celle des céréales (incluant les produits céréaliers).

- Étant donné le contexte macroéconomique général et les développements prévus de la production du secteur agricole, les changements des prix des matières et services (intrants) utilisés



aux négociations actuelles de l'Organisation mondiale du commerce (OMC) sur l'agriculture et les services, entraînant une grande incertitude quant aux marchés agricoles et au scénario de référence. Notre projection suppose que les principales composantes de ces politiques et de ces ententes resteront inchangées jusqu'en 2007-2008.

- Les marchés mondiaux des céréales secondaires et des oléagineux ont commencé lentement à sortir de leur creux cyclique. Cela s'explique en partie par les distortions créées par les programmes agricoles américains et par l'absence de perturbations climatiques importantes avant l'actuelle quatrième année d'affilée entraînant une nouvelle augmentation des prix mondiaux de cette céréale. Cette augmentation du prix relatif du blé par rapport aux autres cultures devraient provoquer une substitution des terres en culture en faveur du blé à l'échelle mondiale lors de la prochaine campagne agricole et permettre ainsi un léger redressement des prix des céréales secondaires et des oléagineux. À moyen terme, à moins qu'une des principales régions productrices ne connaisse un grand manque à gagner ou que les grands marchés comme la Chine, l'Union européenne ou les États-Unis ne projettent de réformer en profondeur leurs politiques, les prix des cultures ne risquent pas de s'améliorer beaucoup. Cependant la forte croissance de la demande d'huiles végétales et de viande (demande dérivée pour les tourteaux) dans les pays en voie de développement favorisera une reprise plus forte du prix des oléagineux. Dans les prairies canadiennes, la sécheresse en 2001-2002 modifiera les prix relatifs des différentes cultures en faveur du canola, du blé dur et de l'orge. Par conséquent, nous anticipons une diminution des superficies vouées à la culture du blé tendre en 2002-2003. À moyen terme, l'économie agricole des provinces de l'Ouest devrait continuer à se diversifier. En effet, la part des superficies vouées à la culture du blé tendre devrait passer du tiers des superficies cultivables au début des années 1990 à moins du quart à la fin de la période de référence.
- Les marchés internationaux de la viande ont été perturbés par une succession de crises d'ordre sanitaire ou d'innocuité des aliments au cours des cinq dernières années. Jusqu'à maintenant les producteurs de porcs et de bovins du Canada et des États-Unis n'ont pas été trop lourdement touchés par ces crises. Au contraire, dans plusieurs cas cela a permis au Canada de conquérir de nouveaux marchés. À plus long terme, toutes ces crises ont contribué à préserver ou même à augmenter la segmentation des marchés mondiaux de la viande. Ceci est favorable au Canada et aux États-Unis puisqu'ils exportent sur les marchés les plus lucratifs en pleine croissance. C'est d'ailleurs en partie pourquoi, l'Amérique du Nord, grande

## Résumé

L'environnement externe influe de plus en plus sur le fonctionnement du secteur canadien de l'agroalimentaire. Le scénario de référence de sept ans élaboré par Agriculture et Agroalimentaire Canada présente la façon dont les facteurs nationaux et internationaux agissent sur le secteur. La mondialisation des économies, les activités stratégiques des gouvernements étrangers, nationaux et provinciaux et l'évolution technologique sont en train de redéfinir et de repositionner l'agriculture primaire ainsi que les secteurs de la transformation et de la vente au détail des aliments. Le scénario de référence offre une perspective plausible de l'avenir et servira de repère pour l'élaboration de politiques et pour les débats portant sur cette question.

Le scénario de référence comprend huit principaux aspects :

- Un environnement macro-économique caractérisé par le maintien d'une croissance économique mondiale modérée. Ce sont surtout les pays en voie de développement et de l'Europe de l'Est qui profiteront de cette croissance puisque la croissance de l'Amérique du Nord s'affaiblit et le Japon continue de connaître des taux inférieurs à la moyenne des pays de l'OCDE. La vigueur du dollar américain par rapport à l'euro au cours de la période de référence est un élément important. Le *Conferenc Board* du Canada a décidé d'abandonner le scénario d'une forte appréciation du dollar canadien par rapport à la devise américaine à moyen terme. Selon ce nouveau scénario, le dollar canadien commence à s'apprécier en 2003, mais à un rythme très lent.

- Malgré les résultats de l'*Uruguay Round Agreement on Agriculture* (URAA), les politiques des pays de l'OCDE continuent d'influer grandement sur les marchés. La révision de la politique agricole commune de l'Union européenne en 2003 et celle de la loi agricole des États-Unis en 2002, conjuguées

Institute (FAPRI) et du document « *USDA Agricultural Baseline Projections to 2010* » du *United States Department of Agriculture* (USDA). Les prévisions macroéconomiques jusqu'en 2005 pour le Canada ont pour leur part été tirées des prévisions du printemps 2001 du *Conference Board* du Canada. Les perspectives ont été établies à partir des données disponibles au mois de juin 2001 à l'exception de l'information préliminaire concernant les rendements des cultures au Canada en 2001-2002 publié à la fin août. Elles ne tiennent donc pas compte du ralentissement économique provoqué par les attaques terroristes du 11 septembre 2001. Les répercussions de ces événements seront incorporées dans le prochain document du scénario de référence.

Les données sur la macroéconomie, les viandes rouges, la volaille, les intrants pour la production agricole, les prix à la consommation et la valeur du commerce agricole sont présentées pour l'année civile. En ce qui concerne les cultures, elles sont présentées par campagne agricole canadienne, c'est-à-dire du mois d'août au mois de juillet, sauf pour le maïs et le soja. Dans ce dernier cas, elles s'échelonnent du mois de septembre au mois d'août. Les données sur les produits laitiers sont représentées par campagne laitière. Au Canada, la campagne laitière s'échelonne du mois d'août au mois de juillet.

Ce document donne un bref aperçu des principales hypothèses et des résultats les plus importants et est accompagné de plusieurs graphiques qui en facilitent la compréhension. De plus, l'annexe B comporte des tableaux détaillés des résultats énoncés. Pour de plus amples renseignements au sujet des prévisions sur le revenu agricole et des données récentes sur le commerce des produits agricoles, veuillez consulter le site Web d'AAC à [www.agr.ca/policy/cepad](http://www.agr.ca/policy/cepad).

# Préface

L'objectif de ce document est de décrire les différents aspects du scénario de référence des politiques à moyen terme d'Agriculture et Agroalimentaire Canada (AAC) pour la période allant de 2001 à 2007. Ce scénario de référence est un portrait général plausible des futurs marchés agroalimentaires internationaux et domestiques qui servira de repère des discussions, d'analyse de scénarios et l'établissement de consensus concernant l'impact d'événements présents et potentiels sur ces secteurs. Le scénario de référence est fondé sur plusieurs hypothèses et jugements tout en expliquant leurs implications. Il repose entre autres sur l'hypothèse voulant que les politiques restent inchangées selon les mesures législatives existantes tout au long de la période à l'étude. Ainsi, ce scénario de référence ne représente d'aucune façon une prévision des événements à venir.

Même si les prévisions sont représentées dans les tableaux par un seul chiffre, chaque chiffre correspond en réalité à la médiane d'un écart ou d'un intervalle de confiance. Plus la prévision porte sur un avenir lointain, plus l'intervalle de confiance est large. Par exemple, la prévision touchant la production de blé pour l'année 2007 a un plus grand intervalle de confiance que celle relative à l'an 2001. Les nombres figurant dans les tableaux doivent donc être interprétés comme reflétant les principaux tourments et les tendances qui sont susceptibles de marquer les sept prochaines années, et non comme des valeurs réelles à venir.

Le scénario de référence a été établi à partir des données présentées dans plusieurs publications provenant d'autres organismes. Les perspectives internationales sont fondées en grande partie sur le modèle Aglink ainsi que sur le document « Perspectives agricoles de l'OCDE » de l'Organisation de coopération et de développement économiques (OCDE). Les données macroéconomiques mondiales se fondent sur les projections établies dans ce même ouvrage. Des données ont également été tirées du document « *US and World Agricultural Outlook* » du *Food and Agricultural Policy Research*



|      |   |
|------|---|
| OIE  | Office international des épizooties   |
| OMC  | Organisation mondiale du commerce   |
| PAC  | Politique agricole commune  |
| PFC  | ( <i>Production Flexibility Contract Payment</i> )<br>Paiements de contrat de production flexible                 |
| PIB  | Produit intérieur brut  |
| PLÉ  | Poudre de lait écrémé   |
| TVA  | Taxe à la valeur ajoutée  |
| URAA | ( <i>Uruguay Round Agreement on Agriculture</i> )<br>Accord des négociations de l'Uruguay Round sur l'agriculture |
| USDA | ( <i>United States Department of Agriculture</i> )<br>Ministère de l'agriculture des États-Unis                   |

# Acronymes

|          |   |
|----------|---|
| AAC      | Agriculture et Agroalimentaire Canada   |
| ALENA    | Accord de libre-échange nord-américain  |
| ABARE    | Office de l'agriculture et des ressources économiques de l'Australie<br>( <i>Australian Bureau of Agricultural and Resource Economics</i> ) |
| CRP      | ( <i>Conservation Reserve Program</i> )<br>Programme de mise en réserve des terres fragiles   |
| CT       | Contingent tarifaire  |
| DMS      | ( <i>Domestic Market Support</i> )<br>Soutien du marché domestique  |
| FAIR     | <i>Federal Agriculture Improvement and Reform Act</i>   |
| FAPRI    | <i>Food and Agricultural Policy Research Institute</i>  |
| GES      | Gaz à effets de serre   |
| IPC      | Indice des prix à la consommation   |
| LDP      | ( <i>Loan Deficiency Payment</i> )<br>Paiements compensatoires au titre de prêt   |
| LEC      | Lait d'exportation commerciale  |
| LTGO     | Loi sur le transport du grain de l'Ouest  |
| MERCOSUR | "Mercado Común del Sur" signifiant "Marché commun du sud"   |
| OCDE     | Organisation de coopération et de développement économiques   |
| OGM      | Organismes génétiquement modifiés   |

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Direction de la recherche et de l'analyse  
Direction générale des politiques stratégiques  
Septembre 2001

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